Arms for Peace
U. S. planning to build up its Army, now eighteenth among nations, to replace aging World War veterans. See Page 7.

The Washington Post

The Weather
Today—Fair.
Tomorrow—Rain and colder.
Yesterday—High, 54; low, 33.
Details on Page 21.

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Supreme Court Upholds Minimum Wage, 5-4, In Dramatic Overruling of Former Decisions

G-Man Holds New Suspect In Mattson Kidnap Case

F. B. I. Agent Overheard Telling Washington 'This Is Man.'

Admits He Is From Near Crime Scene

Arrested in New Mexico After 24 Hours of Hiding in Room.

By the United Press.

Tucumcari, N. Mex., March 29.—A man who said his name is Vern Charlton was under arrest tonight as a suspect in the kidnap-slaying of 10-year-old Charles Mattson, of Tacoma, Wash.

Charlton said he lives "near Tacoma."

"He is unquestionably the man," Alex Street, Federal Bureau of Investigation agent who question the suspect was overheard to say in a telephone conversation with his Washington, D. C., headquarters.

Turning from the telephone after the conversation, Street reportedly said

"There will be a plane load of Federal agents here by tomorrow afternoon."

Arrested Saturday.

Charlton was arrested Saturday. He said he came here a week ago. The arrest was made by Sheriff Fred White who had placed a watch on the man after he had registered at a rooming house and remained in his room for 24 hours.

The sheriff questioned the man Saturday and later took him to the courthouse to compare him with an artist's reconstruction of the Mattson kidnaper. He found that the man had a cleft chin, broken nose and thin black hair on his arms, all of which tallied with descriptions of the kidnaper.

The man told Sheriff White that he had worked on a California sheep ranch for "some Russians" for several weeks.

He said that he could not write, but an unfinished letter was found in his automobile. It was to be compared with the Mattson ransom notes, Sheriff White said.

Justice Agents Silent.

The Justice Department declined any comment last night on reports that a suspect in the Mattson kidnaping case is held at Tucumcari, N. Mex.

T. D. Quinn, assistant to Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover, would neither confirm nor deny that the alleged suspect had been arrested.

Hoover was said to be out of town and Quinn would not reveal his whereabouts. He said, however, that it would be a "poor guess" to assume that Hoover might be en route to Tucumcari.

Quinn said the department would make no announcement at all during the night.

Windsor in Home 184 Miles Closer To Mrs. Simpson

St. Wolfgang, Austria, March 29 (AP).—In a modest and secluded yellow house with green shutters, the Duke of Windsor began tonight a new effort to live a "democratic" life—far from the crowds and the curious.

The former King had a mountain vista, a lake, the colorful scenery that inspired Broadway's current production "White Horse Inn,"—and he was 184 miles closer to Wallis Warfield Simpson for whom he gave up the British throne.

Behind the News
with
The Postilion

The sixth of a series of broadcasts . . . conducted by Tom McCarthy, The Washington Post's radio commentator . . . tonight, on

WMAL
at 10:15 P.M.

White House Lunch

BETTY JEAN BROWN, winds up her egg-rolling at the White House lawn. Other pictures on Page 12.

Egg-Rolling Attendance Record Falls

53,000 Visit White House; Debris Saddens Groundskeepers.

180 Children Are Lost, Found; the Roosevelts Appear on Portico.

The White House annual circus moved off the President's lawns yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, leaving behind a trail of broken egg shells, papers, confetti and other debris, including an attendance of 53,180—an all-time record for egg-rolling.

Forty groundkeepers were busy until nightfall picking up the more cumbersome refuse. Today they will concentrate on the minutae, which include bits of colored eggshell, egg yolks and here and there some albumen. It's an all-day job, according to Head Groundkeeper William S. Reeves, who has been going through the business for 32 years now—"ever since Teddy's Administration."

The clean-up was general on many fronts, for the White House lawn was not the only greensward used for the pastime. Though counts were not taken, records were probably smashed at the Zoo and the Soldiers' Home, where grassy hills furnished rollways for thousands. In fact, there was not a greenery in the city that didn't have youthful devotees of the sport.

But it was a lot of fun, everyone agreed, with a polite bow toward the weather man, who provided the perfect setting for the children's festivities with blue skies and warm shafts of sunlight which took the sting out of March breezes.

President Jokes.

Exactly 180 children were lost during the day, and recovered, tearful or happy, by their parents. The strayed were stored in a pen, where they had fun playing tag until their distraught mamas dashed to the rescue.

Six persons fainted in the crush, two being taken to Emergency Hospital when first aid in a Red Cross tent on the South lawn proved inadequate for the situation.

President Roosevelt himself, garbed in blue and waving an old gray felt hat, stepped out onto the South portico and greeted the assemblage with a wide and happy grin. With him was his wife, also smiling. She was dressed in green crepe allgreed with green embroidery.

The President told a couple of mild jokes which seemed to please Washington's non-voting minors and adults immensely. He said he wished he could be "out there rolling eggs with you, but I had to have a substitute. I had my eggs for breakfast." (Laughter.)

He also said, commenting on the size of the crowd, "I am told that more than 42,000 children and a few grown-ups—(laughter)—have passed through the gates already."

Former Record in 1935.

This jest was based on the fact that very few children were visible from the President's position on the portico. They were wedged in between tall adults, where they could not be seen—nor could they see. Most of the youngsters got an excellent view of some one's coat-tails just ahead, and that's about all.

The previous record Easter egg-rolling was in 1935, when a mere 51,347 people picnicked on the public domain. The balmy skies easily accounted for the increase in attendance this year. Many times the fete has been conducted in weather about as favorable as that of Inauguration Day. But Washington loves this peculiar holiday, and bad weather or good, there's always a good turnout.

Groundkeeper Reeves, who really has the most to worry about on egg day, took the situation philosophically. Thirty-two years of the same thing does a lot for a man's temperament.

He said the White House lawns were in better shape this year than ever before. "I have never seen the White House lawns so pretty as they were this year," he remarked, somewhat wistfully, and then, thinking better of his words, added with a democratic smile, "but they won't hurt them any."

Lost children provided an overtone of tragedy to the general scene,

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

Wife of Dietz Is Arrested in GamblingRaids

$23,000 Cash Found in Purse; 22 Others Seized in Police Raids.

The police drive against gaming took a bizarre turn yesterday when a raiding squad accompanied by Federal agents arrested Mrs. Thelma Plisco, wife of William Plisco, alias William Dietz, on a charge of conspiring to violate customs laws.

Mrs. Plisco was taken into custody at her home at 1732 Hobart street northwest by a raiding party led by Lieut. W. J. Cunningham. With him were William J. Cruickshank, of the custom s service, and Cecil L. Norris, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

$23,000 in Pocketbook.

Police officials said they found several articles of fur in the home. The fur pieces, alleged to have been smuggled into the country, were valued at more than $2,000 by the raiders. Also found in the Plisco house were 15 slot machines, a chuck-a-luck apparatus and other alleged gaming material, the raiders said.

On her arrest, Mrs. Dietz was removed to the police women's bureau. There, it was learned, the routine search given all prisoners revealed that she had $23,000 in cash in her pocketbook. After a long questioning at headquarters the charge was placed against her and she was released on bond of $2,500.

As Dietz's home was being raided another squad again raided the headquarters of his "Telecast" firm in the Albee Building. Three men were taken into custody there. Several weeks ago Dietz was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to violate the District's gaming laws in connection with his operation of Telecast, a loudspeaker service which furnishes racing information.

Presence of an internal revenue agent with the raiding squad was said to indicate that Dietz's income tax returns are being investigated.

Raid Nine Places.

Simultaneous with the raid on the Dietz home, police squads, all under direction of Lieut. Floyd A. Truscott, struck at eight other alleged gaming establishments.

Twenty-two persons were brought to police headquarters. By midnight last night 12 of them had been charged with gaming violations and released on bond. They were:

Edward F. Kelly, of the 100 block of Thirteenth street northeast, conspiracy to violate gaming laws; Ella M. Kelly, of the 1100 block of Fourth street northeast, conspiracy to violate gaming laws; Percy M. May, Takoma Park, Md., conspiracy to violate gaming laws; Raymond T. Reeve, of a downtown hotel, permitting gaming; George Carter, of the 700 block of Q street

Continued on Page 24, Column 1.

Holt Charges Patronage Offer in Senate Row; Glass Declares Roosevelt's Plan Imperils U. S.

Virginian Scores Plan as He Quits Sick Bed for Address.

Says White House Seeks 'Wet Nurses'

Declares 'Sycophants' Would Sap Nation's Independence.

Text of Senator Glass' address, Page 5.

Rising from a sick bed to denounce what he termed the "rape" of the Supreme Court, Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, last night warned a national radio audience that democracy is threatened by a "repugnant scheme to disrupt representative government."

The 79-year-old Virginian, still convalescing from a long illness, spoke for an hour over a national radio network, his voice tremulous with emotion. It was his first major radio speech since he dramatically supported the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

Last night he was opposing, with every ounce of his oratorical powers, this same Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court by six justices to effect Administration reforms.

Senator Glass called it a "hateful attempt to drive eminent jurists from the bench in order to crowd into the court a lot of judicial marionettes to speak the ventriloquisms of the White House."

Glass was accompanied to the studio by his personal physician, Dr. Walter A. Bloedorn; a young interne, George S. Elmore, and his nurse, Miss Allen. His secretary, J. Rixey Smith, was also in attendance.

His voice was weary and he was slow in beginning, but he warmed to his vigorous phrases as he went on, and snapped out his biting message with increasing tempo, completing his speech as the clock ticked the end of his hour.

Bitterness Reflected.

The strain of his recent illness was apparent in his delivery. His voice cracked at times and he coughed at intervals.

Wielding invective with the caustic sharpness of which he is master, he called the proposed six appointees "judicial sycophants" and "judicial wet nurses to suckle the substance out of the opinions of jurists whose spirit of independence keeps pace with their profound knowledge of the law."

Confessedly, he spoke "from the depths of a soul filled with bitterness against a proposition which appears to me utterly destitute of moral sensibility." Every spoken line, replete with indignant epithet, reflected this bitterness.

Glass said that "no threat to representative democracy since the foundation of the Republic has exceeded in its evil portents this attempt to pack the Supreme Court of the United States and thus destroy the purity and independence of this tribunal of last resort."

He cited "the indignant protests of thousands upon thousands of individual citizens" as evidence that he was "not speaking his own mind alone." And he challenged those charging "organized propaganda" against the court plan to examine the wires and letters sent him "and find in them anything but individual indignation at the proposal to make an executive puppet of our supreme judicial tribunal."

"Propaganda was first organized in behalf of the scheme right here in Washington and has proceeded with unabated fury from the White House fireside to nearly every rostrum in the country," he said.

Attacks Unnamed Official.

"Political janizaries, paid by the Federal Treasury to perform services here and charged with no official responsibility for determining questions affecting the Nation's judiciary, are parading the States in a desperate effort to influence the public against the Supreme Court."

While not mentioning his name, Glass referred to "one of these visionary incendiaries," who he said in a recent Southern speech, exceeded all bounds of rational criticism in his vituperation" against the court membership.

He said this unnamed official formerly urged repeal of segregation laws, had reproached the South for not providing separate schools for the races and "practically committed the Administration at Washington to a new force bill for the South."

"This infuriated propagandist for degrading the Supreme Court practically proposes another tragic era of reconstruction for the South," said the Virginian.

Secretary of Interior Ickes, in a speech in Raleigh, N. C., March 12, charged that the Supreme Court made "a free use of its usurped power to make decisions contrary

Continued on Page 11, Column 4.

West Virginian Asserts Keenan Consulted Him on Judgeship.

Subjected to Fire Of Black, Ashurst

Bitter Debate Raging on Court Reform Brings Personal Clashes.

An editorial discussing the Court Decisions—Page 10.

By Robert C. Albright.

Claims that patronage is being used by the Administration to force through the President's court plan were capped in the Senate yesterday by a flat allegation that Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan discussed a judgeship with a Senator immediately after the plan was submitted.

The charge by Senator Rush D. Holt (Democrat), West Virginia, climaxed a full day of Senate debate, marked by personal clashes, acrimonious attacks on the court and impassioned defense of its present membership.

At the Justice Department last night, Keenan said he had never talked with Senator Holt about the court plan nor about anything connected with it. He said he had merely extended Holt the "usual courtesy" practiced by the department of inviting a Senator's suggestions before a recommendation was made to the White House on a District Court appointment.

Holt made his statement after Senator Hugo L. Black (Democrat), Alabama, disparged "all this patronage talk" and demanded "those who charge there is an effort made to buy a Senator or a Representative by patronage prove it."

At this moment, the young West Virginia Senator arose and asked Black to yield.

Keenan Mentioned.

"For 14 months I was not even consulted about appointments in my State," Holt began. "Immediately after the President submitted his proposal, I was called by a high official——"

"Who?" Black demanded.

"I will tell the Senator in a moment," said Holt. "An official in the Department of Justice—Judge Keenan, of the Department of Justice."

"Let us hear what he said?" Black pressed.

"He very generously wanted to know if I was interested in suggesting someone for Federal judge in West Virginia," Holt volunteered.

"He talked about the present Administration. He did not say, 'I am going to give you a judge for your vote.' I hope he did not think I was that dumb, but I knew what he meant, and he knew what I meant. He meant if I went along I would get a judge."

Later Holt said that "knowing the Department of Justice," he had the conversation on the telephone taken down—"both ends of it."

Charges Farley "Threat."

"I want to say that the situation is such over the country that the Senator from Alabama knows that as long as one does not go along with the national Administration he is going to be punished, and Mr. Farley himself threatened punishment at Chapel Hill to those who would not go along."

Keenan said last night that under the Senate's courtesy rule regarding appointments, a single Senator could block an appointment by making known to his colleagues that it was "obnoxious" to him. For this reason, he said, Senators were always consulted in advance of recommendations.

The only reason, Keenan said, Holt had not been consulted about other judicial appointments was there had been no other Federal court vacancies in West Virginia since Holt had been Senator.

"It seems that Senator Holt, who has been at odds with the Administration, in effect accepted the ordinary courtesy universally extended to all Senators, as an im-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1.

Supreme Court Highlights

In a 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court yesterday reversed its findings in District of Columbia case and upheld the Washington women's minimum wage law, thereby reviving, according to Corporation Counsel Elwood Seal, the District's similar law invalidated in 1923.

• • • •

A furious debate on the decision and on President Roosevelt's court plan occupied the Senate, in the course of which Senator Holt (Democrat), of West Virginia, charged that Joseph V. Keenan, assistant to the Attorney General, consulted him on appointment of Federal judge only after submission of the court plan. Keenan later denied the imputation he attempted to use patronage to force Senators into line.

• • • •

Senator Carter Glass (Democrat), of Virginia, in the second political radio speech of his career, denounced the court plan as a "hateful attempt to drive eminent jurists from the bench in order to crowd into the court a lot of judicial marionettes to speak the ventriloquisms of the White House."

• • • •

The court also ruled railroads must bargain collectively with organized employes in adjusting differences, upholding unanimously the 1934 New Deal act creating a National Mediation Board.

• • • •

In another unanimous opinion, the court approved the second Frazier-Lemke act giving farmers a three-year debt moratorium, asserting defects which rendered the first law had been remedied.

• • • •

The Virginia law empowering a board to fix minimum and maximum prices of milk and to allot territory for its sale was upheld by the court in a 5-to-4 decision.

• • • •

Another unanimous opinion of the court held valid the perjury conviction of George W. Norris, grocer, who opposed Senator Norris in a 1930 Nebraska Republican primary.

Supreme Court Backs Virginia Milk Price Law

Opinion Upholds Right of State to Fix Maximum, Minimum to Be Paid.

In an unanimous ruling the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday upheld the constitutionality of the Virginia milk law under which minimum prices have been established for the Alexandria-Arlington County area.

The suit was brought by the Highland Farms Dairy, Inc., 1615 First street southwest, operators of a large creamery for pasteurizing milk produced in Virginia and Maryland and distributed through retail stores in Washington and nearby areas operated by Luther W. High. Prices charged by High were under the established minima.

Justice Cardoza delivered the opinion, which was concurred in by all members of the court with the exception of a dissent to a portion of the ruling upholding the right of the State to fix minimum and maximum prices. Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler entered the dissent.

The case originated in the District Court of the District of Columbia in an injunction proceeding by the dairy and High, although the Supreme Court's opinion declared, "No proceedings against Highland (Farms Dairy) were begun or even threatened, the (Virginia Milk) Commission taking the position that Highland was not subject to the prohibitions of the statute, its sales and purchases in Virginia being transactions in interstate commerce."

Neither Highland Farms Dairy or High applied for a license under the act and both went on selling at the old price, the court pointed out, and in June, 1936, the commission notified High that it would proceed against him for an injunction if he refused compliance with its orders.

Four objections to the law were

Continued on Page 9, Column 5.

D. C. Wage Law Held Restored By CourtAction

Seal Contends Ruling Revives Statute Affecting Women, Children.

Higher wages for many women and children in the District of Columbia are in prospect today, following yesterday's momentous action by the United States Supreme Court in upholding a Washington State minimum wage law as constitutional.

The city's chief attorney, Corporation Counsel Elwood Seal, contended last night that the Supreme Court had, in effect, revived the District of Columbia minimum wage law.

Whether the old District minimum wage law has now been restored or whether a new law must be passed by Congres was a question on which lawyers divided.

This local law, enacted September 19, 1918, was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on April 9, 1923, in the case of Adkins vs. Children's Hospital. Twelve thousand women whose wages had been fixed at $14.50, $15.50 and $16.50 a week under the law, were affected by the court's decision. Five hundred minors also were affected.

But yesterday, in reading the majority opinion in the case of the Washington State law, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes said the high tribunal had erred back in 1923 when it held the District law unconstitutional.

"Our conclusion is," Hughes said, "that the case of Adkins vs. the Children's Hospital should be and is overruled."

Corporation Counsel Seal, hearing of Hughes pronouncement, immediately conferred with several authorities on constitutional law, and late in the day expressed the opinion that the District minimum wage law had been revived.

"That law has never been repealed by Congress," Seal said. "I shall advise the Commissioners that the Supreme Court's action yesterday in overruling the former deci-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6.

Judicial 'No Man's Land' Between Governments Is Wiped Out.

Chamber Filled By Tense Throng

Surprise Decree Given on Washington State Proceedings.

Text of majority and minority opinions—Page 8.

By Franklyn Waltman.

Wiping out the judicial "no man's land" between the power of the Federal and State governments which it created in 1923, the Supreme Court yesterday dramatically took the unusual action of specifically overruling its previous decisions holding State minimum wage legislation for women unconstitutional.

The court did this in a five-to-four decision upholding the validity of the 1913 Washington State minimum wage law. Justice Owen J. Roberts made the decision possible when he voted with the more liberal members of the court to reverse, in so many words, the rule against minimum wage laws which the court had set up 14 years ago in the Adkins versus Children's Hospital case, involving a District of Columbia minimum wage law for women. This law is now regarded as being in force.

Spectators Jam Chamber.

The decision came as a climax to the most dramatic session of the Supreme Court since May 27, 1935, when it unanimously struck down the NRA and the first Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act. Incidentally, the court yesterday unanimously upheld a second and modified Frazier-Lemke moratorium act.

The tribunal in another unanimous decision upheld the validity of the railway labor act, requiring collective bargaining between railroads and their workers. By a five-to-four decision it also upheld constitutionality of a Virginia act providing, among other things, for fixing milk prices.

The decision in the minimum wage case, however, overshadowed these other decisions, important though they were. Delivery of the opinion electrified and held spellbound the spectators who crowded every corner of the majestic Supreme Court chamber, flanked by its huge marble pillars, as Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in a clear, resonant voice vigorously assailed the previous minimum wage rulings of the tribunal and held that the right of freedom of contract could not prevent legislatures from remedying recognized evils in the public welfare.

No less colorful was the impassioned reading of the minority opinion by Justice George Sutherland staunchly defending the court's stand in the 1923 case, but he undertook to reply to recent criticisms of the court by President Roosevelt and others. Going even farther he appeared at one place to be reading a critical lecture to one of his colleagues—Justice Stone.

Aims at Justice Stone.

Rapping his knuckles on the desk before him to emphasize his words, the usually mild-mannered Sutherland assailed sharply recent contentions advanced by the President, without reference to him; made several references to court decisions influenced by public opinion and circumstances and cited the necessity for each judge to be guided solely by his conscience and convictions if he is to retain independence and be faithful to his oath.

Obviously directed at Justice Stone was Justice Sutherland's contention that "the suggestion that the only check upon the exercise of the judicial power, when properly invoked, to declare a constitutional right superior to an unconstitutional statute is the judge's own faculty of self-restraint, is both ill considered and mischievous." Justice Stone in dissenting from the court's AAA decision a year ago declared that "the only check upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint."

Also regarded as a slap at Justice Stone was Justice Sutherland's ad-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Police Hunt in Vain for Clew To New York Triple Murderer

By the Associated Press.

New York, March 29.—Police tonight admitted no progress in search for the "sex-mad" killer in the Easter morning slaying of Veronica Gedeon, 20-year-old artists' model, her mother and a man roomer.

After nearly a score of persons had been questioned, Assistant Police Inspector John J. Lyons said tonight "every possible person who might be suspected has been eliminated. The police are groping around in the dark and have absolutely no clews."

He said all persons examined by the police had been released except George (French) Gueret, 46-year-old handyman and chauffeur, and that Gueret, a former roomer of the Gedeons, would be released tonight.

"We have checked in detail the movements of Gueret on Saturday and Saturday night," Lyons asserted. "He is eliminated from all suspicion. He is now giving a detailed statement of what he did on Saturday."

Gueret was taken into custody for questioning this morning after police said they had received a report that he had inquired Saturday night at the Gedeon's former ad-

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

Senate Hears Robinson Roar With Delight At Supreme Court's Reversal of Adkins Case

By Sidney Olson.

His red-granite face flushed with emotion, his freckled fists clenched and shaking above his head, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, the majority leader, yesterday roared his "delight" that "the Supreme Court has completely reversed itself in the Adkins case."

Robinson's speech highlighted a mass of gratified opinions from Congressmen, Government officials and others, ranging from Senator Lewis D. Schwellenbach (Democrat), Washington, who said, "Apparently the court plan of the President is having some effect on the Supreme Court," to the comment of Attorney General Homer Cummings:

"The decision in the Washington minimum wage case, overruling the Adkins case, will be generally welcomed. The country will ponder the fact that the four dissenting justices were unable to concur in this enlightened opinion."

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York said last night:

"The decision upholding the constitutionality of the Washington State minimum wage law for women clears the way to the prompt enactment of a similar law in New York State."

Robinson shouted in the loudest voice yet heard in the Seventy-fifth Congress, first session. His vocal cords, seemingly stretched to the limit, rose repeatedly to new heights as he blasted away at those who "accept in all cases Supreme Court decisions as binding and being above question."

The Administration spokesman rose with the news in his hand of the highest court's reversal, as a full Senate sat chuckling while Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Demo-

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Minimum Wage Law Is Upheld 5 to 4 as Supreme Court Reverses Ruling

Decision Given As Tense Crowd Packs Chamber

Ends 'No Man's Land' Between Federal and State Governments.

Continued from Page 1.

monition that the minority in its right to express disagreement should "not offend the proprieties or impugn the good faith of those who think otherwise." In his dissent on the New York minimum wage decision Justice Stone indicated the majority were voting their "economic predilections"—a remark subsequently quoted by President Roosevelt, as well as others.

Adding to the feeling of excitement in the courtroom as this historic decision was being read was the thought in every spectator's mind of the effect which this action would have on President Roosevelt's fight for reorganization of the Supreme Court along more liberal lines. Its full effect, however, was not apparent last night.

New Deal Fares Well.

The New Deal could not find fault with any of the court's decisions yesterday. The letter and spirit of its legislation had been fully upheld in five different cases. Democratic Senate Leader Joseph Robinson and Chairman Henry F. Ashurst, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, however, contended that the court had demonstrated its inconsistency since only last June it had held unconstitutional the New York minimum wage law, using the Adkins decision as a basis.

To what extent this new charge of inconsistency against the court will help the President's plan is not yet known. But the opponents of that plan held that the Supreme Court's action had greatly strengthened their hands since it deprived the President and his supporters of one of their chief contentions, that the court had created a "no man's land" of legislative futility between the Federal and State governments.

Frees State Legislatures.

But whatever the political result of the decision, it is clear that State Legislatures are free to enact minimum wage legislation for women, and in all probability for men workers, too. The decision is regarded not only as bringing back into force the District of Columbia minimum wage act but similar legislation in many other States where such laws have not been specifically repealed.

Taken along with the court's ruling in the railway labor case, the decision amounts to a narrowing of the barrier to social legislation contained in the due process clause of the fifth and fourteenth amendments. In both of these cases the court emphasized that the due process cause "is not a guarantee of untrammeled freedom of action and of contract," to quote the language in the railway labor opinion. In the same opinion the court asserted that "it is evident that where, as here, there is litte scope for the operation of the due process clause."

Whatever may be the court's final determination regarding the validity of the Wagner labor relations act, which is before it in a series of cases, it is fairly clear from yesterday's decisions that if that legislation is struck down as unconstitutional it will be on a ground other than a violation of freedom of contract under the due process clause.

For 14 years the Adkins case has stood as a barrier against the successful enactment of State minimum wage legislation. Shortly after President Roosevelt entered the White House, at his suggestion a number of States enacted new laws seeking to impose minimum wage requirements by giving consideration to the value of services rendered, as well as to a decent standard of living. It was believed that such revised laws would overcome the constitutional objections found to the District of Columbia act.

New York Law Challenged.

New York was among these States and its statute was challenged in the Tipaldo case. New York authorities did not raise any question regarding the soundness of the Adkins decision but sought to distinguish their new law from the one found invalid. The New York Court of Appeals, however, ruled it could find no material distinction and held the new law unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court upheld that ruling last June in a decision by Justice Pierce Butler which emphasized that the question of reexamining the Adkins case had not been raised by the appellants. The majority of the court on that occasion consisted of Justices Butler, Sutherland, Van DeVanter, McReynolds and Roberts. Chief Justice Hughes, in a dissent, contended that the two statutes were different and that the New York law should be upheld. Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardoza, also dissenting, agreed there was a difference, but chiefly contended that the Adkins case should be overruled.

Th Supreme Court, incidentally, has never invalidated a State minimum wage law that was approved by the highest court of the State concerned. In 1917 it upheld the Oregon minimum wage law by an evenly divided court. In all other cases to come before the court such laws previously had been held invalid by the State courts, usually on the basis of the Adkins decision.

The Washington State law was one of the first enacted—in 1913. It was twice upheld by the Washington State Supreme Court before the present case arose in 1935 when the West Coast Hotel Co. declined to pay Elsie Parrish, a chambermaid, the $14.50 a week minimum wage prescribed by the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State for her type of work.

Lower Court Reversed.

Mrs. Parris, through her husband, sued the hotel to collect $216 which she contended was due her as the difference between the wage paid her and the legally prescribed minimum rate. The trial court, following the Adkins case, held the law invalid. The State Supreme Court, however, refused to be bound by the Adkins case and again held the law valid. The hotel appealed to the Supreme Court.

In this case, unlike the New York case, the court was asked to reconsider the Adkins case and did so, with the result that Justice Roberts this time voted with the former minority of Hughes-Stone-Brandeis-Cardozo to find the former ruling unsound. Thus it was overruled. All of the justices now on the court who voted for the original Adkins opinion joined in the Sutherland dissent yesterday.

The tense spectators, sitting on the edge of their chairs, did not have to wait until Chief Justice Hughes reached his final words—"our conclusion is that the case of Adkins vs Children's Hospital should be, and it is, overruled"—to know what the court had done. Earlier in the session Justice Stone, reading the railway labor case decision, indicated by a reference that the court was about to abandon its former stand on minimum wage legislation, and when the Chief Justice announced he would deliver his opinion in the Washington State case there was no longer any doubt of the outcome, since he previously had been with the minority.

Almost from the beginning of his reading the Chief Justice made it clear that a majority of the court no longer was sympathetic with the principles set forth in the Adkins case. As he read, many lawyers in the room smiled or nudged each other. Justice Sutherland sat forward in his chair, intently watching the faces of the spectators. Justice Roberts for a time leaned back and rested his eyes by closing them, as the Chief Justice's words echoed through the huge chamber.

No Absolute Liberty.

The Chief Jstice explained the technicalities attendant on the New York case. He said the question of the correctness of the Adkins decision was now open for re-examination. He cited the history of minimum wage legislation. He said that in each case the violation alleged by those attacking minimum wage laws was "deprivation of freedom of contract."

"What is this freedom?" he asked, raising his voice, and then proceeded to answer: "The Constitution does not speak of freedom of contract. It speaks of liberty and prohibits the deprivation of liberty without due process of law. In prohibiting that deprivation the Constitution does not recognize an absolute and uncontrollable liberty. Liberty in each of its phases has its history and connotation. But the liberty safeguarded is liberty in a social organization which requires the protection of law against the evils which menace the health, safety, moral and welfare of the people."

He dwelled for a minute on previous declarations of the court regarding freedom of contract, pointing out that liberty "implies the absence of arbitrary restraint, not immunity from reasonable regulations and prohibitions imposed in the interest of the community."

The court many times had approved measures restricting freedom of contract between employers and employes, he said, pointing out a series of cases dealing with maximum hours and other working conditions. The court 40 years ago had met the contention that adults are competent to make their own contracts, he said, and cited a previous decision.

The Chief Justice turned to discuss the peculiar need of women for protection in industry and cited the court's ruling on maximum hour laws for women workers. He held that the validity of the distinction made in the Adkins case between minimum wages and maximum hours frequently had been challenged "and is without any satisfactory answer."

Finally getting to the heart of the decision, the Chief Justice held that the majority was unable to conclude requirements of the Washington law had passed beyond the boundary of the State's "protective power." He went on to contend the majority of the present court regarded the views expressed by the minority in the Adkins decision as "sound" and that decision as "a departure from the true application of the principles governing the regulation by the State of the relation of employer and employed."

He went on to say that the Legislature had "the right to consider that its minimum wage requirements would be an important aid in carrying out its policy of protection" and that the adoption of similar statutes by many other States evidenced "a deep-seated conviction both as to the presence of the evil and as to the means to check it."

Legislature Upheld.

"Legislative response to that conviction," he asserted, "cannot be regarded as arbitrary or capricious and that is all we have to decide. Even if the wisdom of the policy be regarded as debatable and its effects uncertain, still the Legislature is entitled to its judgment."

The Chief Justice still had several hundred words of his opinion to deliver but the surprise had been fully sprung and several persons arose to leave. He hurried along, citing the need for protecting workers from exploitation by employers and declaring that "the community is not bound to provide what is in effect a subsidy for unconscionable employers"—since the taxpayers must take care of those who suffer from wages insufficient to provide decent living standards. The fact that the Washington law applied only to women did not affect its validity, he added and finally ruled out the Adkins act.

Immediately Justice Sutherland commenced to read the minority opinion. At first his words were so low they were inaudible in the rear of the chamber but after sipping from a glass of water, his voice became strong and firm. He started out with a defense of the court's authority to pass on the constitutional validity of statutes, holding that the decision rested with each individual justice of the Supreme Court. He cannot discharge his duty and fulfill his oath by automatically accepting the views of his colleagues, unless they can convince him, he contended.

Spectators Impressed.

Justice Sutherland's remarks quickly captured the attention of the spectators who had become restless on completion of the majority opinion. They seemed to annoy Justice Roberts, who several times glanced in the direction of Justice Sutherland and then held a handkerchief to his lips.

Justice Sutherland went on to assert that any justice who surrenders his deliberate judgment to the views of a colleague who has not convinced him or has not raised reasonable doubts in his mind "stands forsworn." Such a justice, he added, "cannot subordinate his convictions to that extent and keep faith with his oath or retain his judicial and moral independence."

It was then that he struck at the contention that judges should exercise self-restraint, adding that "self-restraint belongs in the domain of will and not of judgment." He went on to assert that the court acted as a unit and could act no other way and that therefore the majority—whether all or a bare majority—established the controlling rulings of the court and that decision is "binding so long as it remains unchanged, equally upon those who disagree and upon those who subscribe to it." Otherwise, he said, "orderly administration of justice would cease."

Constitution Unchanged.

Then he made his admonition about the minority justices impugning the good faith of those who think otherwise. He argued that the Constitution remains the same, even though conditions may change—that "the meaning of the Constitution does not change with the ebb and flow of economic events." The judicial function is that of interpretation, he said, and does not include the power of constitutional amendment. If the Constitution, he said, when intelligently and reasonably construed stands in the way of desirable legislation "the blame must rest on that instrument and not upon the court for enforcing it according to its terms."

"The remedy in that situation—and the only true remedy, he asserted—is to to amend the Constitution."

After a few more observations of this character, Justice Sutherland commenced a defense of the Adkins decision, quoting liberally from it, and holding that it should be upheld and, as a consequence, the Washington State law declared invalid.

So long had the reading of these various opinions taken that the court did not recess for luncheon until 2:25 p. m.—25 minutes after the usual hour. When the court returned to the bench at 3 p. m., orders regarding certiorari were handed down and arguments in pending cases were resumed.

States Plan Wage Laws.

Gov. Lehman's announcement at Albany that prompt enactment will be sought of a law similar to the Washington statute upheld yesterday was the forerunner of parallel statements from officials of numerous States, according to the Associated Press.

Backers of such a bill pending in the Colorado Legislature moved to push it to early enactment, and Texas' Labor Commissioner Fred Nichols said he will seek to have a minimum wage measure brought before that State's Legislature.

In Maryland, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Virginia backers of such legislation moved for its introduction or passage, while in Pennsylvania the Senate was preparing to vote on a measure of this type.

Nevada's Gov. Kirman signed a minimum wage act yesterday.

Ohio and Illinois sponsors of laws adopted in those States expressed confidence they will be upheld, in the light of the Supreme Court ruling.

Politics and People

Supreme Court Corrects Error It Made in June on New York Minimum Wage Law; Change Backers Charge Tribunal Is Inconsistent.

By Franklyn Waltman

UNABLE to disagree with the essense of the Supreme Court decision yesterday reversing the Adkins case, which held minimum wage legislation unconstitutional, proponents of President Roosevelt's judiciary reorganization plan now are attempting to convict the high tribunal of inconsistency—of completely changing its mind regarding an important law within a period of nine months.

WALTMAN.

Even though the charge is proved—and from a legal viewpoint it cannot be—inconsistency is no crime, as Senator Henry F. Ashurst has so well illustrated. But it is only fair to let the President's supporters have a little fun at the expense of the court, to let them chortle with glee and publicly proclaim that the court does not know its own mind and privately say that the Supreme Court follows the election returns and is seeking to get into harmony with public opinion.

Such antics may bring the court temporarily into a little more public disrespect, but in that regard little more can be done to it than has been done by the President and his supporters. But it is only fair to let these Roosevelt supporters have their fun because they have lost the principal and most forceful argument they had for changing the present Supreme Court. And as this fight goes on they will soon realize they have lost their best talking point.

* * *

Many persons who have been opposing the President's reorganization plan, including the conductor of this column, believed the Supreme Court had erred and erred seriously in its decision last June in striking down the New York minimum wage law on the basis of the opinion in the 1923 Adkins case. Without regard to the technicalities of legal procedure, I, and similar critics of the Supreme Court's decision last June, believed it had created an intolerable situation when it declared that neither the Federal nor the State governments had the authority to impose minimum wage requirements for workers in industry.

That decision without a doubt did more to stir up popular antagonism to the court than any of its other decisions—or perhaps more than all of its decisions on New Deal cases. But many of those who felt the way I did immediately commenced agitation for a constitutional amendment to surmount that decision. We did not yell that the umpire should be killed or that his votes should be offset by new umpires. We were willing to let the people correct the error, believing in the righteousness of our cause.

The court, however, now has corrected its own error—an error which has stood since 1923, when the Adkins case was decided. Of course, it was not necessary for the entire court to change its mind. Reversal of the Adkins case resulted when Justice Owen J. Roberts shifted from the support of the conservative quartet of the group—who had participated in the adoption of the Adkins decision—to the liberal members of the court. That was the action which I thought Justice Roberts should have taken last June, again thinking of the end and not of technicalities.

Had Justice Roberts voted with the minority in the New York minimum wage case last June, the Adkins case would not have been overruled, however. It would have stood and would have remained a millstone around the neck of social progress, because under the technicalities of the situation last June the question of re-examining the Adkins case was not before the court. It was not raised by the New York and other State authorities seeking to uphold minimum wage legislation.

They staked everything on the sole contention that the New York law differed from the District of Columbia law which was declared unconstitutional in the Adkins decision. In effect it was admitted that the Adkins case was good law. The New York State Court of Appeals stated that it saw no difference between the statutes. The majority of the Supreme Court—making clear that only the question of a difference, of distinguishing the two cases, was at issue—said it saw no difference. Justice Roberts apparently saw no difference, since he concurred in the majority opinion. Chief Justice Hughes claimed to see a difference. But Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo in their dissenting opinion held the difference, if it existed, to be immaterial. They contended that the Adkins decision was wrong and that the court should have taken the bull by the horns, as it were, and thrown the Adkins decision out.

In view of the technical situation involved in respect to the New York law, which was fully pointed out in yesterday's opinion, it may be unfair to say that even Justice Roberts shifted his position or changed his mind. The truth is he did not have an opportunity, or he did not think he had an opportunity last June, to pass judgment on the Adkins case. When that opportunity came he agreed with the former minority of the court that the Adkins decision was bad law.

* * *

The Supreme Court action, while unusual, was not without precedent. The court on many accasions has reversed previous rulings. The legal tender decisions come immediately to mind. In 1916 in United States versus Nyce, the court at the request of the then Assistant Attorney General Charles Warren, unanimously reversed its ruling in the "Matter of Heff," unanimously made 11 years previously. This decision concerned an act making unlawful the selling of liquor to Indians.

There are many, many more instances. Justice Louis D. Brandeis in footnotes to a dissenting opinion in the case of Burnet versus Coronado Oil & Gas Co., in 1912 lists more than 50 cases which have been specifically overruled by the Supreme Court, including a number involving the constitutionality of Federal statutes, chiefly in cases which could not be corrected through legislative action.

"The court bows to the lessons of experience and the force of better reasoning, recognizing that the process of trial and error, so fruitful in the physical sciences, is appropriate also in the judicial function," Justice Brandeis declared in the case cited above, and further on, he added that "in cases involving constitutional issues of the character discussed, this court must, in order to reach sound conclusions, feel free to bring its opinions into agreement with experience and with facts newly ascertained, so that its judicial authority may, as Mr. Chief Justice Taney said, 'depend altogether on the force of the reasoning by which it is supported.' "

To argue otherwise, to chide the Supreme Court for inconsistency in this particular case, is to contend that once the Supreme Court, a human and fallible body, makes an error it must forever persist in that error. It takes courage publicly to admit error—and, anyway, the really important thing is that the court has cleared the road of constitutional objections to State minimum wage legislation. That is what will be remembered.

Farm Mortgage Holiday Ruled Valid by Court

Supreme Tribunal Declares New Act Protects Mortgages.

On the ground that its provisions "make no unreasonable modifications" of a mortgagee's rights, the Supreme Court yesterday unanimously upheld the revised Frazier-Lemke act authorizing a three-year moratorium on farm mortgages.

Thousands of farm mortgages, involving billions of dollars of indebtedness were made eligible for foreclosure stays under the decision, it was estimated.

The act was passed after the court had thrown out the previous law by the same authors, which provided a five-year moratorium. Justice Brandeis, who delivered the decision holding unconstitutional the former act, announced the finding yesterday that the new measure was valid. The latter gives Federal courts greater control over the property of the debtor during the stay in foreclosure.

Yesterday's decision was on a case brought by Robert Page Wright, Bedford County, Va., farmer, against the Vinton branch of the Mountain Trust Bank of Roanoke, Va. The act was held invalid by the District Court of the Western District of Virginia and by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Old Ruling Explained.

The court yesterday held that its decision on the original act had held the act took five important substantive rights from the mortgagor:

(1) The right to retain his lien until the indebtedness is paid; (2) the right to realize on the security by a public sale; (3) the right to determine when the sale shall be held, subject to the discretion of the court; (4) the right to protect his interest in the property by bidding at the sale; and (5) the right to control the property during the period of default.

It was held that framers of the new act had sought to preserve all these rights of the mortgagee and "it is not denied" that the law preserves the first, second and fourth of the rights.

With regard to the third right, to determine, subject to discretion of the court, when a sale shall be held, yesterday's decision said the court had no occasion to decide whether "an absolute stay of three years would have been justified under the bankruptcy power."

Court Order Possible.

"We are of the opinion," the decision continued, "that while the act affords the debtor, ordinarily, a three-year period of rehabilitation, the stay provided for is not an absolute one; and that the court may terminate the stay and order a sale earlier."

The court further pointed out:

"In order to protect the creditor's interests, the possession is at all times subject to the supervision and control of the court; and, if the debtor at any time fails to comply with orders of the court issued in the exercise of its supervisory power to protect the mortgagee against waste or abuse of his possessions by the mortgagor, the court may order the property sold."

The act was quoted to show that if "after a reasonable time it becomes evident that there is no reasonable hope that the debtor can rehabilitate himself within three years" the court may terminate the stay.

Reports of Congressional committees and explanations given in the Senate and House were referred to as showing the intent was to give courts "broad power" to curtail the moratorium.

With regard to the fifth right of the mortgagee to control the property during the period of default, the court found "not true" the argument that possession by the mortgagor is necessarily less favorable to the mortgagee than possession by a receiver or trustee would be.

"The mortgagor is in default," the decision said, "but it is not therefore to be assumed that he is a wrongdoer or incompetent to conduct farming operations. The legislation is designed to aid victims of the general economic depression. The mortgagor is familiar with the property, and presumably vitally interested in preserving ownership thereof and ready to exert himself to the uttermost to that end. It is not unreasonable to assume that, under those circumstances, the interests of all concerned will be better served by leaving him in possession than by installing a disinterested receiver or trustee."

Title Angle Stressed.

The court passed over the complaint of the mortgage, that the land owner is not required to pay the first installment of rent until the end of one year. It construed the act to mean that the court may not postpone the payment beyond one year, and held that as so construed "the clause cannot be deemed arbitrary or unreasonable."

Similar action was taken on the complaint that the required disposition of the rental denied the mortgagee's rights. The act provides the rent shall be paid into the court and be used, first, for payment of taxes and upkeep of the property, with the remainder to be distributed among the secured and unsecured creditors. It held that "non-payment of taxes may imperil the title" and "payments for upkeep are essential to the preservation of the property."

Supreme Court Backs Railway Labor Measure

Disputes Ruled Matter of 'Public Concern;' Union Cause Boosted.

Railway labor of the country won a notable victory in the Supreme Court in yesterday's decision upholding the railway labor act requiring carriers to bargain collectively with their employes, and setting up the Railway Association Board to act in cases of disputes.

The decision, delivered by Justice Stone, was in a case of employes, members of the American Federation of Labor, seeking to compel the Virginian Railway to bargain with their union. Decisions by the Eastern Virginia District Court and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, granting the plea of the employes, were affirmed.

Chairman James W. Carmalt of the Mediation Board said the decision was "very gratifying" to the board members. He said:

"With the machinery of the railway labor act thus established it is anticipated that the peace in the industry that has been maintained under it will continue."

Peace Discussed.

Justice Stone, in the decision, also discussed peaceful relationships between the roads and their employes.

"Experience has shown, before the amendment of 1934," he said, "that when there was no dispute as to the organizations authorized to represent the employes, and when there was a willingness of the employer to meet such representatives for a discussion of their grievances, amicable adjustment of differences had generally followed and strikes had been avoided.

"On the other hand, a prolific source of dispute had been the maintenance by the railroads of company unions and the denial by railway management of the authority of representatives chosen by their employes."

The 1934 amendment, like the Wagner labor relations act which is awaiting judgment of the court, was predicted on the theory that labor disputes affected interstate commerce and Congress had a right to regulate conditions bearing on such differences.

Stands on Constitution.

The Virginian Railway Co. contended that to compel the road to negotiate with a labor union restrained it from making agreements with other labor organizations and hence was a denial of due process guaranteed by the Constitution.

Stone held that peaceful settlement of labor troubles, "espeically where they may impair the ability of an interstate rail carrier to perform its service to the public, is a matter of public concern."

He said the law "does not undertake to compel agreement between the employer and employes, but it does command those preliminary steps without which no agreement can be reached."

The provisions of the legislation, Stone said, do not require the road to enter into agreement with employes and do not prohibit contracts with individual workers.

List Change Asked On Hearst Stocks

Willard Espy, Washington representative of the American League Against War and Fascism, asked the securities commission yesterday to require Hearst Publications, Inc., to amend a registration statement covering a $13,000,000 issue of debentures.

Espy requested that registration data include information "showing the existence of a boycott against all Hearst publications."

He said that because a boycott "materially affects the business of the company and the value of its securities, its omission from the registration statement is in violation of the new securities act of 1933."

The Labor Research Association also submitted a statement asserting that "material facts" were not included in the registration statement.

Tax Warning Given To Va. Employers

Richmond, Va., March 29 (AP).—Although payments climbed to $2,005,352 today, Maj. Frank P. Evans, chairman of the Virginia Unemployment Compensation Commission, said many employers appeared "confused" as to the final date upon which the jobless aid tax for 1936 could be paid without incurring penalty.

He reiterated that unless the U. C. C. was paid the tax due on the 1936 pay rolls by April 1, the employers would not only have 1 per cent interest per month added to their bill but would receive no credit for the amount paid to the Virginia commission in respect to the amount due the Federal Government under the social security act.

Pope Pius Takes Rest After Easter Exertions

Vatican City, March 29 (AP).—Pope Pius, joyous over his participation in Easter services and the thousands of congratulatory telegrams sent him, rested tonight from the strain of the past few days.

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Textile Parley Chief Here to Outline Plans

Harold B. Butler Long a Leader in International Labor Conferences.

Harold B. Butler, director of the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland, arrived in Washington last night to prepare for his duties as secretary general to the World Conference of Textile Producing Nations, which opens here April 2.

Butler has long been connected with labor and its organizations. In 1917 he was one of the three senior officials designated to organize the newly created British Ministry of Labor. He became principal assistant secretary to that ministry in 1919.

At the Paris Peace Conference he was assistant general secretary to the labor commission which wrote the labor section of the peace treaty.

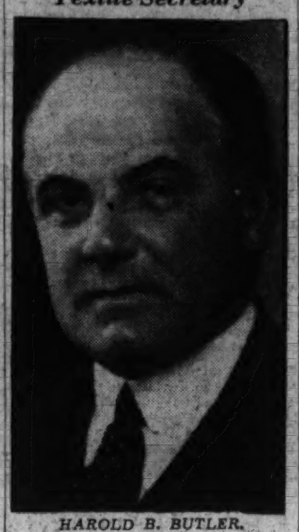
When the first International Labor Conference was held in Washington in 1919, Butler was appointed its secretary general. In the following year he became deputy director of the International Labor Office in Geneva.

On the death of Albert Thomas, of France, in 1932, the governing body of the office appointed Butler director.

Butler prepared for his career in labor at Eton College and Oxford, where he made a distinguished academic record. In 1905 he became a fellow of All Souls' College.

In 1907 he entered the British civil service and was employed on the local government board. In 1910, with his appointment as secretary of the British delegation to the International Conference on Aerial Navigation, held in Paris, came his first touch with international affairs.

Textile Secretary



HAROLD B. BUTLER.

In Congress

YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Met at noon and recessed at 5:15 p. m. until noon today.

Debated crop insurance bill and court reorganization plan.

Interstate Commerce sub-committee considered track inspection bill.

Appropriation Committee considered surplus fish appropriation bill.

House.

Met at noon and adjourned at 2:15 until noon today.

Considered District of Columbia bills.

Appropriations Committee considered legislative supply bill.

Appropriations sub-committee considered Agriculture supply bill.

TODAY.

Senate.

Meets at noon.

Resumes consideration of crop insurance bill.

Judiciary Committee continues court reorganization hearing.

House.

Meets at noon.

Begins general debate on legislative supply bill.

Appropriations sub-committee considers War, Interior and Agriculture supply bills.

Interstate Commerce Committee considers aviation bills.

Agriculture Committee considers farm tenant bill.

Military Affairs Committee receives various sub-committee reports.

Rivers and Harbors Committee considers stream pollution bill.

Judiciary Committee considers Sabath Bondholder's Committee resolution.

Education Committee considers bill for Federal aid to education.

Rep. West Loses $800 in Property In Blaze in Hotel

Fire believed to have originated from a short circuit destroyed furniture and personal belongings in the room of Representative Milton D. West, of Texas, in the Hamilton Hotel yesterday.

The room, on the eighth floor, was unoccupied when the fire broke out. Damage was estimated at between $800 and $1,000.

Firemen who arrived on the scene attempted to reach the room with an extension ladder from the alley, but their ladders fell short.

Doctor Gets Life Term For Operation Death

Oklahoma City, March 29 (AP).—Dr. J. W. Eisminger, Oklahoma City osteopath, pleaded guilty today to death of Virginia Lee Wyckoff, former University of Oklahoma co-ed, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Dr. Eisminger was charged with murder after Miss Wyckoff died as the result of an illegal operation.

Vaccine for Uruguay.

Miami, Fla., March 29 (AP).—Pan-American Airways announced today 400 pounds of special vaccine was being flown to Montevideo, Uruguay, to combat a threatened smallpox epidemic there.

Japan Crushes Plot of Rebels In Manchukuo

Disorders Most Extensive in District Since 1931; 200 Arrested.

By the United Press.

Tokyo (Tuesday), March 30.—The government today admitted discovery of a widespread revolutionary plot in the Japan-sponsored empire of Manchukuo.

The plot has been crushed and news of its discovery has been suppressed for months, it was said.

Simultaneously headquarters of the Kofu regiment, now on duty in Manchukuo with the Japanese Kwantung army, was advised that 20 Japanese soldiers were killed in a battle with 500 "bandits" in North Manchukuo on March 27 and 28.

Gravest Since 1931.

It was indicated that the disorders have been the most extensive of any that have threatened Japanese control in the old Chinese northeastern provinces, from which Manchukuo was created, since the Japanese army started its forward march in September, 1931.

The announcement of the abortive rebellion was contained in a communique of the Manchukuo government at Hsinking. Only meager details were given.

It was revealed, however, that agents of the Chinese Communist Party planned and organized the revolt from a secret headquarters in Antung, important coal-mining town near the Japanese-owned South-Manchuria Railway, in south central Manchukuo.

Some of the plotters were rounded up as long ago as last August.

200 Under Arrest.

More than 200 Manchukuoan officials, merchants, and intellectual leaders were arrested and many of them were executed, after secret trials during which they formally were charged with plotting against the established government headed by Emperor Kang Teh—the former Henry Pu Yi, one-time boy Emperor of China.

The entire plot appears to have centered in Antung Province. One headquarters was in the town of Huang Jenhsien where a branch of the Peiping China national preservation society was established.

This society, it was alleged, was directly connected with the Chinese national government in Nanking.

Its objectives were to overthrow the government of Manchukuo and expel Japanese from all Manchukuo.

Wynn's Wife in Reno; May Divorce Comedian

Reno, Nev., March 29 (AP).—Mrs. Hilda Keenan Wynn has established residence here, presumably to seek a divorce from Ed Wynn, noted radio comedian, it was learned today.

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Police Hunt in Vain for Clew To New York Triple Murderer

Artists' Model and Mother Assaulted, Officials Declare After Autopsies; Boarder Was Killed While He Slept.

Continued from Page 1.

dress as to where they could be located.

A short time later, according to Capt. Edward Mullens, of the homicide squad, two bloodstained handkerchiefs were found in his furnished room a block and a half away from the scene of the triple slaying. Lyons said Gueret explained the handkerchiefs by saying his nose had bled.

The handkerchiefs, together with several strands of gray hair and tiny particles of skin found under the fingernails of the pretty model, were being analyzed tonight at the crime laboratory. These were the only clews found by the 75 detectives who have been working on the case since the three bodies were found yesterday afternoon, Lyons said.

In his autopsy report this afternoon, Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, chief medical examiner, said Miss Gedeon, who was known in art circles where she worked as "Ronnie," and her mother, Mrs. Mary Gedeon, were assaulted criminally by the killer, whom Deputy Inspector Francis J. Kear described as probably "a sex-mad maniac."

Frank Byrnes, the roomer, was slain by a sharp instrument with which he was stabbed in the head 11 times as he lay in bed.

The autopsy report said the model's mouth was bound with adhesive tape, and that the girl and her mother had died of strangulation after each had received brutal beatings. The time of the slayings could not be determined, Dr. Gonzales said.

He theorized, however, that Mrs. Gedeon probably was attacked while she was alone in the apartment, which is only a block and a half from the scene of the bathtub slaying of Mrs. Nancy Evans Titterton on Good Friday a year ago.

The probability was, he said, that the killer waited until Byrnes came in and went to bed then slipped in while the roomer slept and killed him.

That happened sometime between 7 p. m. and 3 a. m., when Ronnie returned home from a "date" with Stephen Butter, a securities messenger for a Wall Street house, and told him good night at the door. As she entered the apartment, Gonzales theorized, the slayer was still there. He waited in the dark while she undressed in the bathroom and attacked her when she emerged.

Her battered body, nude with the exception of a brassiere, was found on a bed, under which her mother's crumpled body lay. A torn undergarment was found on the floor and all her other clothes in the bathroom, apparently as she had left them.

Shifts in Corps Of U. S. Envoys Go to Senate

Representatives to Sweden, Peru to Swap Posts Under Transfers.

The first in an expected series of shifts in the Diplomatic Corps was announced by President Roosevelt yesterday.

The nomination of Laurence A. Steinhardt, of New York, now Minister to Sweden, as Ambassador to Peru was sent to the Senate. Steinhardt will assume the post held by Fred Morris Dearing, of Missouri, who will take the ministership to Sweden.

Edward Albright, of Tennessee, Minister to Finland, was named Minister to Costa Rica, succeeding Leo Sack, resigned, and H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, Minister to the Dominican Republic, will go to Finland to succeed Albright.

R. Henry Norweb, Minister to Bolivia, was transferred to the Dominican Republic, but no one was named to take his place in Bolivia.

The long-delayed appointment of an Undersecretary of State was again deferred.

Other diplomatic changes expected to be made include:

Jefferson Caffery, Ambassador to Cuba, is reported slated to be sent to Brazil, with J. Butler Wright, Minister to Czechoslovakia, succeeding him at Havana.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, jr., Minister of Norway, likely will go to Poland as Ambassador, succeeding Ambassador John Cudahy, whose resignation has been reported in some circles to be contemplated.

Changes in the more important posts have been rumored as likely within a few months. The posts at London, Moscow and Brussels figure in these rumors.

Snow Covers Dust Bowl.

Guymon, Okla., March 29 (AP).—Snow blanketed the Southwest's "dust bowl" tonight promising a respite from "black blizzards" which harrassed parts of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico again last week.

Texas School's Blast Is Laid to Electric Switch

Report by U. S. Official Suggests Seven Steps to Prevent Disasters.

By the Associated Press.

An Agriculture Department investigator reported yesterday the New London (Tex.) School explosion resulted from ignition of accumulated gas by a spark from an electric sanding machine switch.

Dr. David J. Price, explosion expert of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, disclosed this finding in a preliminary report on the disaster.

Secretary Wallace sent the report to Gov. James V. Allred of Texas, with seven recommendations Price made for preventing similar blasts.

Price said he did not believe the explosion was the result of "anybody's neglect." He added the manual training instructor who threw the switch could not be blamed because he was performing routine duties "and didn't know the gas was there."

He expressed the opinion that at least 5 per cent of the 65,000 cubic feet of air space in the school basement was saturated with gas from an undetermined source at the time of the blast.

"Whether this gas came from the nearby oil fields or from a leaky gas connection outside the building, we don't know," Price said.

He recommended "proper construction of buildings to prevent dead storage space underneath class recitation and similar meeting rooms." He also urged adequate ventilation under occupied sections of a building and in school rooms equipped with gas heating appliances.

Development of alarm systems was another suggestion.

Film Czar Menaced By Soviet Purge

Moscow, March 29 (U.P.).—Josef Stalin's crusade of self-condemnation and demands for a purge of Trotskyist "spies and wreckers" reached out tonight to the Soviet Union's motion picture industry.

Cinema workers gathered at a mass meeting and bitterly attacked Boris Shumiatsky, head of the movie industry, whom they accused of "exaggerating the partial successes" of Russian films in order to pacify the public opinion. Shumiatsky was the foremost assailant of his own administration and admitted a wide range of inefficiencies.

The spectacle of a high Soviet official indulging in "breast beating" followed announcement of a vast program of Communist reorganization laid down by Stalin.

British Rulers to Get Highest Tokyo Honors

Aboard Motorship Heian Maru, Gulf of Georgia, March 29 (AP).—An official statement today from Prince Yashuhito Chichibu, heir presumptive to the Japanese throne, announced he will bestow upon King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain the highest orders of his country. The orders were not identified.

The ship bearing the Prince and Princess Chichibu to the end of the first leg in their 10,000-mile journey to the coronation, sailed into calm waters of the gulf today after a stormy Pacific crossing.

Record Crowd Turns Out for '37 Egg-Rolling

President and Wife View 53,000 From White House Portico.

Continued from Page 1.

in which thousands of kids slammed hard-boiled eggs at trees, stepped on them, played football with them and engaged in scores of baseball games with the egg in the role of a ball. The sight of a baseball bat colliding with a hard-boiled egg is something which would try a sports writer's vocabulary to describe.

Many of the children were well behaved and rolled their eggs genteelly down the lawns, to what avail the more sophisticated children could not discern. Give them a good big White House tree to bust with an egg and they "really had something."

Mrs. Roosevelt took the party with her usual good-natured congeniality and smiled at her two appearances on the back porch in a way which led the youngsters to squeal in shrill voices, "Roosevelts, Roosevelts, we love Roosevelts."

Balloons seem to have provided the sole note of change from previous Easter egg parties. Nowadays the balloons are no longer round, but have three bulbs, two of which are ears and the third the face of Mickey Mouse.

Several "wise guy" youngsters in the crowd had a laugh tantalizing a colored White House butler, a stout gentleman of great dignity with the solemn mien of Uncle Tom in a dour moment, who appeared on the portico. They directed shafts of light reflected from mirrors into his face, causing him to wipe his eyes in perplexity and flee to other parts of the porch, where someone else quickly stung him with another beam of light.

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Read Demands Trial Delay to Get Witnesses

Declares He Was in Richmond Rooming House on Day of Torch Murder.

By the Associated Press.

Sutton, W. Va., March 29.—William B. Read asked Judge Jake Fisher today to postpone his trial for the torch slaying of W. Earle Dollman so that counsel could contact witnesses who "will testify I was in Richmond, Va."

Under questioning by Judge Fisher, however, Read said he could not give the names of his witnesses, but supplied the address of a Richmond rooming house in which he said he spent last Thanksgiving, the day of the killing.

J. Blackburn Watts, Kanawha County prosecutor, who is assisting Prosecutor Charles Duffield offered to Defense Counsel E. G. Pierson an affidavit which he said was taken from Richmond residents. The deposition, Watts said, was used in Read's conviction on charges of robbing O. P. Wilson at Charleston.

Fisher said he would rule on the motion to continue tomorrow after defense attorneys reported if the witnesses could attend.

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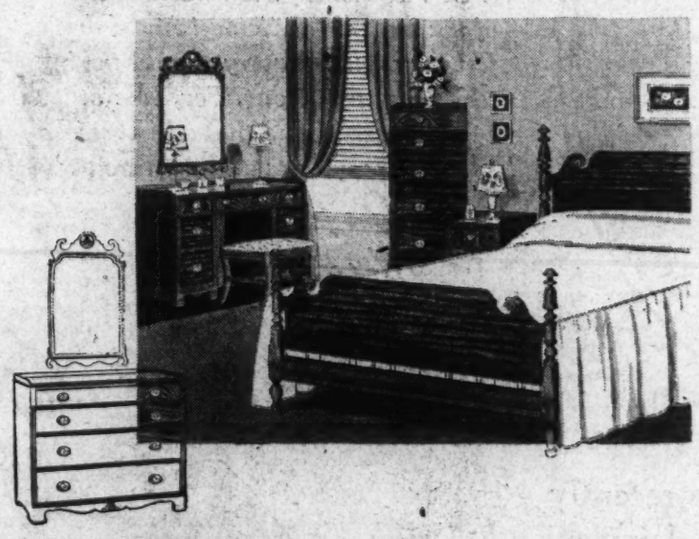

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Many Modern Bedroom Suites Reduced Now

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Somewhere on the scales there is the "just right" weight for *you*—where you *look*—and *feel* your very best. Many authorities say that here's one of the easiest, safest ways in the world to reach that "perfect weight," and stay there.

To take off pounds—Drink a glass of Chestnut Farms-Chevy Chase Milk *before* each meal. The milk nourishes, while cutting down the appetite that is probably responsible for your overweight.

To gain weight—Drink a glass of Chestnut Farms-Chevy Chase Milk *after* each meal. The milk supplies the extra calories you need, without undue strain on the digestion.

Try this effective method of weight control for just eight weeks. You'll be surprised. Milk, by the way, is the most economical food you can buy. Telephone Decatur 1011, see the Chestnut Farms-Chevy Chase salesman, or ask at your favorite store. Start your milk diet tomorrow!

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IN WASHINGTON, CHESTNUT FARMS-CHEVY CHASE SEALTEST MILK IS THE ONLY MILK THAT IS PRODUCED UNDER THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION
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Clergymen Act To Meet Needs Of Capital Poor

Ministerial Union Adopts Resolution to Aid in Welfare Plan.

Washington's Protestant clergy voted yesterday to take a militant part in meeting the Capital's public welfare problems after hearing Elwood Street, director of public welfare, urge its support and co-operation.

Addressing the Ministerial Union of Washington at New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Street said "co-operation of the churches is essential to the proper development of public welfare services in the District of Columbia."

His listeners recalled that John L. Keddy, Budget Bureau official in charge of the District budget, asserted that churches should take responsibility for administering to the city's needy in explaining why the welfare board's request for supplemental relief funds had been rejected.

Problems which the churches can help meet, said Street, include lack of relief provisions for employables, inadequate relief for unemployables and inadequacy of facilities and personnel in practically all the welfare institutions.

The origin of all public welfare services, he asserted, is found in the religious life and the religious spirit.

"Church work and social work must go hand in hand and each must reinforce the other," Street said. Churches may aid, he said, in the following ways:

1. Pastors can help develop a better understanding of the problems among their congregations.
2. Churches can invite public welfare speakers to address their groups.
3. Churches can send representatives to visit various institutions.
4. Churches can supply volunteer workers in these institutions.
5. Pastors can co-operate in planning constructive religious programs for inmates.

"We invite your co-operation, your advice and your suggestions," said Street, "in making this age-old spirit effective through the modern mechanism of public welfare services, with the backing of all good citizens, to the end that poverty sickness and crime may be less and less, and health, well-being, happiness and co-operative good will may be more and more prevalent and effective in our community."

Ship Movements

At New York.

Arrived Yesterday.
American Shipper, from London.
Ancon, from Cristobal.
Borinquen, from Trujillo City.
Cameronia, from Glasgow.
Colombia, from Cristobal.

Arrive Today.
Antonia, from Liverpool.
Ile de France, from Havre.
San Jacinto, from Puerto Plata.
Westernland, from Antwerp.
Bergenafjord, from Oslo.

Arrive Tomorrow.
Bremen, from Bremen.
Chimu, from Pisco.
Eastern Prince, from Trinidad.
Excambion, from Mediterranean.

Sailing Today.
Exermont, for Genoa.
Exeter, for Ponta Delgada.
New Brooklyn, for Teneriffe.

Hush-Hush or Health?

D. C. Ministerial Union Backs Drive to Reduce Syphilis Toll

Adopts Resolution Pledging Support to Campaign Against Venereal Diseases; Doctor Urges Pre-Natal Care.

By Geraid G. Gross.

(This article is one in a series to acquaint citizens with the tragic neglect of the venereal disease problem in the District of Columbia.)

Another broadside, the most important to date affecting the National Capital, was fired yesterday in the growing war against the "hush hush" philosophy and for adequate public health appropriations.

The Ministerial Union of Washington, whose membership of almost 200 embraces every white Protestant clergyman in the Capital, adopted a bristling resolution pledging itself to join in the crusade and favoring allotment of funds by Congress "for the aggressive carrying on of this important program both locally and nationally."

In addition, the Rev. Oscar F. Blackwelder, who was elected president of the union at yesterday's meeting, voiced his personal sympathy with the drive against syphilis and gonorrhea. Pastor of the Church of the Reformation, Dr. Blackwelder in his sermon Sunday cited the high incidence of venereal disease in the Capital, particularly in the slum areas.

Text of Resolution.

Adopted unanimously, the resolution follows:

Whereas, the Ministrial Union of Washington is cognizant of the disastrous effects of syphilis and gonorrhea on national health and social welfare; and

Whereas, the United States Public Health Service, the District of Columbia Health Department and the Social Hygiene Society are promoting a venereal disease control program which gives promise of reducing the human and economic wastage due to these diseases; and

Whereas, ignorance, taboo and superstition have been largely responsible for society's laissez-faire attitude toward these plagues in the past,

Be it resolved, that we pledge ourselves to support the forward-looking Nation-wide campaign to stamp out syphilis and decrease the ravages of gonorrhea, and that we record ourselves as favoring the appropriation of adequate funds by Congress for the aggressive carrying on of this important program, both locally and nationally.

Syphilis and Pregnancy.

The contributed article for today on complications of syphilis is by a prominent Washington obstetrician and is entitled "Syphilis and Pregnancy." It follows:

One of the most frequent causes of infant death is syphilis, a disease which the medical profession recognizes as preventable and curable. The disease is acquired from the mother during pregnancy and, as a result, the infant may die before birth, or at birth. In some instances a living syphilitic premature baby is bron, which will die soon, or a maturg living infant with evidence of the disease, or one in which the disease later becomes evident and death follows within a few weeks.

Usually the mother is unaware of the fact that she is afflicted with this infection. Proper supervision of women during pregnancy, with full co-operation on their part, is probably the greatest single factor in reduction of infant mortality.

It has been shown by a well-recognized authority that the disastrous results of pregnancy among syphilitic women is in inverse proportion to the amount of treatment received. Thus, infant deaths were nine times as numerous in the offspring of syphilitic women that were not treated, as in those of mothers who received adequate treatment during pregnancy. If the treatment is begun not later than the fifth month of pregnancy and continued, the mother, in the vast majority of cases, may be assured of an infection-free infant. This does not imply that benefit cannot be derived from treatment given after the fifth month. It has been found that every treatment helps.

Through the Bureau of Nursing of the Health Department effort is being made to locate indigent pregnant women and educate them as to the advantages of early prenatal care. Blood examinations are made at the first visit, and if possible, treatment is begun immediately at the venereal disease clinic.

Plan Other Facilities.

At an early date a new maternal and child health clinic will be opened, financed by Social Security funds, where facilities will exist for treatment of syphilis. This will permit of very close supervision and education of the mother. Infants will also be X-rayed to diagnose changes in the long bones, which are characteristic of syphilis.

After the baby is born, even though it does not have the disease, the syphilitic mother will be treated until such time as she is considered cured.

It should be emphatically stated that regardless of the activity of the disease, sufficient antisyphilitic treatment assures the woman a syphilis-free baby in approximately 95 per cent of the cases. Treatment is mild and absolutely safe, and the woman should have no fear of it. No condition in medicine seems to return such high dividends in the saving of life and the promotion of health with such a small output of energy and money, as does the prevention of congenital (inherited) syphilis.

(Symptoms and treatment of congenital syphilis will be discussed in the next contributed article.)

New Proposals Submitted in Chrysler Strike

Murphy Asserts Plan May Be Used to End Disputes in Auto Industry.

By the Associated Press.

Lansing, Mich., March 29.—Representatives of the Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America considered new proposals today for an agreement that would reopen the strike closed Chrysler plants and send approximately 80,000 idle workers back to their benches.

They were proposals which Gov. Frank Murphy asserted might provide a formula for settling not only the Chrysler dispute "but the whole labor situation in Michigan," and "most of the difficulties in the motor industry."

At least half a dozen different forms of agreement already are understood to have been presented to the opposing sides, but all have failed of acceptance.

Gov. Murphy, in whose offices the conferences have been held, has said that a "very few words" separate the two sides. These words have to do with the degree of recognition that is to be accorded the union as bargaining agency for Chrysler workers.

Claiming to represent 59,000 of the corporation's 67,000 employes, the union demanded sole bargaining recognition, but receded slightly from that stipulation during the six days in which the conferences here have been in progress. A revised proposal submitted by the union sought some measure of control over whatever relations the corporation might have with its nonunion employes.

An authoritative source disclosed that the union has asked that in lieu of exclusive bargaining recognition for all employes, the corporation agree that any negotiations of agreements made with nonunion Chrysler employes be submitted to U. A. W. officials.

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Dies Demands President Halt 'Sitting Strikes'

Declares Action Mandatory Under Law; Lewis Accuses Green in Reply to Attack.

By the Associated Press.

A declaration by Representative Dies (Democrat), Texas, that Federal lawe "makes it mandatory upon the President to stop sit-down strikes" yesterday highlighted a series of significant developments in the Nation-wide labor situation.

Under two sections of the law, Representative Dies said in a statement, whenever domestic violence in any State hinders the execution of State or Federal laws so as to deprive citizens of their rights, and the State fails to provide protection, it becomes mandatory for the President to act.

Other rapid-fire developments of the day included:

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, in a radio address, declared 90 per cent of the Nation's industrial disputes would be eliminated if workers were assured of the right to bargain collectively and called upon business and union leaders to demonstrate "statesmanship."

John L. Lewis, head of the powerful Committee for Industrial Organization, issued a scathing blast at William Green, American Federation of Labor president, in reply to a statement made by Green terming sit-down strike technique illegal.

The national Socialist Party, in special convention at Chicago, indorsed the Committee for Industrial Organization and urged its members to support unanimously the new labor movement Lewis heads.

Chairman J. Warren Madden of the National Labor Relations Board told a House labor sub-committee there were indications that failure of the Supreme Court to act on the labor relations act had contributed to the wave of sit-down strikes.

Earlier in the day, Representative Dies had said he was reliably informed that Lewis had told his aides on the C. I. O.—and President Roosevelt—that organization would ban any more sit-downs.

Postlude

By Ray C. B. Brown.

Through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Woods Bliss, the Public Library presents the Pro Musica Quartet (Bernard Robbins, Jeno Sevely, Hendryk Essers and Sidney Hamer) in the Georgetown Branch Monday night. Program: Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4 (Beethoven), Quartet in E flat, Op. 125, No. 1 (Schubert), Quartet in E minor, "Aus meinem Leben" (Smetana).

As many auditors as could be seated in the children's room of the Georgetown Branch of the Public Library enjoyed last evening a program of chamber music played by the Pro Musica Quartet. While the three compositions presented were from the standard repertoire, they evidently had been chosen for their melodic attractiveness and their clarity of structure. The music posited no problems to be solved, but discoursed of poesy in a manner readily comprehensible.

Beethoven's C minor quartet is one of his first set of six with which he saluted Haydn. Whether or not it was his intention, he showed that prolific quartet writer a glimpse of the new road along which the quartet was to go. Although Beethoven was trying his hand at the foursome, he handled the form with a boldness and a surety that revealed his determination to expand its capabilities of expression.

While all music not programmatic or descriptive in purpose has a certain amount of the composer's personal life in it, Smetana's E minor quartet is one of the few works deliberately autobiographical. It was written after he became deaf, and it is charged with nostalgic memories of the past. Despite the gayety and vivacity of the first two movements, they have an undercurrent of sadness.

The final movement is an instance of premonition in music. Its lively rhythm and festive atmosphere are interrupted suddenly by portentous chords, and the first violin sounds the high E which rang in the composer's mind as an auditory hallucination. This was a forecast of what actually happened. The united Bohemian musical societies had prepared to celebrate Smetana's sixtieth anniversary on March 2, 1884, with a fete, and on that very day he lost his reason, dying two months later in an asylum.

Ex-Policeman Held After Saving Train

East Haven, Conn., March 29 (AP).—A man who flagged down the crack Merchants Limited of the New Haven Railroad with a flashlight, just as it hit a heavy chain bolted to the track, wound up in jail today, charged technically with "idleness" and held in $15,000 bail.

The crack express train was carrying 175 passengers.

The man with the light was Robert Langdon, 44, of East Haven. He was taken aboard the train by Conductor George P. Hull, and brought to the station, where he was questioned by Chief George Crowley, of the railroad police.

Robert Langdon was the policeman on the beat when Beulah Limerick, an usher in the "Sky High Whoopie Club" here, was slain mysteriously on December 31, 1930.

Detectives became suspicious of Langdon and later, with three other suspects, he was held for a coroner's inquest. No one was indicted. Langdon was later dismissed from the force because of the discovery of two stills in the basement of his home.

Senate Votes Trade Bill.

By the Associated Press.

The Senate passed and sent to the House yesterday legislatoin broadening the control of the Federal Trade Commission over unfair trade practices. It would give the commission authority to bring action against violators without the filing of a specific complaint by a competitor.

Auto Victim Dies.

William Smallwood, colored, 21, of Capitol View, Md., died yesterday in Casualty Hospital of injuries suffered in an automobile accident March 21 on the Largo road, Capitol Heights.

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FUNNY SIGNS by RAY BARNES

IF YOU CAN'T STOP FOR A BITE - - SMILE AS YOU GO BY.
SIGN OF A BINGHAMTON, N.Y. TEA ROOM. REPORTED BY - THOS J. BERGIN.
FROM A FILLING STATION AT GREEN COVE, FLA. FRED H. TOWNSEND, REPORTER.
IF YOU NEED SOAP AT HOME WE'D RATHER BUY YOU SOME, THAN HAVE YOU STEAL OURS
3-30

Watch out for funny signs, send them to Ray Barnes, in care of this newspaper, and share your laughs.

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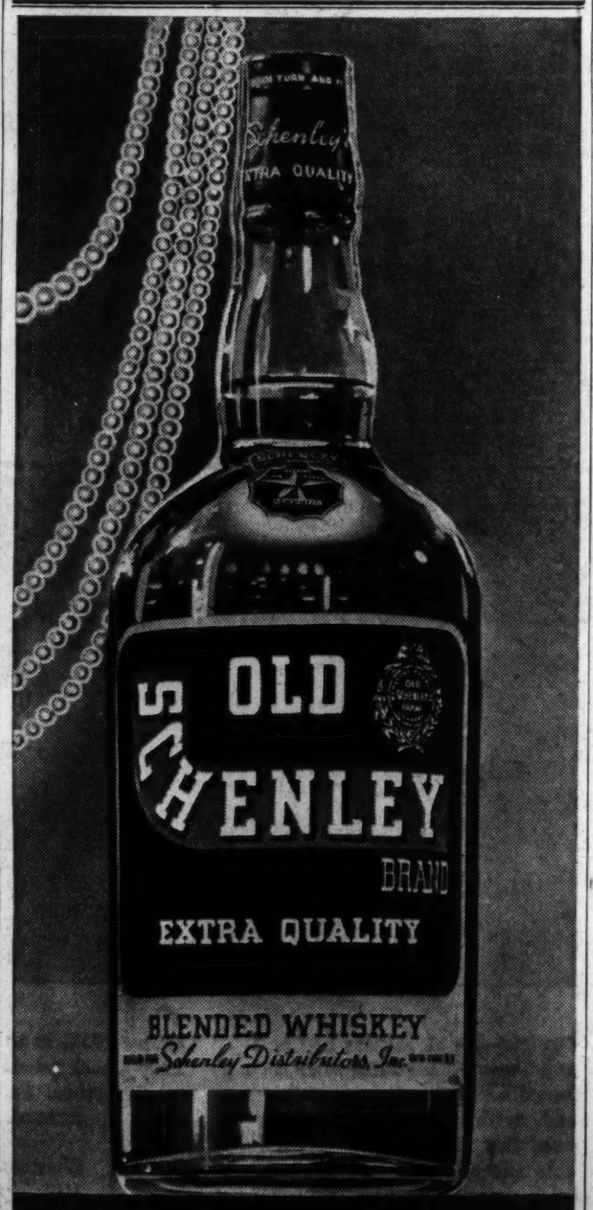

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"For eleven years now I have been enjoying Luckies in this country. As I write this, I am in my dressing room at the Metropolitan Opera. I have just completed a performance of 'Le Coq d'Or'. The Lucky I am smoking is one of the rewards of victory! And I don't feel the slightest worry about smoking affecting my throat. For, like other opera singers, I find that a light smoke suits both my taste and my throat."

Ezio Pinza
FAMOUS BASSO OF METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.

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A Light Smoke
"It's Toasted"—Your Throat Protection
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Text of Senator Glass' Radio Attack on 'Packing' of U. S. Supreme Court

Representative Government Periled, Declares Lawmaker

Charges 'Political Janizaries,' Paid by Treasury, Are Parading States to Affect Opinion of Public.

Following is the text of Senator Carter Glass' address last night:

The speaker this evening is Carter Glass, senior Senator of Virginia in the Congress of the United States. Never in my career until now have I ventured to debate before the public a measure pending in the Senate and awaiting decision there; but the proponents of the problem to which I shall address myself tonight have seemed fearful of a deliberate consideration of the proposal to pack the Supreme Court of the United States; they have defiantly avowed their purpose to take the discussion into every forum, with the unconcealed intention of bringing pressure to bear on members of Congress to submit obediently to the frightful suggestion which has come to them from the White House. The challenge has been accepted by those who oppose the repugnant scheme to disrupt representative government in the Nation; and the battle is on to the end.

Confessedly I am speaking tonight from the depths of a soul filled with bitterness against a proposition which appears to me utterly destitute of moral sensibility and without parallel since the foundation of the Republic. However, I am not speaking my own mind alone; the character and intelligence of the Nation are aroused and I am reflecting as best I can the indignant protests of thousands upon thousands of individual citizens whose telegrams and letters to me as a single Senator are on the desk before me as an inspiration against any faltering in this time of extreme peril to that Charter of our liberties which Gladstone pronounced "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

Propaganda Cited.

There has been some talk about "organized propaganda" against this unabashed proposition to pack the Supreme Court for a specified purpose! Propaganda was first organized in behalf of the scheme right here in Washington and has proceeded with unabated fury from the White House fireside to nearly every rostrum in the country.

Political janizaries, paid by the Federal Treasury to perform services here and charged with no official responsibility for determining questions affecting the Nation's judiciary, are parading the States in a desperate effort to influence the public against the Supreme Court of the United States. One of these visionary incendiaries spoke recently in a Southern State and exceeded all bounds of rational criticism in his vituperation of the eminent men who have served with great distinction on the Supreme bench.

He is said to have been applauded by the audience of his partisans, which caused me to wonder if they could have known the type of person to whose unrestrained abuse of the Supreme Court and the great jurists who constitute its membership they approvingly listened. Did they know that he recently reproached the South for providing separate public schools for the races; that he urged repeal on every statute and ordinance of segregation; that he practically committed the administration at Washington to a new force bill for the South, declaring that not since Lincoln's day has it better been realized than now the necessity of laws to strictly enforce the three post-Civil-War amendments to the Constitution which kept the South in agony for years and retarded its progress for well-nigh half a century? This infuriated propagandist for degrading the Supreme Court practically proposes another tragic era of reconstruction for the South.

Called "Sycophants."

Should men of his mind have part in picking the six proposed judicial sycophants very likely they would be glad to see reversed those decisions of the court that saved the civilization of the South and in spite of the menace of passionate partisans, with their violent threats to "reorganize" the court, prohibited the seizure and confiscation, without pay, of the estates of private citizens. It was the Supreme Court of the United States that validated the suffrage laws of the South which saved the section from anarchy and ruin in a period the unspeakable outrages of which nearly all the Nation recalls with shame.

This, however, is merely an incidental aspect of the case, reflecting my intense personal resentment and sharply revealing the sectional animosity of some of the fierce defamers of the Supreme Court. Infinitely graver questions are presented. This entire Nation is aroused over the many definite proposals to reverse the deliberate judgments of an independent court and to substitute for them the previously pledged opinions of judicial subalterns. With men of this undisguised radical type campaigning the country, and freely applying their wretched opprobriums to the Supreme Court, these who resist the shocking movement are impertinently reproached with "organizing propaganda!" I challenge any proponent of this packing contrivance to examine the thousands upon thousands of letters and telegrams sent to me and find in them anything but individual indignation at the proposal to make an Executive puppet of our Supreme judicial tribunal. For myself, I think we should right now have "organized propaganda"—in the sense that the men and women of America who value the liberties they have enjoyed for 150 years should, with unexampled spontaneity, exercise their constitutional right of petition and, with all the earnestness of their souls, protest to Congress against this attempt to replace representative government with an autocracy.

"Indefensible Libel."

Aside from these observations, let us consider the glaring proposal of the White House to pack the Supreme Court immediately with the President's own legal adherents for a specified purpose, and to enable him during his present term, even should there be not another, to entirely reconstitute the court with persons entertaining his extraordinary views of government. The Attorney General in inaugurating "organized propaganda" in behalf of the project undertook to identify the names of Washington, Jefferson and other eminent Americans with expedients akin to the unprecedented proposal of the President. Already I have publicly pronounced the assertion an indefensible libel on the fame of these great men, and was glad to note that the Attorney General omitted in his statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee to repeat the aspersion. The White House proposal is without precedent in the history of American jurisprudence. Its consequences portend evils beyond the anxiety of any person concerned for a decent administration of justice in this country. There is a precedent, dating back to the infamous star chamber processes of Great Britain, to which I shall presently refer.

George Washington, of course, was compelled to nominate a full Supreme Court at the very beginning of our national life, but no reputable person charged then or has ever believed since that Washington "packed" the court with men pledged to any certain line of conduct beyond faithful compliance with the required oath to uphold the Constitution in the sight of God, uninfluenced by the machinations of politicians or the self-interests of any group of men intent on draining the Federal Treasury. The men he selected for Chief Justice and Associates were not only persons of eminence in the profession of the law, but in character literally incapable of going on the bench to submit obediently to executive decrees.

I here and now challenge the proponents of this startling scheme to pack the Supreme Court for the avowed purpose of validating acts of Congress already decided to be unconstitutional to produce one word written or spoken by Thomas Jefferson in advocacy of such a thing. If there ever was a public man who, aside from an unimpeachable character, could have been suspected of a desire to do such a frightful thing, it was Thomas Jefferson.

Marshall Condemned.

He hated John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Court, who was his kinsman, and Marshall hated Jefferson. The latter bitterly condemned Marshall's opinions. Recently emerged from under the tyranny of a mad King, Jeffersonians of the period dreaded the transformation of this Republic into a monarchy. They suspected Marshall of a desire, if not the purpose, to do this "step by step, insidiously," through judicial interpretations. They knew Alexander Hamilton, who was Marshall's powerful political associate, could well wish it to be done. Jefferson was incensed at the obiter dicta in Marshall's famous opinion in the case of Marbury vs. Madison and other notable causes.

Perpetually afterward he bitterly censured this and other opinions of Marshall. However, for six years after the delivery of Marshall's celebrated federalistic opinion, concurred in by the court, Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, with full opportunity to propose reorganization of the Supreme Court to compel obedience to his views; but, with overwhelmingly supporting Congresses, he never then or at any time in all his life would have done such an abominable thing.

Aside from his clear discernment of the vital importance of the checks and balances incorporated in the Constitution and his conception of judicial propriety, Jefferson would never have suggested such a thing for the reason subsequently stated with characteristic clarity and force by Woodrow Wilson when he said:

"It is within the undoubted constitutional power of Congress to overwhelm the opposition of the Supreme Court on any question by increasing the number of justices and refusing to confirm any appointments to the new places which do not promise to change the opinion of the court. But we do not think such a violation of the spirit of the Constitution is possible, simply because we share and contribute to that public opinion which makes such outrages upon constitutional morality impossible by standing ready to curse them."

A "Hateful Attempt."

"Standing ready to curse them!" That vividly describes the attitude of thinking men and women everywhere in America today toward this hateful attempt to drive eminent jurists from the bench in order to crowd into the court a lot of judicial marionettes to speak the ventriloquisms of the White House. What Woodrow Wilson pungently described as an expedient to "overwhelm the Supreme Court" by "an outrage upon constitutional morality" is, in my view, the exact thing now proposed; and it requires little astuteness to predict with confidence that the prophecy of Wilson would come true and the curses of the American people, in the end, would be visited upon those responsible for this device to deprave the Supreme Court and to make a political plaything of the Constitution of the United States.

In like tenor with views entertained and frequently expressed by Woodrow Wilson were the profound convictions of another illustrious Democrat of the modern era. A practical student of government, a lover of his country, pre-eminent for courage and common sense, Grover Cleveland had a reverential regard for the Constitution and the courts. Nothing on the earth could have induced this stern patriot to lay impious hands upon either or to say or do anything designed to inflame uninstructed public opinion against them.

Just prior to his second election to the Presidency, Cleveland made a notable address at a centennial celebration of the Supreme Court. Reciting the sacrifices of the American people to be free and admonishing his hearers that the writers of the Constitution knew from bitter experience how readily instrumentalities of government were prone to trespass upon the liberties of the governed, Cleveland pointed out that, nevertheless, the founders of the Republic "calmly and deliberately established as a function of their government a check upon unauthorized freedom and a restraint upon dangerous liberty." Said he, "the attachment and allegiance of the founders to the sovereignty of their States were warm and unfaltering, but that did not prevent them from contributing a fraction of that sovereignty to the creation of a court which should guard and protect their new Nation, and save and perpetuate a government which should, in all time to come, bless an independent people. Let us be glad in the possession of this rich heritage of American citizenship, and gratefully appreciate the wisdom and patriotism of those who gave to us the Supreme Court of the United States."

Court Is Blessed.

Telegram after telegram, letter after letter, sent me by the thousands, have said "God bless the Supreme Court." But who wants God to bless a packed Supreme Court? Who wants to invoke Divine blessing on a court not constituted to put "a check upon unauthorized freedom and restraint upon dangerous liberty," but reorganized to validate acts of Congress in contravention of the Constitution as now interpreted and to expound the Constitution in subservient obedience to the whims or obsessions or misguided judgment of a President of the United States? Woodrow Wilson said such a court and those responsible for it would receive the curses of the American people. Grover Cleveland said the Supreme Court was created for no such sinister purpose. Our God still being in the heavens, it is my belief He would regard as unhallowed any invocation of His blessing on a court like that. We would better abolish the Supreme Court and, by the required process, do away outright with the Constitution if they are to be made the playthings of politicians.

What did Cleveland mean by checks and balances against "unauthorized freedom and dangerous liberty?" He was uttering a monition against legislative or executive invasion of the right of the States, reserved to them under the Constitution, and to be "guarded and protected" by the Supreme Court. He meant what a Governor of a great State, afterward President of the United States, meant when seven years ago he made a vehement plea for respecting State rights and unsparingly denounced government by "commissions and regulatory bodies and special legislation." The Governor warned that:

"To bring about government by oligarchy—masquerading as democracy—it is fundamentally essential that all authority and control be centralized in our national government. We are safe from the danger of any such departure from the principles on which this country was founded just so long as the individual home rule of the States is scrupulously preserved and fought for whenever they seem in danger."

Called Bureaucracy.

This was Franklin D. Roosevelt in March, 1930. When before, may I venture to ask, in the history of the country has this Nation more nearly approached the situation thus deplored? With Federal regulatory bodies in every community of the States and Federal bureaus in Washington bursting the bounds of marble palaces and overflowing into business houses and private homes, and with the States required supinely to submit their legislatives statutes to the approval of bureaucratic boards here before they can get back a utterance of the prodigious sums sucked from the pockets of the people in the form of taxes, State rights, as well as the security and independence of private enterprise are fast disappearing.

With private property seized at will; the courts openly reviled; rebellion rampant against good order and peace of communities; with governments pleading with mobocracy instead of mastering it, we seem to have reached that period of peril which Gov. Roosevelt visioned seven years ago. This, with other dangerous evils, contrived or connived at, by governments, is the real crisis which faces the Nation and cannot be cured by degrading the Supreme Court of the United States.

What does this court-packing cheme signify if it does not reflect the fury of its proponents against the Supreme Court of the United States for certain of its recent decisions asserting the rights of the Statse and individuals and private business under the law and prohibiting the proposed invasion of these by ill-digested Congressional legislation, largely devised by inexperienced and incompetent academicians? That is precisely what it is all about. Had the judicial decisions sanctioned these rankly unconstitutional measures, who believes there would have been this unrestrained abuse of the court and this unprecedented attempt to flank the Constitution by putting on the bench six judicial wet-nurses to suckle the substance out of the opinions of jurists whose spirit of independence keeps pace with their profound knowledge of the law.

That the purpose of the court project has accurately been stated by me is no longer in serious question. The President in his message to Congress implicitly concede the proposition when he said if given legislative sanction for this irregular scheme there would be no necessity of appealing to the people to so amend their Constitution as to authorize the things for which the Supreme Court has said there is now no authority, as well, perhaps, as unmentioned schemes of "unfettered" delegation of legislative power. That can mean nothing else than that it was then the Executive determination to select six new judges who would validate acts of Congress already pronounced unconstitutional and contemplated acts of a similar kind. Every speech made since, whether at the fireside or elsewhere, has confirmed this interpretation of the President's message to Congress. If that, in plain terms, isn't "packing the Supreme Court" for well defined purposes, I confess my inability to supply a better definition.

Purpose Revealed.

Morevoer, the advocates of the scheme themselves reveal this purpose—some of them warily enough to have produced merriment in the committee room, while others have bluntly, and with evident lack of shame, said outright that this is the ghastly object of the proceeding. Still others specify some of the voided acts they propose to revive and render valid by the votes of the six new justices whom the country is assured will be selected for their "bias." One of these acts, which lost American farmers their export markets and necessitated the importation of foreign foodstuffs to feed our own people, was nullified by two-thirds of the Supreme Court; but by adding to the minority the six "biased" votes to be packed onto the court, this decision may be overriden.

Another of the acts, voided by a unanimous vote of the Supreme Court and proposed to be revived for reversal, would severely test the persuasive powers and great legal attainments of the six "biased" justices, since it is difficult for six votes to subvert nine, no matter what the disparity of ages. All nine Supreme Court justices threw out the so-called NRA as an "unfettered" delegation of power, as it was an amazing thrust of Federal jurisdiction into every conceivable private business of the country. Among its other vices it actually suspended for a period the laws of the Nation against the depredations of monopoly and confided to Executive discretion, under a hateful species of coercion, involving fines and imprisonment, the fate of every business interest in the United States.

Its administration was confided to a man, long a respected friend of mine, of unsurpassed accomplishments, with no selfish interest whatsoever to subserve; but in circumstances he was as ruthless and harsh as human nature ever gets. The act and its administration created a reign of terror in the country; and everybody except the large industries which profited by the enforced failure of the smaller hailed the decision of the court with satisfaction.

More Propaganda?

We are told this is to be revived, along with the Guffey coal bill of somewhat a like nature, also declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court; and I am wondering if we are to witness, the same sort of organized propaganda in their behalf as distinguished one oracle of the NRA, now prominently mentioned as one of the "biased" wet-nurses of the Supreme Bench. In his first speech this man impudently denounced every American citizen as a "slacker" who should not volunteer obedience to the NRA. He urged the women of the country to pin white feathers on every person who would not willingly co-operate with enforcement; thus he would have put a badge of disgrace on all men and women who would not submit to the atrocious exactions of an act of Congress which all nine judges of the Supreme Court, young and old alike, pronounced unconstitutional. The effrontery of this attempt to terrorize the people was in no degree abated by the fact that this valiant propagandist, now conspicuously pictured as one of the probable selections for the Supreme Court bench, sat in a swivel chair during the whole period of the World War, never hearing a percussion cap pop or sensing the smell of gunpowder or getting near enough to a training camp to learn the difference between "order arms" and "forward march." With Jacobins of this type constituting the wet-nurse section of the Supreme Court, what an era of peace and contentment could be American people confidently anticipate with the revival of the NRA and kindred vagaries of the brain-truster variety!

What other and how many peculiar schemes of government are to be presented for submissive legislative action in confident expectation that they will meet with the favor of the "biased" half-dozen who are to adorn the bench, is left to our imagination, because not exactly specified in the proclaimed program. We are simply given to understand that the President has a "mandate from the people" to so reconstitute the Supreme Court as to have it sanction whatever the White House proposes to an agreeing Congress, particularly if it involves no "check upon unauthorized freedom," to quote Grover Cleveland again, or "restraint on dangerous liberty."

No Mandate From People.

But we know there has been no such mandate from the people to rape the Supreme Court or to tamper with the Constitution. The Constitution belongs to the people. It was written by great representatives of the people, chosen for the purpose, and was ratified by the people as the Supreme Charter of their Government, to be respected and maintained with the help of God. With the consent and by mandate of the people their Constitution provides how it may be amended to meet the requirements of the ages. It has always beeen so, and no administration in the history of the Republic has attempted to flank the Constitution by a legislative short-cut so vividly denounced by Woodrow Wilson as "an outrage upon Constitutional morality."

The people were not asked for any such mandate. They were kept in ignorance of any such purpose. They were told that the liberal aims of the President could very likely be achieved within the limitations of the Constitution; and if not, we would suggest to the people amendments that would authorize such certain things to be done. When once it was intimated by political adversaries that the Supreme Court might be tampered with, the insinuation was branded as a splenetic libel. No word in the platform of the prevailing party could be interpreted into advocacy of any such abnormity as that now in issue. Quite the contrary, every platform declaration on the subject gave promise of the customary constitutional procedure. But somebody badly advising the President was evidently afraid of the people. The Attorney General apparently feared to "ask a mandate from the people" for his wretched scheme, defended so weakly in reason as to invite expressions of contempt. Convicted by his own official reports of inaccurate assertions about congestion of the Supreme Court calendar, and now flatly contradicted on this and other points by the Chief Justice and associates, there is nothing left of his bitter assault on the court more notable than the brutal contention that six eminent members "get out" and give place to six others of a compliant type, in the selection of whom the Department of Justice would probably have a cunning hand.

Of course the proposal being discussed will not contribute to the efficiency of the court. It will do in this case particularly what Thomas Jefferson pungently deplored when he declared "the multiplication of judges only enables the weak to outvote the wise." The fact is their proposed bill will cure none of the alleged evils which offend their ideas of judicial reform.

Legislation Urged.

Why should we not proceed, as in honor we are bound to do, by first contriving legislation for social and economic security, painstakingly drafted by competent lawyers with a clear conception of the constitutional prohibitions against invading the rights of business and individuals by a species of confiscation and by utter indifference for reserved powers of the States? Why should we not quit legislating by pious preambles and conform our enactments to the requirements of the Constitution and thus put upon notice the cabal of amateur experimenters that we will have no more of their trash. Let us have no more bills for "unfettered" delegation of authority, so obviously unconstitutional as to have prompted the President to make an unhappy appeal for disregarding all "reasonable doubts." Let us meet the issue confidently, but with a dtermination to promote the general welfare of the Nation and not merely to surrender control of the Government to special groups.

If it then be found that we were mistaken in the expressed belief that the Constitution is ample to our purposes, let us do what we promised to do and appeal to the people to amend their supreme law. Let the impatient proponents of the pending scheme turn to the advice of George Washington in his famous farewell address in which he admonished against disregarding "reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power," saying: "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

Let those who would confide to the President complete control over the Supreme Court by sanction of an obedient Congress reread the farewell address of Andrew Jackson in which he cautioned the country against the jeopardy to their liberties of a consolidated government and the evil consequences of "permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence, in any degree, our decisions upon the ex-

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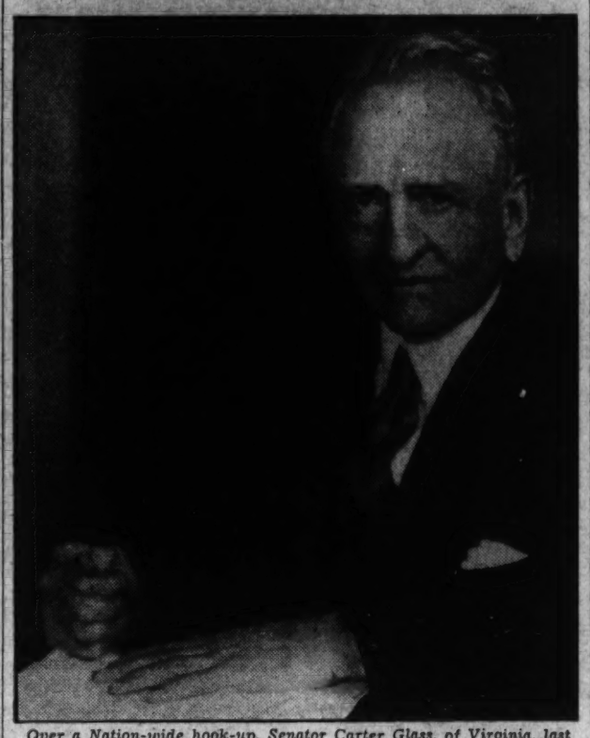
Senator Glass Heard Over Radio



Over a Nation-wide hook-up, Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, last night delivered the second major radio address of his political career when he expressed opposition to President Roosevelt's plan for reorganization of the Supreme Court.

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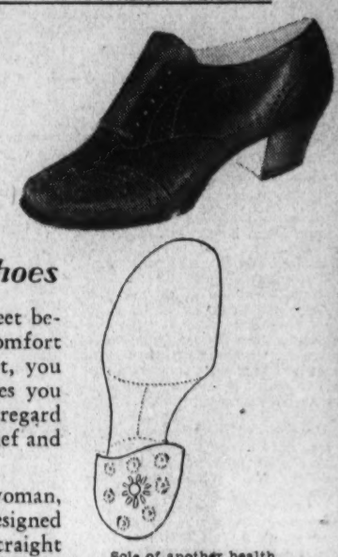
National Foot Health Week
March 29th to April 3rd

promotes sane, sensible shoes

The days of wearing shoes that hurt your feet because pride demanded looks rather than comfort have gone. You know when your feet hurt, you know, too, that the trouble lies in the shoes you have been wearing. You cannot afford to disregard foot warnings or the shoes that will bring relief and erase the tired lines from your face.

Last 100, a health shoe for the business woman, nurses, for maternity wear and walking, designed by a leading podiatrist of soft kid with straight inside line on the sole. In black only, with stitched and perforated design... $10.50

WOMEN'S SHOES, THIRD FLOOR



Sole of another health shoe, straight inside line, anatomic heel for even balance in walking. Black.... $10.50

"Informals"
Engraved from your Card Plate
100 Informals with Envelopes
$4.50

Refreshing new, this mode of sending invitations or acceptances, for it is neither formal nor familiar. These folded cards, in white or ivory, large or small sizes, will become an invaluable part of your "paper wardrobe," not only for Spring but for every busy social season.

ENGRAVING ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

For Men—
Camelshair and Wool in a
Jaeger Sweater
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Imported from England, soft and light as a baby's sweater, but with just the proper warmth for Spring golfers. Sleeveless, so that you can wear it under a coat now and coatless later—and very durable. Natural, sizes small, medium, large.

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Enroll for Classes Starting April 1
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CherryBlossom Fete Definitely Set for April 8

Blooms Will Be at Peak, Weather Man Asserts; Plans Announced.

Assured that the display will be at its peak Thursday, April 8, the Washington Cherry Blossom Festival committee yesterday selected that day for the celebration.

Detailed plans for the show, featuring an elaborate fireworks spectacle and the crowning of Japanese Ambassador Saito's 10-year-old daughter, Sakika, as blossom queen, were announced by the committee following its meeting in Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen's office.

Despite the cold spell, the original prediction that the Tidal Basin trees will begin to bloom about next Sunday still holds, parks authorities informed the committee. Accordingly, the week of April 4 was christened "Cherry Blossom Week" and April 8 chosen for the festival.

Sunrise Service Planned.

From 6 to 7 a. m. on that day a sunrise service will be held west of the Tidal Baon boathouse. It is the night program, however, which will present the colorful pageantry.

A 30-minute concert by the Marine Band, led by Capt. Taylor Branson, will begin at 7:45 p. m. Promptly at 8:15 o'clock, little Sakika Saito, attended by her sister, Masaka, and Barbara Caldwell, will be crowned queen by Commissioner Hazen. The coronation will take place on a specially constructed float.

The queen and her attendants then will step onto the regal barge, which Sakika has decided shall be named the Sakura Maru (cherry boat), for a triumphal tour around the Tidal Basin. Powerful searchlights will be played on the craft, which will be enveloped by an artificial mist until it reaches a pontoon float.

There, emerging from the haze, Queen Sakika will disembark to be greeted by the Evelyn Davis dancers in Japanese costumes.

Marine Band to Play.

"A symbolic ritual will follow," explained Charles Coumbus, of the festival committee, "interspersed with selections by the Marine Band."

The exercises on the float will last about an hour, Columbus said, to be succeeded by a fireworks show which he promises to be "the best ever witnessed here." Its piece de resistance will be a pyrotechnic cherry blossom shower over the Tidal Basin.

Five thousand seats at 25 cents each were placed at sale yesterday at hotels, auto clubs and other public places.

Commissioner Hazen is honorary chairman of the general committee, and C. Melvin Sharpe active chairman. C. Marshall Finnan, parks superintendent, is chairman of the arrangements committee.

Dr. Ingalls, Hero Of 2 Wars, Dies

Roswell, N. Mex., March 29 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Henry Allison Ingalls, 68, who received citations in both the Spanish American and World Wars, including the Distinguished Service Cross, died here today. He suffered a paralytic stroke a year ago.

A fellow in the American College of Surgery, Dr. Ingalls was promoted to the reserve rank of brigadier general in 1926. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, January 11, 1869, and for two years after the Spanish American War was instructor in the medical school, University of Cincinnati. Then he went to the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery as instructor.

N. Y. Racket Suspect To Fight Extradition

Mexico City, March 29 (AP).—Alexander Pompez, peering between the bars of his cell, said tonight he would fight extradition to New York for prosecution in connection with policy rackets. Arrested yesterday for questioning at the behest of Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor investigating New York rackets, Pompez observed tonight he would seek to prevent extradition because "with the way that investigation is going I'm licked before I start."

Mexican reports last night that he was wanted for questioning about the kidnaping Mattson brought only a laugh from Pompez.

Plane Carrier Model Is Purchased by Navy

The Navy acquired a new airplane carrier yesterday, complete with 36 fighting planes, and all for only $4,800. The ship—a model of the plane carrier U. S. S. Ranger, complete in all details—is now on display in the Navy Building, along with older models of battleships, cruisers and submarines.

The model, slightly over 15 feet long, was made by Frederic A. Craven, of La Porte, Ind. Built on a scale of one-quarter-inch to the foot, it includes 36 planes, 24 of them on the flight deck. It took more than 15 months to complete, and is the Navy's first model of an airplane carrier.

Anthony K. Kennedy Is Dead in Warrenton

Anthony K. Kennedy, brother of Mrs. William Beverley Mason, who is a member of the District Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, died yesterday in Werrenton, Va.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Charleston, W. Va., on April 22, 1872, the son of the late Stephen Dandridge Kennedy and Mary Selden Kennedy. Besides Mrs. Mason, he is survived by his wife, Lucy White Kennedy, and two children, Anthony Dandridge and Mary Selden Kennedy.

Wife Slayer Confesses.

Laurel, Del., March 29.—Joseph Nelson, colored, today confessed to killing his wife last night and dragging the body to a field two miles from town.

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Officials Cite Lack of Money For Traffic Control Program

Commissioners Submit Report on Status of House Sub-committee Recommendations; Say More Officers Needed to Cut Toll.

By Howard F. Wentworth.

(Winner of first prize in the Nation-wide C. I. T. Safety Contest with his 1936 series appearing in The Post.)

Washington's traffic "weak spots" again were called to the attention of Capitol Hill yesterday when the Commissioners submitted a lengthy report on current administrative and financial problems to Representative Mary T. Norton (Democrat), New Jersey, chairman of the House District Committee.

Explaining the status of a 26-point program of recommendations set forth by the special House sub-committee on traffic last year, the Commissioners cited lack of police personnel and necessary appropriations to carry out an adequate plan of traffic control.

The report on conditions and status of the House group's recommendations was ordered soon after the Congressional traffic survey was completed.

In addition to a comprehensive statement by Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer, the Commissioners report included proposed city-wide street changes to facilitate traffic movement and plans to install 150 new signal lights.

Improvement Opportunity.

The report was prefaced with the following statement by Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen:

"The Commissioners believe that there is an opportunity, if the recommendations of the sub-committee are followed, to accomplish a material improvement in the traffic situation of the District of Columbia."

It then was pointed out that one of the principal Congressional recommendations called for an increase of at least 10 per cent in the personnel of the Police Department—through funds appropriated by Congress.

It was further recommended by the House group that the traffic motorcycle force be increased to 100 men; "and that this appropriation should be increased from year to year in proportion to the increase in motor vehicle registration."

To this the Commissioners reported:

"An effort has been made by the Police Department and the Commissioners for additional funds to increase the personnel of the Police Department to the number recommended by the special sub-committee. But so far there has been no additional appropriation."

Only 33 Mounted Men.

The police traffic division is operating with a force of 33 motorcycle policemen. The Easter holiday traffic jam forced authorities to bring men from outlying precincts for downtown duty, it was reported last night.

The House sub-committee also recommended that District traffic regulations be amended to provide for adequate pedestrian control and safeguards. And to this the Commissioners answered:

"Nothing has been done with reference to pedestrian regulations."

They added, however, that pedestrian lights have been installed on F street northwest at Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, "giving the pedestrian complete protection."

To the sub-committee's recommendation that Congress establish facilities for semiannual inspection of motor vehicles, the Commissioners pointed to action of the Budget Bureau in refusing to submit proposed legislation to Capitol Hill.

"We believe that if semiannual inspection of motor vehicles is made compulsory it will substantially reduce fatalities and accidents in the District," the Commissioners added.

$172,000 Needed.

Estimating that it will cost approximately $172,000 to install necessary traffic signal lights at uncontrolled intersections throughout the city, the report cited Fourth and F streets northwest as Washington's major "danger spot."

A three-year survey, it was reported, showed more accidents at this corner than any other similar intersection in the city. The need for additional funds to install traffic signals has been submitted repeatedly to the Commissioners by Van Duzer.

Among recommendations of the special sub-committee noted as "carried out" was the suggested need for a vigorous policy of punishment in cases of reckless driving, driving too fast for existing conditions and other serious traffic violations.

The Commissioners' report showed that 75,174 traffic arrests were made in 1935 as against 88,404 last year—an increase of 13,230.

2,255 Revocations.

It was also pointed out, in answer to the sub-committee's recommendation, that policies of suspending drivers' permits for speed offenses be continued, that during the last fiscal year a total of 2,255 permits were revoked or suspended for speed; 588 for driving while intoxicated; 159 for reckless driving, and 57 for leaving the scene of an accident.

To relieve congestion in Traffic Court, the special sub-committee suggested the return of "night court." The Commissioners' report stated:

"The judges have not extended court hours, but have established a staggered-hour system by precincts to remedy crowded conditions."

Traffic Court now begins at 10 a. m. instead of 9:30 a. m. as in the past. Each police precinct is given a definite time to send or present traffic offenders before the bar.

One of the sub-committee's recommendations was a further staggering of hours for Government employes in the so-called "triangle" area—height of rush-hour congestion. The Commissioners' answer to this was:

"Studies were made by the Public Utilities Commission, Park and Planning Commission, Capital Transit Co., and Department of Vehicles and Traffic. They showed that of the total 117,000 Federal employes, 56,000 still work from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

"The department store group of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association established new hours—9:30 a. m. to 5:45 p. m.—taking 11,000 employes off the 9 a. m. peak.

"It has been recommended that the Board of Education change present opening hours of schools to a later hour in order to decrease peak-hour traffic and reduce accident hazards to school children. The Board of Education deferred action."

Additional appropriations were recommended by the sub-committee for engineering, education and permit examination activities in the Department of Vehicles and Traffic. The Commissioners' notation on these items was:

"No appropriation for this purpose."

To the sub-committee's suggestion that left turns be banned in the downtown congested area, the Commissioners cited F and G streets between Seventh and Fifteenth northwest, where left turns are prohibited.

"This has speeded up traffic and made streets safer for pedestrians," the report stated. "Additional surveys are under way."

In answer to another sub-committee recommendation that legislation is necessary to limit the number of taxicabs in Washington, the report simply stated:

"No legislation introduced."

Attached to the Commissioners' report were the proposed changes in Washington streets recently submitted by Capt. H. C. Whitehurst, director of highways. These changes include a five-year street widening program and redesigning of several downtown circles.

Maj. Arvel J. Monger Dies in San Antonio

Maj. Arvel J. Monger, U. S. A., retired, 45, died Saturday at San Antonio, Tex., the War Department announced yesterday. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Diana Monger, of San Antonio. Maj. Monger had no detail of service here.

A native of Tennessee, he enlisted in 1915, served through the enlisted grades to sergeant, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1918. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1934 and retired with the rank of major in 1935 at his own request after 23 years' service. Funeral arrangements have not been announced.

Kidney Trouble

is often associated with serious diseases. Don't take chances . . . backache, dizziness, shortness of breath, headaches are symptoms dangerous to health. Maybe the ankles swell . . . does the urinalysis show albumen or casts? Learn how Mountain Valley Mineral Water from Hot Springs, Ark., can help you. Phone or write Mountain Valley Water Co., 1405 K St. N.W., ME. 1062, for booklet.

Bring in your dull scissors. We will sharpen them FREE with the new Colony Scissors Sharpener. A great value at 25c.
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"Remarkable economy..roominess a six-footer can recommend"

Washington, D.C.
February 16th, 1937.

Ford Motor Company,
Alexandria, Virginia.

Gentlemen:

There are few people, I believe, who give an automobile harder or more regular use than myself. In connection with my outdoor advertising business, I cover thousands of miles each month selecting locations for signs, supervising construction, and contacting prospects. The first 5,000 miles on the speedometer of my Lincoln-Zephyr, now just about two months old, have convinced me that the car "has everything."

While I must drive fast to keep up with my work, I find that I am averaging over 16 miles to the gallon.

The riding qualities of my Lincoln-Zephyr please me just as much as its remarkable economy. The car gives unmatched comfort and a degree of roominess, which I, a six-footer, can heartily recommend to anyone.

Very truly yours,
Vaughan B. Connally

A few reasons why we urge you to see and drive the Lincoln-Zephyr V-12 for 1937:

Smooth-flowing 12-cylinder power . . . with 14 to 18 miles per gallon!

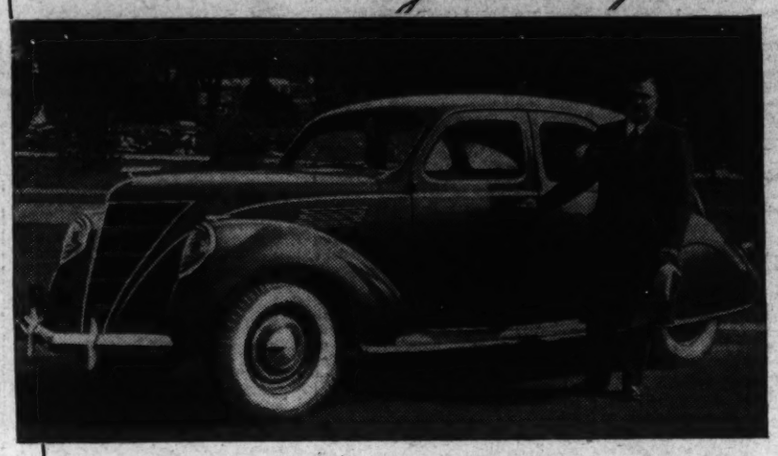
Steel body structure of exclusive design that gives lower center of gravity, greater road clearance, increased roominess.

Greater beauty for 1937 . . . distinctive new instrument panels, rich new upholstery treatment.

Finer operation for 1937 . . . easier steering . . . still greater quietness and smoothness.

New body-types, now 4 in all . . . with large built-in luggage space, opening from outside.

NEW LOW PRICES
and terms as low as
$41 A MONTH
after usual down payment



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ARLINGTON MOTOR CO. Rosslyn, Va.
CHERNER MOTOR CO. 1781 Florida Ave. N.W.
NORTHWEST MOTOR CO. 6720 Wis. Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.
TRIANGLE MOTOR CO. N. Y. Ave. and N. Capitol St.
HILLHIMER & PALMER 7 Spencer St., Hyattsville, Md.
HILL & TIBBETTS 1114 Vermont Ave. N.W.
PARKWAY MOTOR CO., Inc. 3040 M St. N.W.
WARFIELD MOTOR CO. 1727 Conn. Ave. N.W.
CAPITOL MOTORS, Inc. 215 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E.
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Post Classified Ads Bring Results

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303 SEVENTH STREET N. W.
METROPOLITAN 4707 INSURANCE and BONDS METROPOLITAN 4707

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington & Georgetown

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On the 31st day of December, 1936, as required under Section 647 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

INCOME.

Net premiums	$181,239.06
Total interest and rents	52,023.88
Other income	72,967.25
Total income	$306,230.19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net amount paid policyholders for losses	$37,543.75
All other disbursements	206,169.34
Total disbursements	$243,713.09

ASSETS.

Real estate	$93,381.67
Mortgage loans on real estate	484,965.89
Collateral loans	4,750.00
Bonds and stocks	178,162.00
Cash in company's office	5,979.73
Deposits in banks	39,622.42
Agents' balances	22,335.49
Interest and rents due or accrued	11,345.46
All other assets	106,007.67
Gross assets	$946,450.33
Deduct assets not admitted	2,952.46
Total admitted assets	$943,497.87

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$6,160.68
Total unearned premiums	248,540.75
Other liabilities	25,117.85
Capital paid up	200,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	463,678.59
Total	$943,497.87

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.

	Total	District of Columbia
Fire	$180,988.82	$122,220.19
Supplemental Contract No. 4	250.24	127.32
	$181,239.06	$122,347.51

W. M. HOFFMAN, President.
A. W. HOWARD, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1937.
(Seal.) MARTIN A. COOK, Notary Public, D. C.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Home Insurance Company of New York, N. Y.

On the 31st day of December, 1936, as required under Section 647 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

INCOME.

Net premiums	$56,515,293.07
Total interest and rents	5,199,321.93
Other income	3,689,713.81
Total income	$65,404,328.81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net amount paid policyholders for losses	$21,786,233.97
All other disbursements	34,135,688.65
Total disbursements	$55,921,922.12

ASSETS.

Bonds and stocks	$86,691,295.68
Deposits in banks	14,591,105.54
Agents' balances	7,014,378.53
Interest and rents due or accrued	209,306.00
All other assets	32,333,396.55
Gross assets	$140,839,482.30
Deduct assets not admitted	1,080,281.54
Total admitted assets	$139,759,200.76

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$6,427,749.00
Total unearned premiums	44,874,929.00
Other liabilities	9,357,664.65
Capital paid up	14,500,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	64,598,858.11
Total	$139,759,200.76

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.

	Total.	District of Columbia
Fire	$24,269,496.26	$94,446.92
Ocean marine	985,956.17	797.03
Motor vehicles	25,430,502.36	270,306.35
Earthquake	47,638.36	.....
Inland navigation and transportation	1,588,608.20	5,073.28
Tornado, windstorm and cyclone	2,943,606.66	24,664.43
Hail	874,884.87	.....
Sprinkler leakage	181,000.21	29.64
Riot, civil commotion and explosion	127,716.19	34.74
All other—Rain	65,883.79	263.12
	$56,515,293.07	$395,614.71

W. BEYER, Vice President.
R. F. VAN VRANKEN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of February, 1937. (Seal.)
A. G. KRUG, Notary Public, Queens County Clerk's No. 998, Register's No. 4183. Certificate filed in New York County Clerk's No. 55, Register's No. 7-K-35. Commission expires March 30, 1937.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

American Equitable Assurance Company of New York

On the 31st day of December, 1936, as required under Section 647 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

INCOME.

Net premiums	$4,008,278.64
Total interest and rents	451,258.48
Other income	1,796,351.94
Total income	$6,255,889.06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net amount paid policyholders for losses	$1,586,478.96
All other disbursements	4,279,063.35
Total disbursements	$5,865,542.31

ASSETS.

Real estate	$3,075.06
Mortgage loans on real estate	16,350.00
Bonds and stocks	11,811,411.49
Deposits in banks	1,034,995.32
Agents' balances	565,608.63
Interest and rents due or accrued	22,934.57
All other assets	142,152.74
Gross assets	$13,596,527.81
Deduct assets not admitted	371.66
Total admitted assets	$13,596,156.15

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$410,115.22
Total unearned premiums	4,167,426.98
Other liabilities	292,447.64
Voluntary reserve for contingencies	1,500,000.00
Capital paid up	1,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	6,226,166.31
Total	$13,596,156.15

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.

	Total.	District of Columbia
Fire	$3,358,228.07	$22,326.75
Ocean marine	36,710.60	.58
Motor vehicles	353,654.87	494.51
Earthquake	4,882.99	.....
Inland navigation and transportation	17,921.73	384.89
Tornado, windstorm, and cyclone	155,372.30	6,395.57
Hail	5,917.37	.....
Sprinkler leakage	12,638.06	15.24
Riot, civil commotion, and explosion	9,265.57	57.52
All other	53,687.06	74.35
	$4,008,278.64	$29,749.41

W. J. REYNOLDS, Vice President.
S. E. ADAMS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February, 1937.
WILLIAM S. NAGEL, Notary Public.
(Seal.)
Notary Public, Nassau County No. 905. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. No. 62. Register No. 8-N-35. Commission expires March 30, 1938.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

Security Insurance Company, of New Haven, Conn.

On the 31st day of December, 1936, as required under Section 647 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

INCOME.

Net premiums	$4,024,646.83
Total interest and rents	425,597.20
Other income	118,304.98
Total income	$4,568,549.01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net amount paid policyholders for losses	$1,694,450.55
All other disbursements	2,557,704.67
Total disbursements	$4,252,155.22

ASSETS.

Real estate	$634,976.09
Mortgage loans on real estate	773,660.00
Bonds and stocks	8,797,391.73
Cash in company's office	18,618.92
Deposits in banks	529,049.01
Agents' balances	637,539.78
Interest and rents due or accrued	54,398.51
All other assets	465,931.98
Gross assets	$11,931,766.02
Deduct assets not admitted	68,591.16
Total admitted assets	$11,863,174.86

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$729,393.04
Total unearned premiums	3,904,700.02
Other liabilities	678,107.67
Capital paid up	2,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	4,550,974.13
Total	$11,863,174.86

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.

	Total.	District of Columbia
Fire	$2,636,782.17	$4,897.71
Ocean marine	249,534.51	.....
Motor vehicles	555,700.71	508.46
Earthquake	3,322.52	.....
Inland navigation and transportation	244,339.35	3,302.28
Tornado, windstorm, and cyclone	256,162.66	768.30
Hail	41,410.25	.....
Sprinkler leakage	6,734.81	.15
Riot, civil commotion, and explosion	26,918.23	55.20
All other	3,801.62	19.84
	$4,024,646.83	$9,551.94

W. PURDUE JOHNSON, Vice President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of February, 1937.
(Seal.) HENRY H. GALVIN, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Union Fire Insurance Company, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

On the 31st day of December, 1936, as required under Section 647 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

INCOME.

Net premiums	$8,882,508.30
Total interest and rents	630,843.31
Other income	310,243.05
Total income	$7,823,594.66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net amount paid policyholders for losses	$2,888,088.30
All other disbursements	4,152,078.16
Total disbursements	$7,040,166.46

ASSETS.

Real estate	$1,265,526.51
Mortgage loans on real estate	849,112.35
Collateral loans	140,000.00
Bonds and stocks	14,306,000.29
Cash in company's office	32,945.28
Deposits in banks	1,125,569.50
Agents' balances	1,199,992.32
Interest and rents due or accrued	124,868.29
All other assets	74,903.86
Gross assets	$19,117,858.38
Deduct assets not admitted	2,982,437.69
Total admitted assets	$16,135,420.69

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$1,133,925.84
Total unearned premiums	6,691,342.35
Other liabilities	1,689,801.08
Capital paid up	1,100,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	5,520,351.42
Total	$16,135,420.69

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.

	Total	District of Columbia
Fire	$4,253,412.86	$5,606.88
Ocean marine	114,557.45	53.04
Motor vehicles	1,416,506.54	22,219.32
Earthquake	6,622.89	.....
Inland navigation and transportation	580,911.31	1,110.90
Tornado, windstorm, and cyclone	384,117.82	1,632.71
Sprinkler leakage	24,050.32	42.14
Riot, civil commotion, and explosion	84,271.51	113.28
All other, aircraft and motor vehicle property damage	15,958.35	28.44
	2,097.25	3.84
	$6,882,508.30	$30,810.55

HENRY T. YATES, Vice President.
E. C. BUM, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of February, 1937.
(Seal.) RICHARD H. HALL, Notary Public.
139 University place Pittsburgh, Pa.
My commission expires May 11, 1940.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Buffalo Insurance Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

On the 31st day of December, 1936, as required under Section 647 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

INCOME.

Net premiums	$1,932,164.23
Total interest and rents	249,901.80
Other income	12,716.81
Total income	$2,194,782.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net amount paid policyholders for losses	$754,541.07
All other disbursements	1,373,799.95
Total disbursements	$2,128,341.02

ASSETS.

Real estate	$1,433,716.34
Mortgage loans on real estate	486,804.34
Bonds and stocks	3,937,252.20
Cash in company's office	7,342.38
Deposits in banks	457,133.96
Agents' balances	374,107.76
Interest and rents due or accrued	35,852.72
All other assets	294,712.22
Gross assets	$7,027,120.92
Deduct assets not admitted	72,647.11
Total admitted assets	$6,954,473.81

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$133,717.77
Total unearned premiums	2,194,466.03
Other liabilities, including reserves	1,294,417.91
Capital paid up	1,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	2,331,872.10
Total	$6,954,473.81

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.

	Total	District of Columbia
Fire	$1,803,678.71	$5,335.61
Ocean marine	18,975.26	.....
Motor vehicles	14,047.12	.....
Earthquake	5,218.91	.....
Inland navigation and transportation	28,466.25	84.05
Tornado, windstorm and cyclone	61,777.94	—1.95
	$1,932,164.23	$5,417.71

LOUIS E. HAUCK, Vice President.
J. G. BRIGHAM, Asst. Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1937.
(Seal.) JOHN W. DILLON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 31st day of December, 1936, as required under Section 647 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

INCOME.

Net premiums	$34,936,572.41
Total interest and rents	1,663,041.46
Other income	232,826.06
Total income	$36,832,439.93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net amount paid policyholders for losses	$13,246,040.88
All other disbursements	16,429,495.33
Total disbursements	$29,675,536.21

ASSETS.

Real estate	$520,333.20
Mortgage loans on real estate	54,870.00
Bonds and stocks	39,978,186.95
Deposits in banks	12,302,214.48
Premiums in course of collection	7,219,643.99
Interest and rents due or accrued	288,231.37
All other assets	4,476,402.21
Gross assets	$64,839,882.30
Deduct assets not admitted	473,806.46
Total admitted assets	$64,366,075.74

LIABILITIES.

Total unpaid claims	$24,368,747.55
Total unearned premiums	14,001,460.94
Other liabilities	8,795,867.65
Capital paid up	3,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	14,000,000.00
Total	$64,366,075.74

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.

	Total	District of Columbia
Accident	$1,011,701.62	$11,019.15
Health	67,491.06	198.75
Auto liability	9,360,520.71	71,973.90
Liability other than auto	4,599,905.93	48,553.06
Workmen's compensation	9,250,325.96	158,338.07
Fidelity	2,431,049.42	24,569.45
Surety	2,713,366.90	40,985.71
Plate glass	456,267.00	8,326.97
Burglary and theft	1,756,794.11	14,389.96
Steam boiler	306.50	.....
Auto property damage	2,715,725.56	30,079.15
Auto collision	297,100.38	2,500.33
Property damage and collision other than auto	339,506.58	1,141.39
Live stock	8,511.60	—9.00
	$34,936,572.41	$412,166.89

WALLACE STEVENS, Vice President.
R. C. L. HAMILTON, Comptroller.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1937.
(Seal.) G. L. LUSK, Notary Public.
My commission expires February 1, 1940.

ALBERT W. HOWARD — WILLIAM M. HOFFMAN
PHONE METROPOLITAN 4707

British Vessel Is Shelled by Rebel Gunboat

Grounding of 2d Ship in French Waters Brings Angry Protest.

By the Associated Press.

Bayonne, France, March 29.—Insurgent gunboats carried the Spanish civil war outside Spain in two incidents reported tonight—grounding of a Spanish government freighter in French waters and attack against a British steamer off Santander.

(French authorities drafted an angry protest to the Spanish rebels tonight over the shelling of the coal-carrying freighter in France's territorial waters, the United Press reported.—Editor's note.)

The British steamer Magdalena was fired upon by insurgents Saturday, her commander said on arrival here tonight. (Although within Spanish waters, the incident was regarded as another of those tending to handicap the European neutrality committee's efforts to localize the civil conflict.)

Six shells were fired at his ship, the Magdalena commander said, before he was permitted to proceed with his cargo of minerals from Tunis after establishing identity of his vessel.

Naval authorities ordered vigorous investigation of the grounding of the Spanish Mar Caspio within French territorial authority. The Mar Caspio was abandoned off Bayonne tonight.

Capt. Laureno Ugarte, of the Mar Caspio, said a French warship responded to his S. O. S. But he was so close to shore his ship ran aground and the two attacking insurgent gunboats disappeared before help could arrive.

He said the Mar Caspio, while carrying the Spanish government flag, was in regular commercial service between England and France.

Three shots were fired at the Mar Caspio when she was barely 100 yards off the port's entrance, causing considerable alarm among the populace of Bayonne.

Rebels Accuse Britain.

Salamanca, Spain, March 29 (AP).—Newspapers in insurgent Spain today published what they described as an "official note" accusing Great Britain of becoming "an accomplice" of the Valencia government by her "silence and lack of reaction" over alleged use of the British flag as a disguise by Spanish government steamers.

The note cited the case of the Mar Cantabrico, transatlantic munitions ship which was captured with nearly $3,000,000 in airplanes and war materials by insurgent warcraft in the Bay of Biscay. The Mar Cantabrico allegedly took the name of a British ship and flew the Union Jack to evade suspicion.

The ruse is "a fact of such frequent occurrence," the note said, "that it is impossible to remain indifferent before such effronteries."

With the Insurgent Army on the Cordoba Front, March 29 (AP).—Gen. Francisco Franco's southern insurgent army drove toward Pozoblanco in Cordoba Province and the rich mining district of Cuidad Real in a widespread offensive today.

Crack Moorish cavalrymen led the attacks, one directed eastward against government-held Pozoblanco, and the other northward from Porcuna in Jaen Province.

Renewed fighting was reported from the Zaragoza front northwest of Madrid, insurgents occupying important position in the Calamocha sector. Calamocha is about midway between Zaragoza and the City of Teruel in east central Spain.

In this sector Gen. Franco's men were reported within 75 miles of the Mediterranean and 125 miles from Valencia, temporary seat of the Spanish government.

2 Burned Bodies Of Fliers Found

March Field, Calif., March 29 (U.P.). The burned bodies of Lieut. Robert C. Love, 26, and Private Emory J. Parsons, 23, were found late today in the wreckage of an Army plane which crashed in the San Bernardino Mountains late Saturday night.

Both fliers had been killed by the impact before the exploding machine ignited the wreckage, searchers reported.

T. S. Grape Will Sail Thursday for France

Theodore S. Grape, president of the Federation of Business Associations of Washington, will sail Thursday on the Ile de France for Paris, where he will study the work and methods of business associations in France.

With him will be from 50 to 60 American businessmen from all sections of the Nation. While the group is in France it will be sponsored by the French Wine Growers Association and tour vineyards in all sections of the country.

America Prepares—For Peace!

World War Veterans Fade Out As Army Increase Is Planned

Reserve Force of 4,000,000 Men Is No Longer Considered, Because of Age; U. S. Now in Eighteenth Place.

April 6 is the twentieth anniversary of America's entry into the World War. This is the second of a series of articles on the Nation's armed defenses as of today.

By Edward T. Folliard.

FOLLIARD.

For several years after the great war, America had what was potentially the finest army in the world. Four million men, trained for combat, were available, together with 200,000 officers. The country's warehouses bulged with supplies of war.

Today the War Department no longer regards the veterans of 1917-18 as potential soldiers. They are too old. The War Department is more interested in their sons.

Bill Jones, once of the A. E. F., may find this hard to believe. Swinging along in the American Legion parade, exhilarated by the trumpets and the drums, Bill may say that they're crazy—that he is pretty much the man he always was, even though he has reached the veterans average of 43. But the War Department which makes a study of such things, is extremely dogmatic about it. A pending draft bill would call to the colors only those from 21 to 31. The World War veterans simply are out of the 1937 national defense picture. What is that picture with respect to the Army?

For the first time since the demobilization following the World War the regular Army is being increased in size. Gradually the number of enlisted men is growing from 118,000 to 165,000. Even so, it is one of the world's smallest armies.

The regular Army is regarded as a skeleton, a framework around which would be built a great civilian army in time of war.

American military authorities believe that the regular Army, plus the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, could hold off an invading force for a period of approximately three months, by which time a civilian army of 1,000,000 or more could be mobilized.

U. S. in Eighteenth Place.

With its civilian reserves—which bring the total force to 474,378—the American Army today stands eighteenth among those of the world. Little Greece has a larger one. So, too, have Argentina, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Turkey. Russia, with its mighty army of 19,490,000 regulars and reserves, has 40 times as many men ready for service.

In a world, the nations of which are armed to the teeth, this might seem to be an alarming situation.

However, there is no great alarm at the War Department. High-ranking officers of the Army are grateful for what they find—an understanding President, a relatively more generous Congress and a more enlightened attitude on the part of the general public.

The truth is, a small professional army is an American tradition, not only because of the country's comparative isolation, but for emotional reasons. The early colonists had a deep-seated aversion for a standing army, an aversion dating back to the struggle of the common people of England against the Stuart kings of the seventeenth century, when armies had been used, not to defend people, but to abuse them.

George Washington, as commander in chief of the Continental Army, had a most exasperating time with his troops, according to a history compiled by the War Department. Most men preferred enlisting in the militia, where the term was short and the discipline lax. They left Gen. Washington by the hundreds when their enlistments had expired, even though important battles loomed ahead. There were many deserters.

Ordered Troops Discharged.

Despite Gen. Washington's admonition about the importance of trained regulars, Congress, at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, decided to dispense with a standing army. It ordered the discharge of all the Continental troops except about 80 soldiers, who were kep tto guard public stores.

Later, in 1790, Congress did authorize the President to employ an army of 2,000 men. In 1792 it passed a law for a uniform militia throughout the United States. The theory was that militia could be depended on to defend the country in time of war.

This theory was exploded in the second struggle with England, the War of 1812. Governors of several States refused to lend their militia forces for the fight. The American forces suffered a series of humiliating defeats, although in the two and a half years of the war 500,000 Americans were employed to face not more than 67,000 British regulars. Lack of trained officers—West Point had only turned out 140 graduates by that time—and a want of co-operation among the States was to blame.

The Mexican War did not put the Nation to any great test. It was over almost before it started. That it was quickly won was due largely to the officers graduated from West Point and to a fine spirit among the volunteers.

The military aspects of the War Between the States are better known. Abraham Lincoln at first called for volunteers for a three-month enlistment. Many of them, their time up, walked away from the Battle of Bull Run before it was over. Lincoln then enlarged the regular Army and called for volunteers to serve for a three-year period. In the end, Congress had to resort to a "draft," or "conscript" law. This was resented by many as an attack on their liberties. But it was a recognition of the principle that every male citizen owes military service to the Nation.

The Spanish-American War found the Nation again unprepared for effective action. Not a battle was lost and the war lasted only 109 days. Even so, the War Department history says "many lives were sacrificed and much material wasted because of tardy preparation and obsolete supplies and equipment."

The United States formulated its first definite military policy in the National Defense Act of 1916. True, several important steps had been taken before this. As Secretary of War in Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet, the late Elihu Root had brought about the establishment of the Army general staff and the Army War College. The act of 1916 was a long stride. It increased the size of the Army, provided for a gradual increase in officers, established an Officers Reserve Corps and provided for military training in schools and colleges, training that theretofore had existed only in the land grant colleges. The act also brought a closer relationship between the regular Army and the National Guard, which had demonstrated on the Mexican border about that time that they could work together.

The act of 1916 had hardly been passed when the United States was plunged into the World War. Here again it was necessary to enact a draft law. This time, however, there was no great outcry about an attack on individual liberty. True, there were conscientious objectors and draft dodgers. But the average conscripted man mached off to camp with a grin.

After the war and while its lessons still were fresh in the mind, Congress went to work on what was to become the National Defense Act of 1920. This followed pretty closely the act of 1916, except that it covered one glaring omission in the earlier act—provision for industrial mobilization in time of war. That will be touched on later. The 1920 act also divided the country into nine corps areas.

Under the 1920 act the regular Army was to have a peace-time strength of 280,000 men and 18,000 officers, while the National Guard was to have a strength of 425,000.

These numbers have never been reached, or even approached.

For many years the enlisted personnel of the Army remained around 118,000 instead of the authorized 280,000, and the number of officers around 12,000 instead of 18,000. The National Guard was held down to 185,000 instead of the suggested 425,000.

The existence of a reservoir of 4,000,000 World War veterans had much to do with the failure of Congress to give the Army more men—that and the economy programs of Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

But even now, when President Roosevelt and Congress are alive to the needs of the Army, the War Department is making no attempt to boost its strength up to the figures in the act of 1920.

It asks only for an enlisted personnel in the regular Army of 165,000 men, and that it will have by next July. It also asks for only 14,000 officers instead of the authorized 18,000. Thus far the additional 2,000 have not been provided, although Congress has passed a law under which 1,000 young reserve officers are called into active service every year for a year's duty, with commissions going to 50 of them annually.

The War Department also is asking for increases in the National Guard, for more active training for the Reserve officers, for an Organized Reserve of 150,000 specialists and for money to train more youths in the citizens' military training camps.

(Tomorrow: The Army, continued.)

Japanese Plane Crashes.

Hamamatsu, Japan, March 29 (AP). Five members of the crew of six aboard a heavy Army bomber escaped unhurt today when the machine crashed and burned.

Luray Firm Sold.

Luray, Va., March 29.—The business of the late Earl Grove, consisting of a fed and coal business and a chain of 22 filling stations, was sold at auction Saturday for $7,500.

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Text of Court's Majority and Minority Opinions on Washington State Wage Law

State Protection of Women In Trade Called Necessary

'There Is No Absolute Freedom to Do as One Wills or to Contract as One Chooses,' Majority Opinion Declares.

The text of the majority decision in the minimum wage law case:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 293—October Term, 1936.

West Coast Hotel Company, appellant, vs. Ernest Parrish and Elsie Parrish, his wife. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case presents the question of the constitutional validity of the minimum wage law of the State of Washington.

The act, entitled "Minimum Wages for Women," authorizes the fixing of minimum wages for women and minors. Laws of 1913 (Washington) chap. 174; Remington's Rev. Stat. (1932), secs. 7623 et seq. It provides:

"Sec. 1. The welfare of the State of Washington demands that women and minors be protected from conditions of labor which have a pernicious effect on their health and morals. The State of Washington, therefore, exercising herein its police and sovereign power declares that inadequate wages and unsanitary conditions of labor exert such pernicious effect.

"Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful to employ women or minors in any industry or occupation within the State of Washington under conditions of labor detrimental to their health or morals; and it shall be unlawful to employ women workers in any industry within the State of Washington at wages which are not adequate for their maintenance.

"Sec. 3. There is hereby created a commission to be known as the 'Industrial Welfare Commission' for the State of Washington, to establish such standards of wages and conditions of labor for women and minors employed within the State of Washington, as shall be held hereunder to be reasonable and not detrimental to health and morals, and which shall be sufficient for the decent maintenance of women."

Further provisions required the commission to ascertain the wages and conditions of labor of women and minors within the State. Public hearings were to be held. If after investigation the commission found that in any occupation, trade or industry the wages paid to women were "inadequate to supply them necessary cost of living and to maintain the workers in health," the commission was empowered to call a conference of representatives of employers and employes together with disinterested persons representing the public. The conference was to recommend to the commission, on its request, an estimate of a minimum wage adequate for the purpose above stated, and on the approval of such a recommendation it became the duty of the commission to issue an obligatory order fixing minimum wages. Any such order might be reopened and the question reconsidered with the aid of the former conference or a new one. Special licenses were authorized for the employment of women who were "physically defective or crippled by age or otherwise," and also for apprentices, at less than the prescribed minimum wage.

By a later act the Industrial Welfare Commission was abolished and its duties were assigned to the Industrial Welfare Committee consisting of the Director of Labor and Industries, the Supervisor of Industrial Insurance, the Supervisor of Industrial Relations, the Industrial Statistician and the Supervisor of Women in Industry. Laws of 1921 (Washington) chap. 7; Remington's Rev. Stat. (1932), secs 10840, 10893.

The appellant conducts a hotel. The appellee, Elsie Parrish, was employed as a chambermaid and (with her husband) brought this suit to recover the difference between the wages paid her and the the minimum wage fixed pursuant to the State law. The minimum wage was $14.50 per week of 48 hours. The appellant challenged the act as repugnant to the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court of the State, reversing the trial court, sustained the statute and directed judgment for the plaintiffs. Parrish vs. West Coast Hotel Co., 185 Wash. 581. The case is here on appeal.

Law Called Reasonable Exercise Of Police Power of the State

The appellant relies upon the decision of this court in Adkins vs. Children's Hospital, 261 U. S. 525, which held invalid the District of Columbia minimum wage act which was attacked under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. On the argument at bar, counsel for the appellees attempted to distinguish the Adkins case upon the ground that the appellee was employed in a hotel and that the business of an innkeeper was affected with a public interest. That effort at distinction is obviously futile, as it appears that in one of the cases ruled by the Adkins opinion the employe was a woman employed as an elevator operator in a hotel. Adkins vs. Lyons, 261 U. S. 525, at p. 542.

New York Case Cited.

The recent case of Morehead vs. New York ex rel. Tipaldo, 298 U. S. 587, came here on certiorari to the New York court which had held the New York minimum wage act for women to be invalid. A minority of this Court thought that the New York statute was distinguishable in a material feature from that involved in the Adkins case and that for that and other reasons the New York statute should be sustained. But the Court of Appeals of New York had said that it found no material difference between the two statutes and this Court held that the "meaning of the statute" as fixed by the decision of the State court "must be accepted here as if the meaning had been specifically expressed in the enactment." Id., p. 609. That view led to the affirmance by this Court of the judgment in the Morehead case, as the Court considered that the only question before it was whether the Adkins case was distinguishable and that reconsideration of that decision had not been sought. Upon that point the Court said: "The petition for the writ sought review upon the ground that this case (Morehead) is distinguishable from that one (Adkins). No application has been made for reconsideration of the Constitutional question there decided. The validity of the principles upon which that decision rests is not challenged. This Court confines itself to the ground upon which the writ was asked or granted. . . . Here the review granted was no broader than that sought by the petitioner . . . He is not entitled and does not ask to be heard upon the question whether the Adkins case should be overruled. He maintains that it may be distinguished on the ground that the statutes are vitally dissimilar." Id. pp. 604, 605.

We think that the question which was not deemed to be open in the Morehead case is open and is necessarily presented here. The Supreme Court of Washington has upheld the minimum wage statute of that State. It has decided that the statute is a reasonable exercise of the police power of the State. In reaching that conclusion the State court has invoked principles long established by this court in the application of the fourteenth amendment. The State court has refused to regard the decision in the Adkins case as determinative and has pointed to our decisions both before and since that case as justifying its position. We are of the opinion that this ruling of the State court demands on our part a re-examination of the Adkins case. The importance of the question, in which many States having similar laws are concerned, the close division by which the decision in the Adkins case was reached, and the economic conditions which have supervened, and in the light of which the reasonableness of the exercise of the protective power of the State must be considered, make it not only appropriate, but we think imperative, that in deciding the present case the subject should receive fresh consideration.

23-Year-Old Law Twice Held Valid By Washington State High Court

The history of the litigation of this question may be briefly stated. The minimum wage statue of Washington was enacted over 23 years ago. Prior to the decision in the instant case it had twice been held valid by the Supreme Court of the State, Larsen vs. Rice, 100 Wash. 642; Spokane Hotel vs. Younger, 113 Wash. 359. The Washington statute is essentially the same as that enacted in Oregon in the same year. Laws of 1913 (Oregon), chap. 13. The validity of the latter act was sustained by the Supreme Court of Oregon in Stettler vs. O'Hara, 69 Oreg. 519, and Simpson vs. O'Hara, 70 Oreg. 261. These cases, after reargument, were affirmed here by an equally divided court, in 1917. 243 U. S. 629. The law of Oregon thus continued in effect. The District of Columbia minimum wage law (40 Stat. 960) was enacted in 1918. The statute was sustained by the Supreme Court of the District in the Adkins case. Upon appeal the Court of Appeals of the District first confirmed that ruling but on rehearing reversed it and the case came before this Court in 1923. The judgment of the Court of Appeals holding the act invalid was affirmed, but with Chief Justice Taft, Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Sanford dissenting, and Mr. Justice Brandeis taking no part. The dissenting opinions took the ground that the decision was at variance with the principles which this Court had frequently announced and applied. In 1925 and 1927, the similar minimum wage statutes of Arizona and Arkansas were held invalid upon the authority of the Adkins case. The justices who had dissented in that case bowed to the ruling and Mr. Justice Brandeis dissented. Murphy vs. Sardell, 269 U. S. 530; Donham vs. West-Nelson Co., 273 U. S. 657. The question did not come before us again until the last term in the Morehead case, as already noted. In that case, briefs supporting the New York statute were submitted by the States of Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Rhode Island. 298 U. S., p. 604, note. Throughout this entire period the Washington statute now under consideration has been in force.

Protection Required.

The principle which must control our decision is not in doubt. The constitutional provision invoked is the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment governing the States, as the due process clause invoked in the Adkins case governed Congress. In each case the violation alleged by those attacking minimum wage regulation for women is deprivation of freedom of contract. What is this freedom The Constitution does not speak of freedom of contract. It speaks of liberty and prohibits the deprivation of, liberty without due process of law. In prohibiting that deprivation the Constitution does not recognize an absolute and uncontrollable liberty. Liberty in each of its phases has its history and connotation. But the liberty safeguarded is liberty in a social organization which requires the protection of law against the evils which menace the health, safety, morals and welfare of the people. Liberty under the Constitution is thus necessarily subject to the restraints of due process, and regulation which is reasonable in relation to its subject and is adopted in the interests of the community is due process.

This essential limitation of liberty in general governs freedom of contract in particular. More than 25 years ago we set forth the applicable principle in these words, after referring to the cases where the liberty guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment had been broadly described:

"But it was recognized in the cases cited, as in many others, that freedom of contract is a qualified and not an absolute right. There is no absolute freedom to do as one wills or to contract as one choses. The guaranty of liberty does not withdraw from legislative supervision that wide department of activity which consists of the making of contracts, or deny to government the power to provide restrictive safeguards. Liberty implies the absence of arbitrary restraint, not immunity from reasonable regulations and prohibitions imposed in the interests of the community." Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. v. McGuire, 219 U. S. 549, 565.

Many Cases Mentioned.

This power under the Constitution to restrict freedom of contract has had many illustrations. That it may be exercised in the public interest with respect to contracts between employer and employe is undeniable. Thus statutes have been sustained limiting employment in underground mines and smelters to eight hours a day (Holden vs. Hardy, 169 U. S. 366), in requiring redemption in cash of store orders or other evidences of indebtedness in the payment of wages (Knoxville Iron Co. vs. Harbison, 193 U. S. 13); in forbidding the payment of seamen's wages in advance (Patterson vs. Bark Eudora, 190 U. S. 169); in making it unlawful to contract to pay miners employed at quantity rates upon the basis of screened coal instead of the weight of the coal as originally produced in the mine (McLean vs. Arkansas, 211 U. S. 539); in prohibiting contracts limiting liability for injuries to employes (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. vs. McGuire, supra); in limiting hours of work of employes in manufacturing establishments (Bunting vs. Oregon, 243 U. S. 426); and in maintaining workmen's compensation laws (New York Central R. Co. vs. White, 243 U. S. 188; Mountain Timber Co. vs. Washington, 243 U. S. 219). In dealing with the relation of employer and employed, the legislature has necessarily a wide field of discretion in order that there may be suitable protection of health and safety, and that peace and good order may be promoted through regulations designed to insure wholesome conditions of work and freedom from oppression. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. vs. McGuire, supra, p. 570.

Old Ruling Cited.

The point that has been strongly stressed that adult employes should be deemed competent to make their own contracts was decisively met nearly 40 years ago in Holden vs. Hardy, supra, where we pointed out the inequality in the footing of the parties. We said (Id., 397):

"The Legislature has also recognized the fact, which the experience of legislators in many States has corroborated, that the proprietors of these establishments and their operatives do not stand upon an equality, and that their interests are, to a certain extent, conflicting. The former naturally desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employes, while the latter are often induced by fear of discharge to conform to regulations which their judgment, fairly exercised, would pronounce to be detrimental to their health or strength. In other words, the proprietors lay down the rules and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them. In such cases self-interest is often an unsafe guide, and the Legislature may properly interpose its authority."

And we added that the fact "that both parties are of full age and competent to contract does not necessarily deprive the State of the power to interfere where the parties do not stand upon an equality, or where the public health demands that one party to the contract shall be protected against himself." "The State still retains an interest in his welfare, however reckless he may be. The whole is no greater than the sum of all the parts, and when the individual health, safety and welfare are sacrificed or neglected, the State must suffer."

Women Need Protection.

It is manifest that this established principle is peculiarly applicable in relation to the employment of women in whose protection the State has a special interest. That phase of the subject received elaborate consideration in Muller vs. Oregon (1908), 208 U. S. 412, where the constitutional authority of the State to limit the working hourse of women was sustained. We emphasized the consideration that "woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a disadvantage in the struggle for subsistence" and that her physical well-being "becomes an object of public interest and care in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race." We emphasized the need of protecting women against oppression despite her possession of contractual rights. We said that "though limitations upon personal and contractual rights may be removed by legislation, there is that in her disposition and habits of life which will operate against a full assertion of those rights. She will still be where some legislation to protect her seems necessary to secure a real equality of right." Hence she was "properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained even when like legislation is not necessary for men and could not be sustained." We concluded that the limitations which the statute there in question "placed upon her contractual powers, upon her right to agree with her employer as to the time she shall labor" were "not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all."

State Right to Protect Health Of Women Workers Is Affirmed

Again, in Quong Wing vs. Kirkendall, 223 U. S. 59, 63, in referring to a differentiation with respect to the employment of women, we said that the fourteenth amendment did not interfere with State power by creating a "fictitious equality." We referred to recognized classifications on the basis of sex with regard to hours of work and in other matters, and we observed that the particular points at which that difference shall be enforced by legislation were largely in the power of the State. In later rulings this court sustained the regulation of hours of work for women employes in Riley vs. Massachusetts, 232 U. S. 671 (factories), Miller vs. Wilson, 236 U. S. (hotels), and Bosley vs. McLaughlin, 236 U. S. 385 (hospitals).

An Array of Precedents.

This array of precedents and the principles they applied were thought by the dissenting justices in the Adkins case to demand that the minimum wage statute be sustained. The validity of the distinction made by the court between a minimum wage and a maximum of hours in limiting liberty of contract was especially challenged. 261 U. S., p. 564. That challenge persists and is without any satisfactory answer. As Chief Justice Taft observed: 'In absolute freedom of contract the one term is as important as the other, for both enter equally into the consideration given and received, a restriction as to the one is not greater in essence than the other is of the same kind. One is the multiplier and the other the multiplicand." And Mr. Justice Holmes, while recognizing that "the distinctions of the law are distinctions of degree," could "perceive no difference in the kind or degree of interference with liberty, the only matter with which we have any concern, between the one case and the other. The bargain is equally affected whichever half you regulate." Id., p. 569.

One of the points which was pressed by the court in supporting its ruling in the Adkins case was that the standard set up by the District of Columbia act did not take appropriate account of the value of the services rendered. In the Morehead case, the minority thought that the New York statute had met that point in its definition of a "fair wage" and that it accordingly presented a distinguishable feature which the court could recognize within the limits which the Morehead petition for certiorari was deemed to present. The court, however, did not take that view and the New York act was held to be essentially the same as that for the District of Columbia. The statute now before us is like the latter, but we are unable to conclude that in its minimum requirement the State has passed beyond the boundary of its broad protective power.

The minimum wage to be paid under the Washington statute is fixed after full consideration by representatives of employers, employes and the public. It may be assumed that the minimum wage is fixed in consideration of the services that are performed in the particular occupations under normal conditions. Provision is made for special licenses at less wages in the case of women who are incapable of full service. The statement of Mr. Justice Holmes in the Adkins case is pertinent: "This statute does not compel anybody to pay anything. It simply forbids employment at rates below those fixed as the minimum requirement of health and right living. It is safe to assume that women will not be employed at even the lowest wages allowed unless they earn them, or unless the employer's business can sustain the burden. In short, the law in its character and operation is like hundreds of so-called police laws that have been upheld." 261 U. S. p. 570. And Chief Justice Taft forcibly pointed out the consideration which is basic in a statute of this character: "Legislatures which adopt a requirement of maximum hours or minimum wages may be presumed to believe that when sweating employers are prevented from paying unduly low wages by positive law they will continue their business, abating that part of their profits, which were wrung from the necessities of their employes, and will concede the better terms required by the law; and that while in individual cases hardship may result, the restriction will enure to the benefit of the general class of employe in whose interest the law is passed and so to that of the community at large." Id., p. 563.

Views Called Sound.

We think that the views thus expressed are sound and that the decision in the Adkins case was a departure from the true application of the principles governing the regulation by the State of the relation of employer and employed. Those principles have been reenforced by our subsequent decisions. Thus in Radice vs. New York, 264 U. S. 292, we sustained the New York statute which restricted the employment of women in restaurants at night. In O'Gorman vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., 282 U. S. 251, which upheld an act regulating the commissions of insurance agents, we pointed to the presumption of the constitutionality of a statute dealing with a subject within the scope of the police power and to the absence of any factual foundation of record for deciding that the limits of power had been transcended. In Nebbia vs. New York, 291 U. S. 502, dealing with the New York statute providing for minimum prices for milk, the general subject of the regulation of the use of private property and of the making of private contracts received an exhaustive examination and we again declared that if such laws "have a reasonable relation to a proper legislative purpose, and are neither arbitrary nor discriminatory, the requirements of due process are satisfied;" that "with the wisdom of the policy adopted, with the adequacy or practicability of the law enacted to forward it, the courts are both incompetent and unauthorized to deal;" that "times without number we have said that the legislature is primarily the judge of the necessity of such an enactment, that every possible presumption is in favor of its validity, and that though the court may hold views inconsistent with the wisdom of the law, it may not be annulled unless palpably in excess of legislative power." Id., pp. 537, 538.

With full recognition of the earnestness and vigor which characterize the prevailing opinion in the Adkins case, we find it impossible to reconcile that ruling with these well-considered declarations. What can be closer to the public interest than the health of women and their protection from unscrupulous and overreaching employers? And if the protection of women is a legitimate end of the exercise of State power, how can it be said that the requirement of the payment of a minimum wage fairly fixed in order to meet the very necessities of existence is not an admissible means to that end? The Legislature of the State was clearly entitled to consider the situation of women in employment, the fact that they are in the class receiving the least pay, that their bargaining power is relatively weak, and that they are the ready victims of those who would take advantage of their necessitious circumstances. The Legislature was entitled to adopt measures to reduce the evils of the "sweating system," the exploiting of workers at wages so low as to be insufficient to meet the bare cost of living, thus making their very helplessness the occasion of a most injurious competition. The Legislature had the right to consider that its minimum wage requirements would be an important aid in carrying out its policy of protection. The adoption of similar requirements by many States evidences a deep-seated conviction both as to the presence of the evil and as to the means adapted to check it. Legislative response to that conviction cannot be regarded as arbitrary or capricious and that is all we have to decide. Even if the wisdom of the policy be regarded as debatable and its effects uncertain, still the Legislature is entitled to its judgment.

Exploitation Opposed.

There is an additional and compelling consideration which recent economic experience has brought into a strong light. The exploitation of a class of workers who are in an unequal position with respect to bargaining power and are thus relatively defenseless against the denial of a living wage is not only detrimental to their health and well-being but casts a direct burden for their support upon the community. What these workers lose in wages the taxpayers are called upon to pay. The bare cost of living must be met. We may take judicial notice of the unparalleled demands for relief which arose during the recent period of depression and still continue to an alarming extent despite the degree of economic recovery which has been achieved. It is unnecessary to cite official statistics to establish what is of common knowledge through the length and breadth of the land. While in the instant case no factual brief has been presented, there is no reason to doubt that the State of Washington has encountered the same social problem that is present elsewhere. The community is not bound to provide what is in effect a subsidy for unconscionable employers. The community may direct its law-making power to correct the abuse which springs from their selfish disregard of the public interest. The argument that the legislation in question constitutes an arbitrary discrimination because it does not extend to men, is unavailing. This court has frequently held that the legislative authority, acting within its proper field, is not bound to extend its regulation to all cases which it might possibly reach. The Legislature "is free to recognize degrees of harm and it may confine its restrictions to those classes of cases where the need is deemed to be clearest." If "the law presumably hits the evil where it is most felt, it is not to be overthrown because there are other instances to which it might have been applied." There is no "doctrinaire requirement" that the legislation should be couched in all-embracing terms. Carroll vs. Greenwich Insurance Co., 199 U. S. 401, 411; Patsone v. Pennsylvania, 232 U. S. 138, 144; Keokee Coke Co. v. Taylor, 234 U. S. 224, 227; Sproles v. Binford, 286 U. S. 374, 396; Semler v. Oregon Board, 294 U. S. 608, 611. This familiar principle has repeatedly been applied to legislation which singles out women, and particular classes of women, in the exercise of the State's protective power. Miller v. Wilson, supra, p. 384; Bosley v. McLaughlin, supra, pp. 394, 395; Radice v. New York, supra, pp. 295-298. Their relative need in the presence of the evil, no less than the existence of the evil itself, is a matter for the legislative judgment.

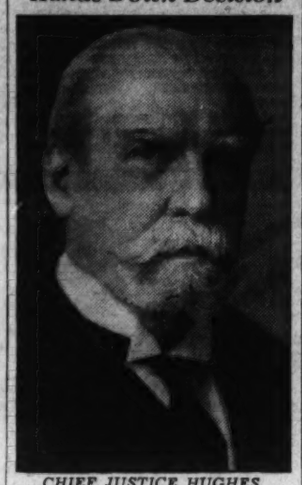
Our conclusion is that the case of Adkins v. Children's Hospital, supra, should be, and it is, overruled. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington is affirmed.

Affirmed.

Credit Union Directors Meet Here April 9, 10

The national board of directors of the Credit Union National Association will convene here April 9 and 10 for a two-day session. The meeting will be preceded by a two-day session of the executive committee of the board. Those attending will represent the organized credit union movement in the various States and will discuss plans for the coming year. The committee on arrangements is headed by D. Roland Potter, national director for the District of Columbia.

Hands Down Decision



CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES.

Dissenters Call Act Arbitrary, Discrimination

Justices Hold Men, Women Should Have Similar Contractual Rights.

Text of Supreme Court minority opinion, read by Justice Sutherland, dissenting from view that Washington minimum wage law is constitutional:

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Butler and I think the judgment of the court below should be reversed.

The principles and authorities relied upon to sustain the judgment, were considered in Adkins v. Children's Hospital, 261 U. S. 525, and Morehead vs. New York ex rel. Tipaldo, 298 U. S. 587; and their lack of application to cases like the one in hand was pointed out. A sufficient answer to all that is now said will be found in the opinions of the court in those cases. Nevertheless, in the circumstances, it seems well to restate our reasons and conclusions.

Under our form of government, where the written Constitution, by its own terms, is the supreme law, some agency, of necessity, must have the power to say the final word as to the validity of a statue assailed as unconstitutoinal. The Constitution makes it clear that the power has been intrusted to this court when the question arises in a controversy within its jurisdiction; and so long as the power remains there, its exercise cannot be avoided without betrayal of the trust.

It has been pointed out many times, as in the Adkins case, that this judicial duty is one of gravity and delicacy; and that rational doubts must be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of the statute. But whose doubts, and by whom resolved? Undoubtedly it is the duty of a member of the court, in the process of reaching a right conclusion, to give due weight to the opposing views of his associates; but in the end, the question which he must answer is not whether such views seem sound to those who entertain them, but whether they convince him that the statute is constitutional or engender in his mind a rational doubt upon that issue. The oath which he takes as a judge is not a composite oath, but an individual one. And in passing upon the validity of a statute, he discharges a duty imposed upon him, which cannot be consummated justly by an automatic acceptance of the views of others which have neither convinced, nor created a reasonable doubt in his mind. If upon a question so important he thus surrender his deliberate judgment, he stands forsworn. He cannot subordinate his convictions to that extent and keep faith with his oath or retain his judicial and moral independence.

The suggestion that the only check upon the exercise of the judicial power, when properly invoked, to declare a constitutional right superior to an unconstitutoinal statute is the judge's own faculty of self-restraint, is both ill considered and mischievous. Self-restraint belongs in the domain of will and not of judgment. The check upon the judge is that imposed by oath of office, by the Constitution and by his own conscientious and informed convictions; and since he has the duty to make up his own mind and adjudge accordingly, it is hard to see how there could be any other restraint. This court acts as a unit. It cannot act in any other way; and the majority (whether a bare majority or a majority of all but one of its members), therefore, establishes the controlling rule as the decision of the court, binding, so long as it remains unchanged, equally upon those who disagree and upon those who subscribe to it. Otherwise, orderly administration of justice would cease. But it is the right of those in the minority to disagree, and sometimes, in matters of grave importance, their imperative duty to voice their disagreement at such length as the occasion demands—always, of course, in terms which, however forceful, do not offend the proprieties or impugn the good faith of those who think otherwise.

Reverses Ruling

JUSTICE OWEN ROBERTS.

Economic Ebb and Flow Held Of No Power Over Constitution

It is urged that the question involved should now receive fresh consideration, among other reasons, because of "the economic conditions which have supervened:" but the meaning of the Constitution does not change with the ebb and flow of economic events. We frequently are told in more general words that the Constitution must be construed in the light of the present. If by that it is meant that the Constitution is made up of living words that apply to every new condition which they include, the statement is quite true. But to say, if that be intended, that the words of the Constitution mean today what they did not mean when written—that is, that they do not apply to a situation now to which they would have applied then—is to rob that instrument of the essential element which continues it in force as the people have made it until they, and not their official agents, have made it otherwise.

The words of Judge Campbell in Twitchell v. Blodgett, 13 Mich. 127, 139-140, apply with peculiar force. "But it may easily happen," he said, "that specific provisions may, in unforeseen emergencies, turn out to have been inexpedient. This does not make these provisions any less binding. Constitutions cannot be changed by events alone. They remain binding as the acts of the people in their sovereign capacity, as the framers of Government, until they are amended or abrogated by the action prescribed by the authority which created them. It is not competent for any department of the Government to change a constitution, or declare it changed, simply because it appears ill adapted to a new state of things.

"* * * Restrictions have, it is true, been found more likely than grants to be unsuited to unforeseen circumstances * * * But, where evils arise from the application of such regulations, their force cannot be denied or evaded; and the remedy consists in repeal or amendment, and not in false construction." The principle is reflected in many decisions of this court.

The judicial function is that of interpretation; it does not include the power of amendment under the guise of interpretation. To miss the point of difference between the two is to miss all that the phrase "supreme law of the land" stands for and to convert what was intended as inescapable and enduring mandates into more moral reflections.

If the Constitution, intelligently and reasonably construed in the light of these principles, stands in the way of desirable legislation, the blame must rest upon that instrument, and not upon the court for enforcing it according to its terms. The remedy in that situation—and the only true remedy—is to amend the Constitution. Judge Cooley, in the first volume of his Constitutional Limitations (8th ed.), p. 124, very clearly pointed out that much of the benefit expected from written constitutions would be lost if their provisions were to be bent to circumstances or modified by public opinion. He pointed out that the common law, unlike a constitution, was subject to modification by public sentiment and action which the courts might recognize; but that "a court or Legislature which should allow a change in public sentiment to influence it in giving to a written constitution a construction not warranted by the intention of its founders, would be justly chargeable with reckless disregard of official oath and public duty; and if its course could become a precedent, these instruments would be of little avil * * * What a court is to do, therefore, is to declare the law as written, leaving it to the people themselves to make such changes as new circumstances may require. The meaning of the constitution is fixed when it is adopted, and it is not different at any subsequent time when a court has occasion to pass upon it."

The Adkins case dealt with an act of Congress which had passed the scrutiny both of the legislative and executive branches of the Government. We recognized that thereby these departments had affirmed the validity of the statute, and properly declared that their determination must be given great weight, but we then concluded, after thorough consideration, that their view could not be sustained. We think it not inappropriate now to add a word on that subject before coming to the question immediately under review.

The people by their Constitution created three separate, distinct, independent and coequal departments of government. The governmental structure rests, and was intended to rest, not upon any one or upon any two, but upon all three of these fundamental pillars. It seems unnecessary to repeat, what so often has been said, that the powers of these departments are different and are to be exercised independently. The differences clearly and definitely appear in the Constitution. Each of the departments is an agent of its creator; and one department is not and cannot be the agent of another. Each is answerable to its creator for what it does, and not to another agent. The view, therefore, of the Executive and of Congress that an act is constitutional is persuasive in a high degree; but it is not controlling.

Coming, then, to a consideration of the Washington statute, it first is to be observed that it is in every substantial respect identical with the statute involved in the Adkins case. Such vices as existed in the latter are presented in the former. And if the Adkins case was properly decided, as we who join in this opinion think it was, it necessarily follows that the Washington statute is invalid.

Dangers, Benefits Stressed.

In support of minimum legislation it has been urged, on the one hand, that great benefits will result in favor of underpaid labor, and, on the other hand, that the danger of such legislation is that the minimum will tend to become the maximum and thus bring down the earnings of the more efficient toward the level of the less-efficient employes. But with these speculations we have nothing to do. We are concerned only with the question of constitutionality.

That the clause of the fourteenth amendment which forbids a State to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law includes freedom of contract is so well settled as to be no longer open to question. Nor reasonably can it be disputed that contracts of employment of labor are included in that rule. Adair vs. United States, 208 U. S. 161, 174-175; Coppage vs. Kansas, 236 U. S. 1, 10, 14. In the first of these cases, Mr. Justice Harlan, speaking for the court, said: "The right of a person to sell his labor upon such terms as he deems proper is, in its essence, the same as the right of the purchaser of labor to prescribe the conditions upon which he will accept such labor from the person offering to sell. * * * In all such particulars the employer and employe have equality of right, and any legislation that disturbs that equality is an arbitrary interference with the liberty of contract which no government can legally justify in a free land."

In the Adkins case we referred to this language, and said that while there was no such thing as absolute freedom of contract, but that it was subject to a great variety of restraints, nevertheless, freedom of contract was the general rule and restraint the exception; and that the power to abridge that freedom could only be justified by the existence of exceptional circumstances. This statement of the rule has been many times affirmed, and we do not understand that it is questioned by the present decision.

Classes of Cases.

We further pointed out four distinct classes of cases in which this court from time to time had upheld statutory interferences with the liberty of contract. They were, in brief: (1) statutes fixing rates and charges to be exacted by businesses impressed with a public interest; (2) statutes relating to contracts for the performance of public work; (3) statutes prescribing the character, methods and time for payment of wages; and (4) statutes fixing hours of labor. It is the last class that has been most relied upon as affording support for minimum-wage legislation; and much of the opinion in the Adkins case (261 U. S. 547-553) is devoted to pointing out the essential distinction between fixing hours of labor and fixing wages. What is there said need not be repeated. It is enough for present purposes to say that statutes of the former class deal with an incident of the employment, having no necessary effect upon wages. The parties are left free to contract about wages, and thereby equalize such additional burdens as may be imposed upon the employer as a result of the restrictions as to hours by an adjustment in respect of the amount of wages. This court, wherever the question is adverted to, has been careful to disclaim any purpose to uphold such legislation as fixing wages, and has recognized an essential difference between the two. E. g., Bunting v. Oregon, 243 U. S. 426; Wilson vs. New, 243 U. S. 332, 345-346, 353-354; and see Freund, Police Power, sec. 318.

We then pointed out that minimum-wage legislation such as that here involved does not deal with any business charged with a public interest, or with public work, or with a temporary emergency, or with the character, methods or periods of wage payments, or with hours of labor, or with the protection of persons under legal disability, or with the prevention of fraud. It is, simply and exclusively, a law fixing wages for adult women who are legally as capable of contracting for themselves as men, and cannot be sustained unless upon principles apart from those involved in cases already decided by the court.

Law Takes Account of But One Party And Burdens Employer, Is Contention

Two cases were involved in the Adkins decision. In one of them it appeared that a woman 21 years of age, who brought the suit, was employed as an elevator operator at a fixed salary. Her services were satisfactory, and she was anxious to retain her position, and her employer, while willing to retain her, was obliged to dispense with her services on account of the penalties prescribed by the act. The wages received by her were the best she was able to obtain for any work she was capable of performing; and the enforcement of the order deprived her, as she alleged, not only of that employment, but left her unable to secure any position at which she could make a living with as good physical and moral surroundings and as good wages as she was receiving and was willing to take. The Washington statute, of course, admits of the same situation and result, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, the situation in the present case may have been the same as that just described. Certainly, to the extent that the statute applies to such cases, it cannot be justified as a reasonable restraint upon the freedom of contract. On the contrary, it is essentially arbitrary.

Neither the statute involved in the Adkins case nor the Washington statute, so far as it is involved here, has the slightest relation to the capacity or earning power of the employe, to the number of hours which constitute the day's work, the character of the place where the work is to be done, or the circumstances or surroundings of the employment. The sole basis upon which the question of validity rests is the assumption that the employe is entitled to receive a sum of money sufficient to provide a living for her, keep her in health and preserve her morals. And, as we pointed out at some length in that case (pp. 555-557), the question thus presented for the determination of the board cannot be solved by any general formula prescribed by a statutory bureau, since it is not a composite but an individual question to be answered for each individual, considered by herself. What we said further in that case (pp. 557-559) is equally applicable here:

Considers One Party Only.

"The law takes account of the necessities of only one party to the contract. It ignores the necessities of the employer by compelling him to pay not less than a certain sum, not only whether the employe is capable of earning it, but irrespective of the ability of his business to sustain the burden, generously leaving him, of course, the privilege of abandoning his business as an alternative for going on at a loss. Within the limits of the minimum, he is precluded, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, from adjusting compensation to the differing merits of his employes. It compels him to pay at least the sum fixed in any event, because the employe needs it, but requires no service of equivalent value from the employe. It therefore undertakes to solve but one-half of the problem. The other half is the establishment of a corresponding standard of efficiency, and this

Continued on Next Page.

Senator Holt Charges Patronage Offer in Bitter Debate on Supreme Court Change

Black, Ashurst Rush to Defend Administration

Clash Follows Statement Keenan Consulted Him on Judge.

Continued from Page 1.

proper attempt to influence his views on the court plan," Keenan said.

"The Department of Justice always consults with Senators when a choice is to be made for the judiciary in their State, and I had received no word from Holt." He said it was not the first time he had consulted Senators who were at odds with the Administration, and whether they made suggestions or not, they had always responded as "gentlemen."

Keenan said he originally called Holt's office, and finding him absent, dictated a memorandum to his secretary, stating that recommendations were to be made, and if he had any suggestions to submit them. He said Holt called him back on the phone and asked if his recommendations would be heeded if he made them. He said he told Holt he had nothing to add to his first statement.

Keenan repeated there was no reference in his conversation or in his memorandum to the "Administration" or to the court plan.

Both Senator Black and Chairman Henry F. Ashurst, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, joined in a defense of Keenan, who has been present constantly at the committee's court hearings and has aided in presentation of Administration court plan witnesses.

Replying to Holt, Black said he thought Keenan was "too intelligent to have tried any such thing."

"I should be ashamed to rise on the floor of the Senate and admit that I had a reputation that would justify anybody in thinking I could be bribed with a Federal judgeship," said the Alabaman. "I know Joe Keenan. He is a man of intelligence. I consider him to be a man of integrity. * * *

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding about my viewpoint, I would consider that a man who made a proposal to me upon the theory that he could get my vote by giving me a job of any kind in the world was trying to bribe me. I would not wait a week or two weeks or three weeks, but I would go to the Senate or to a grand jury and raise the question."

Holt replied that he "resented it at the time and made a statement that very day." That Holt statement, widely published, charged patronage was being used as a court plan lever, but mentioned no names.

Black also challenged Holt's statement that Posmaster General Farley had "made this a partisan issue" and threatened "punishment" to those who did not support the court plan, in his speech at Chapel Hill, N. C.

"I read Mr. Farley's speech and I saw no such statement," said Black. "I deny that the country knows any such thing. So far as I am personally concerned I wish to state that I would have no respect for anybody who would try to use any such influence, and I have less respect for the man who would permit it to be offered."

Senator Ashurst paid high tribute to Keenan. "A more accurate man, and a man with higher ideals, I never knew," said the Arizonan. He condemned those "who are willing to wound but afraid to strike."

The impassioned Senate forum on the court issue was precipitated by Senator Kenneth McKellar (Democrat), Tennessee. McKellar delivered what was generally regarded as the Administration answer to the recent letter from Chief Justice Hughes, holding a six-judge increase would "impair" efficiency of the Supreme Court.

Hughes Is Criticized.

Hughes was criticized by the Tennessean for not telling "the people of the country" how the Supreme Court handles writs of certiorari McKellar said Hughes' letter was "filled up with excuses" for Supreme Court dismissal of 87 per cent of the petitions for writs, and did not meet President Roosevelt's "challenge."

The McKellar speech brought an immediate reply from Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Democrat), of Montana, recipient of the Hughes letter. Wheeler commended the Chief Justice and procedure of the court in passing on writs. In turn he criticized Attorney General Cummings for making a "political" speech before the court in the gold clause cases. Finally, he hurled the "patronage" charge that precipitated the Black-Holt bout.

Before the debate concluded, most of the leaders on both sides of the fight were mixed up in the fray, wielding every known argument for and against the court plan, or a Constitutional amendment as an alternative.

Judiciary committee court hearings were in recess while the floor controversy raged. They will be resumed this morning, with Erwin Griswold, professor of constitutional law at Harvard, testifying against the plan.

Taking the floor to reply to McKellar, Wheeler soon broadened his attack to strike not only at the court plan, but at the Attorney General, "badly drafted" administration legislation, and "inexperienced" New Deal advisers.

Repeatedly he appealed for abandonment of the plan and substitution of a constitutional amendment. If the President would adopt this course, he said the court plan opposition would unite solidly behind him. Wheeler challenged Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson to submit a constitutional amendment, promising to go out and campaign for it if he did.

"Pack the Supreme Court if you want to," Wheeler said. "Put six more men on it. But I tell you now that when the next war hysteria comes you will regret it.

"You can bring political pressure to bear. You can say 'I have to go along because the Administration wants me to.' You can say 'I have some postmasterships I have to look out for.' You can say 'I need some more projects down in my State.' But I will say to Mr. Farley or to anybody else that this plan is dangerous, it is morally wrong, it is morally unsound, it is not liberal, it is reactionary, it is an expedient, a stop gap and is dictatorial. If I am the only man in this Senate, I am going to vote against it."

Answering McKellar's criticism of the Hughes letter, Wheeler replied that it did not represent only Hughes' views, but the "unanimous" opinion of the court

"I am one of those who believe the interpretation placed on the Constitution by the minority of the court was the correct one, but now when we find that the court is unanimous, and the minority members agree with the majority members, they are immediately condemned because of the fact of their expression," he said.

Majority Leader Robinson took the floor several times in rebuttal. Once, answering claims that the President's plan would endanger the bill of rights, he declared that in none of some 30 constitutional amendments proposed was any distinction made as to the bill of rights. Some of them, he said, would give Congress power to re-enact any law it saw fit.

Senators Who Widened Democratic Split on Court Plan

Post Staff Photo.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (left) who assailed President's proposed court plan, and Senator Joe Robinson (right) who defended it on floor of the Senate yesterday while the Supreme Court justices were rendering three epochal decisions.

Text of Minority Opinion on Wage Law

Continued from Preceding Page.

forms no part of the policy of the legislation, although in practice the former half without the latter must lead to ultimate failure, in accordance with the inexorable law that no one can continue indefinitely to take out more than he puts in without ultimately exhausting the supply. The law is not confined to the great and powerful employers but embraces those whose bargaining power may be as weak as that of the employe. It takes no account of periods of stress and business depression, of crippling losses, which may leave the employer himself without adequate means of livelihood. To the extent that the sum fixed exceeds the fair value of the services rendered, it amounts to a compulsory exaction from the employer for the support of a partially indigent person, for whose condition there rests upon him no peculiar responsibility, and therefore, in effect, arbitrarily shifts to his shoulders a burden which, if it belongs to anybody, belongs to society as a whole.

"The feature of this statute which, perhaps more than any other, puts upon it the stamp of invalidity is that it exacts from the employer an arbitrary payment for a purpose and upon a basis having no casual connection with his business, or the contract or the work the employe engages to do. The declared basis, as already pointed out, is not the value of the service rendered, but the extraneous circumstance that the employe needs to get a prescribed sum of money to insure her subsistence, health and morals. The ethical right of every worker, man or woman, to a living wage may be conceded. One of the declared and important purposes of trade organizations is to secure it. And with that principle and with every legitimate effort to realize it in fact, no one can quarrel; but the fallacy of the proposed method of attaining it is that it assumes that every employer is bound at all events to furnish it. The moral requirement implicit in every contract of employment, viz, that the amount to be paid and the service to be rendered shall bear to each other some relation of just equivalence, is completely ignored. The necessities of the employe are alone considered and these arise outside of the employment, are the same when there is no employment, and as great in one occupation as in another. Certainly the employer by paying a fair equivalent for the service rendered, though not sufficient to support the employe, has neither caused nor contributed to her poverty. On the contrary, to the extent of what he pays he has relieved it. In principle, there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods. If one goes to the butcher, the baker or grocer to buy food, he is morally entitled to obtain the worth of his money but he is not entitled to more. If what he gets is worth what he pays he is not justified in demanding more simply because he needs more; and the shopkeeper, having dealt fairly and honestly in that transaction, is not concerned in any peculiar sense with the question of his customer's necessities. Should a statute undertake to vest in a commission power to determine the quantity of food necessary for individual support and require the shopkeeper, if he sell to the individual at all, to furnish that quantity at not more than a fixed maximum, it would undoubtedly fall before the constitutional test. The fallacy of any argument in support of the validity of such a statute would be quickly exposed. The argument in support of that now being considered is equally fallacious, though the weakness of it may not be so plain. A statute requiring an employer to pay in money, to pay at prescribed and regular intervals, to pay the value of the services rendered, even to pay with fair relation to the extent of the benefit obtained from the service, would be understandable. But a statute which prescribes payment without regard to any of these things and solely with relation to circumstances apart from the contract of employment, the business affected by it and the work done under it, is so clearly the product of a naked, arbitrary exercise of power that it cannot be allowed to stand under the Constitution of the United States."

Whether this would be equally or at all true in respect of the statutes of some of the States we are not called upon to say. They are not now before us; and it is enough that it applies in every particular to the Washington statute now under consideration.

Still Can Bargain.

The Washington statute, like the one for the District of Columbia, fixes minimum wages for adult women. Adult men and their employers are left free to bargain as they please, and it is a significant and an important fact that all State statutes to which our attention has been called are of like character. The common law rules restricing the power of women to make contracts have, under our system, long since practically disappeared. Women today stand upon a legal and political equality with men. There is no longer any reason why they should be put in different classes in respect of their legal right to make contracts; nor should they be denied, in effect, the right to compete with men for work paying lower wages which men may be willing to accept. And it is an arbitrary exercise of the legislative power to do so. In the Tipaldo case, 298 U. S. 587, 615, it appeared that the New York Legislature had passed two minimum wage measures—one dealing with women alone, the other with both men and women. The act which included men was vetoed by the Governor. The other, applying to women alone, was approved. The "factual background" in respect of both measures was substantially the same. In pointing out the arbitrary discrimination which resulted (p. 615-617) we said:

"These legislative declarations, in form of findings or recitals of fact, serve well to illustrate why any measure that deprives employers and adult women of freedom to agree upon wages, leaving employers and men employes free to do so, is necessarily arbitrary. Much, if not all, that in them is said in justification of the regulations that the act imposes in respect of women's wages applies with equal force in support of the same regulation of men's wages. While men are left free to fix their wages by agreement with employers, it would be fanciful to suppose that the regulation of women's wages would be useful to prevent, or lessen the evils listed in the first section of the act. Men in need of work are as likely as women to accept the low wages offered by unscrupulous employers. Men in greater number than women support themselves and dependents, and because of need will work for whatever wages they can get and that without regard to the value of the service and even though the pay is less than minima prescribed in accordance with this act. It is plain that under circumstances such as those portrayed in the 'factual background' prescribing of minimum wages for women alone would unreasonably restrain them in competition with men and tend arbitrarily to deprive them of employment and a fair chance to find work."

Rights Equal.

An appeal to the principle that the Legislature is free to recognize degrees of harm and confine its restrictions accordingly, is but to beg the question, which is—since the contractual rights of men and women are the same, does the legislation here involved, by restricting only the rights of women to make contracts as to wages, create an arbitrary discrimination? We think it does. Difference of sex affords no reasonable ground for making a restriction applicable to the wage contracts of all working women from which like contracts of all working men are left free. Certainly a suggestion that the bargaining ability of the average woman is not equal to that of the average man would lack substance. The ability to make a fair bargain, as everyone knows, does not depend upon sex.

If, in the light of the facts, the State legislation, without reason or for reasons of mere expediency, excluded men from the provisions of the legislation, the power was exercised arbitrarily. On the other hand, if such legislation in respect of men was properly omitted on the ground that it would be unconstitutional, the same conclusion of unconstitutionality is inescapable in respect of similar legislative restraint in the case of women, 261 U. S. 553.

Finally, it may be said that a statute absolutely fixing wages in the various industries at definite sums and forbidding employers and employes from contracting for any other than those designated, would probably not be thought to be constitutional. It is hard to see why the power to fix minimum wages does not connote a like power in respect of maximum wages. And yet, if both powers be exercised in such a way that the minimum and the maximum so nearly approach each other as to become substantially the same, the right to make any contract in respect of wages will have been completely abrogated.

A more complete discussion may be found in the Adkins and Tipaldo cases cited supra.

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Supreme Court Backs Virginia Milk Price Law

Opinion Upholds Right of State to Fix Maximum, Minimum to Be Paid.

Continued from Page 1.

overruled by the court's opinion. They were:

1. The statute is not invalid as an unlawful delegation of legislative power.

2. It is not invalid "in its present application by reason of a provision for the cancellation of prices established for a market, if cancellation is requested by a majority of the producers and distributors of the area affected.

3. It "does not lay a burden on interstate commerce."

4. It is "not invalid for failing to prescribe the standards to be applied to the commission in granting licenses or refusing them."

The right of a State to fix minimum prices "in order to save producers" was affirmed by the court in an earlier case, and the soundness of this ruling was not objected to by High, the court pointed out.

In support of its ruling on the first objection of High to the law the court said:

"The Constitution of the United States in the circumstances here exhibited has no voice upon the subject. The statute challenged as invalid is one adopted by a State."

"Power Not Threatened."

In its second objection to the statute, High had contended that the law vested in unofficial agencies the power of repeal. "Without acceptance or rejection of the distinction in its application to this statute," the court replied, "we think it is enough to say that the power of cancellation had not been exercised or threatened."

As for the interstate commerce phase of its argument, the court held the minimum prices to apply only when the defendant's milk is resold in Virginia, "and then only to the price to be charged on the resale."

"High needs a license to the extent that he sells at retail to consumers in Virginia," the opinion held.

"No inference is permissable that any one was intended to be excluded because of favor or caprice," was the court's declaration on the contention that the act failed to prescribe standards for granting or refusing licenses.

Automobiles are bought and sold every day through Post classified Ads.

District Wage Law Revived By Court Ruling, Seal Asserts

Counsel Believes Decision Restores Act Affecting Women and Children Voided by Tribunal in 1923.

Continued from Page 1.

sion in the Adkins vs. Children's Hospital case automatically restores the District minimum wage law.

"I shall advise the Commissioners further that they are now obliged to appoint a board of three persons to administer the law and fix wages."

Charles E. Wyzansky, of the United States Solicitor General's staff, also expressed the belief that the District minimum wage law now automatically becomes operative. He doubted whether Congress would have to re-enact it.

"Of course," he said, "there are no funds to administer it, so Congress would probably insert a re-enactment clause if it decided to appropriate funds."

He said employes whose pay was cut after the District law was invalidated 14 years ago would have no case on which to base demands for financial reimbursement.

There were some lawyers here who were not so sure that the Supreme Court's action yesterday had revived the local law. They contended that the court, in its 1923 decision, had entered final judgment on that particular statute and that it would now be necessary for Congress to enact new legislation. Roger Whiteford was one of the lawyers who, in a "curbstone opinion," took this view.

If a new law is needed, there is every prospect that the necessary legislation will be passed.

Senator William H. King (Democrat), Utah, chairman of the Senate District Committee, said he heartily favored a minimum wage law for the National Capital and would begin drafting a bill immediately.

At the same time, Senator King strongly criticized the old law, saying it was so "loosely drawn" that there was no definite standard on which to base a minimum wage. He recalled that the bill provided, among other things, that the wage should be such as to "protect the morals" of women workers. Such a bill, Senator King contended, should state flatly that a certain wage was necessary to provide ample food, clothing and lodging.

"But I am in favor of a minimum wage law," he said, "and I shall get right to work drafting a bill."

Representative Mary T. Norton (Democrat), New Jersey, chairman of the House District Committee, stands ready to do the same thing on her side of the Capitol, if it is necessary. She has long favored a minimum wage law for women and children.

At the time Congress enacted the District law in 1918, the United States was at war and prices were skyrocketing while wages of women and minors (working boys and girls under 18) was lagging behind.

The act was administered by a board of three, made up of a representative of the employes, a representative of the employers and a representative of the public. The 12,500 workers whose wages were fixed by this board were, for the most part, employed in stores, laundries, hotels and restaurants.

Jesse C. Adkins, now an associate justice of the Dsitrict Supreme Court, was chairman of the minimum wage board, and as such he figured in what was to become the celebrated case of Adkins vs. Children's Hospital.

The board had ordered Children's Hospital to pay certain employes a minimum wage of $16.50 a week. The hospital challenged the authority of the board and filed suit in the District Supreme Court for a permanent injunction. This court dismissed the suit.

The case then was taken by Children's Hospital to the District Court of Appeals, and that tribunal held the minimum wage law unconstitutional. Thereupon, the municipality carried the fight to the United States Supreme Court.

Held Act Unconstitutional.

By a 5-to-3 decision, the Supreme Court held that the act was unconstitutional. Justice Sutherland read the majority opinion. Voting with him were Justices McKenna, Van DeVanter, McReynolds and Butler. Chief Justice Taft and Justices Sanford and Holmes disagreed with the majority. Justice Brandeis did not participate.

The majority based its position broadly on the right of contract, insisting that while laws could be enforced to regulate working conditions, the employer and employe should be free of restraint in driving the best bargain they could with respect to wages, except in unusual circumstances.

The majority held the law unconstitutional on the ground that it interfered with the freedom of contract included within the guarantees of the due process clause of the fifth amendment.

Chief Justice Taft and Justices Sanford and Holmes contended there was no greater police power to regulate working conditions than to regulate wages. Wages, they argued, were a proper subject for legislation.

The minimum wage law was dropped from the District code when it was revised in 1929.

Justice Adkins last night declined to comment on the case in which he played such a prominent part 14 years ago.

Court Upholds Perjury Term In Norris Case

Lie by Witness Is Crime, Justices Rule; Grocer to Go to Jail.

The Supreme Court ruled yesterday the Nebraska Federal Court rightly sentenced a Broken Bow, Nebr., grocer, George W. Norris, to jail for three months, plus a fine of $100, for perjury in his 1930 campaign against Senator George W. Norris (Independent Republican).

Justice Owen D. Roberts, delivering the unanimous opinion, reversed a ruling by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals ordering a had cleared himself of false testimony under oath by retracting it later.

Norris, the grocer, told a Senate investigating committee headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye (Republican), North Dakota, he had not received money from opponents of Senator Norris. He later changed new trial to decide if Grocer Norris his testimony after other witnesses had sworn he had received such funds, and declared through counsel that the telling of the truth on the second occasion "purged" him of perjury in the first instance.

Roberts, noting that "this case presents an important question of Federal criminal law which has not bee nsettled by our decisions," said that "perjury is an obstruction of justice; its perpetration well may affect the dearest concerns of the parties before the tribunal.

"Deliberate material falsification under oath constitutes the crime of perjury and the crime is complete when a witness' statement has ones been made. It is argued that to allow retraction of perjured testimony promotes the discovery of truth and if made before the proceeding is concluded, can do no harm to the parties.

"The argument overlooks the tendency of such a view to encourage false swearing in the belief that if the falsity be not discovered before the end of the hearing it will have its intended effect but, if discovered, the witness may purge himself of crime by resuming his role as witness and substituting the truth for his previous falsehood.

"It ignores the fact that the oath administered to the witness calls on him freely to disclose the truth in the first instance and not to put the court and the parties to the disadvantage, hindrance, and delay of ultimately extracting the truth by cross-examination, by extraneous investigation or other collateral means."

Grocer Norris told the Associated Press in Alva, Okla., last night he was ready to serve sentence. "That's the end of it," he said.

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Grace Ashley (designer), St. Louis, Mo.

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Tuesday, March 30, 1937.

Mr. Green's Sagacious Warning.

William Green's denunciation of the sit-down strike must be viewed in the light of his controversy with John L. Lewis. The relations between the official heads of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization have become so bitter that each is expected to take full advantage of the other's mistakes. But this personal enmity does not dispose of the forceful logic of Mr. Green's most recent statement.

There is good reason for officials of the A. F. of L. to fear that the illegal seizure of property by organized workingmen may react against the cause of labor. The recent poll of the American Institute of Public Opinion indicates that 67 per cent of the people, taking the country as a whole, favor State laws banning sit-down strikes. No permanent gains can be made for the cause of labor by the employment of an indefensible weapon which arouses so much resentment on the part of the public.

The American Federation of Labor has consistently stood for unhampered bargaining between employers and organized unions. Experience clearly shows that bargaining of this sort is in jeopardy when illegal methods encouraging violence are employed. Regardless of how much they may sympathize with the cause of labor in general, the people will not long tolerate defiance of public authority. Restrictive laws will be demanded, and labor's struggle for the right of making its own settlements with employers may suffer an unfortunate setback.

No amount of personal enmity for a rival, therefore, could obscure the sound common sense of this warning from Mr. Green. It will help to solidify public opinion and thereby accentuate the pressure on labor groups to adopt more reasonable strategy.

China And The Gift Horse.

Signs have been multiplying that Japan is sincere in its desire for improved relations with China. The moderate speeches of Foreign Minister Sato point directly to that aim. Only yesterday the difficulties faced by Japan on the mainland were brought out in the death of 20 Japanese soldiers by Manchurian bandits. Further proof is to be found in the fact that there has been a cessation of Japanese militaristic pressure on China in order to secure special concessions to the island empire.

The Chinese, however, are scarcely to be blamed for looking the gift horse of Japanese amity in the mouth. They have had experience in the past with spells of Japanese moderation that were followed, sooner or later, by new aggressions. If Japan really is intent on achieving a new deal in Sino-Japanese relations, Chinese spokesmen say, this change of heart must be manifested in concrete fashion and not merely through promises of future good behavior. In particular Japan, it is pointed out, can withdraw from its privileged position in North China.

There has thus far been no indication that Japan intends to do anything of the sort. On the contrary, certain developments point to the possibility that, even while abandoning recent attempts to extend their hegemony to regions in the west and south, the Japanese plan to consolidate gains already made in North China. Thus, the other day the Japanese-dominated "autonomous" state of Eastern Hopei, the center of extensive smuggling activity directly protected by Japanese, went a step further in divorcing itself from the rest of China by establishing its own currency.

In view of China's suspicion of Tokyo's new-found attitude of moderation, it is not surprising that the Japanese economic mission which recently visited China in the hope of achieving a larger measure of economic co-operation has met with complete failure. Indeed, Chinese leaders seized the occasion to emphasize the government's unwillingness to come to terms with the island empire except on a basis of real equality between the two nations.

"Any economic co-operation between China and Japan under the present circumstances," said Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Council of the Nanking government, "will only accelerate Japan's annexation of China."

It is now up to the Japanese government to show not only by words but also by deeds that it seeks real peace with China. Such a policy would unquestionably have the support of business interests in Japan. This is brought out in the findings of a council of foremost Japanese bankers, economists, businessmen and military leaders summoned by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Taking cognizance of the failure of Japan's economic mission, the council admitted that Tokyo's North China policy "has many deplorable points which should be corrected." The government was urged to make no further forward moves on the mainland.

Significantly, the council nowhere suggested that Japan should withdraw from North China. In this particular even Japanese moderates by no means see eye to eye with Chinese Nationalists. Yet as a first step in the direction of happier Sino-Japanese relations the course suggested by these moderates may be of real value.

The Minimum Wage Case.

The action of the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of the West Coast Hotel Co. vs. Ernest and Elsie Parrish, should help to terminate, once and for all, the idle charge that the court has arrogated to itself the use of super-legislative powers.

For those Americans who do not really understand their system of government it is natural to say that the Supreme Court pronounces acts of Congress, or acts of the State legislatures, invalid. Yet as a matter of fact this is not true. The court, now as always, performs a purely judicial function. It decides cases arising under laws. It never directly pronounces any opinion whatever on legislation.

As demonstrated yesterday, this is by no means a distinction without a difference. When the court, deciding a case, finds that specific legislation is beyond the constitutional powers of the law-making body it does, in effect, declare such legislation unconstitutional. But the declaration is never made in that form. It follows that in another case, under a very similar law, the court may with perfect propriety uphold constitutionality.

Such a change of position cannot properly be called a "reversal" of its previous attitude by the court. The changed opinion will be due to different circumstances affecting different cases, even though both may be brought before the tribunal under virtually identical legislative acts.

The doctrine of *stare decisis*—to stand by decided cases as precedents—of course prevents the Supreme Court, as any other, from shifting its ground for any but vital reasons. As Mr. Justice Brandeis said five years ago, in a dissenting opinion in the Coronado Oil and Gas Co. case, "*stare decisis* is usually the wise policy, because in most matters it is more important that the applicable rule of law be settled than that it be settled right."

But as Justice Brandeis, with the concurrence of Justices Roberts and Cardozo, then continued: "In cases involving the Federal Constitution, where correction through legislative action is practically impossible, this court has often overruled its earlier decisions . . . Moreover, the judgment of the court in the earlier decision may have been influenced by prevailing views as to economic or social policy which have since been abandoned."

Such was clearly the reasoning of the majority in the case which yesterday upheld the women's minimum wage law of the State of Washington, and by implication gave assurance that henceforth the Supreme Court will not question the constitutionality of similar protective legislation. The verdict directly overrules a decision which served to invalidate similar legislation in the District of Columbia 14 years ago. And it indicates that if a case under the New York law, discountenanced last June, were posed in a happier form it too would be upheld today—as it almost was then in spite of the deficiencies of presentation.

The wording of the majority opinion shows a distinctly liberal attitude on the part of the court.

It also strongly emphasizes the evolutionary attitude on economic and social questions which, as Justices Brandeis, Roberts and Cardozo pointed out in the Coronado case, the court must follow if its judicial function is to be adequately fulfilled.

And, not least, it does much to eliminate the "No Man's Land" between State and Federal jurisdictions to which President Roosevelt scathingly referred when decision adverse to the New York law was given. "We are unable to conclude," says the majority opinion, "that in its minimum wage requirements the State has passed beyond the boundary of its broad protective power."

The West Coast Hotel Co. case has very important constitutional implications. But obviously its political repercussions will for the moment overshadow these. Already it is asserted that the President's proposal to pack the court is having "some effect" on that body. At least equally apparent is the fact that yesterday's decisions will have "some effect" on Mr. Roosevelt's proposal.

The only argument in behalf of that scheme not heretofore fully answered is the charge that the present court has not adequately concerned itself with changing economic and social viewpoints. None can read yesterday's opinions and retain conviction that there is in that argument sufficient validity to justify tampering with an institution so basic to the American form of government.

"Please Omit Flowers."

As one five-year plan succeeds another, the production in Russia of everything from diapers to dynamos rises apace. We have it on the authority of none other than Josef Stalin, however, that the Russians have particularly excelled themselves in the production of goose grease.

No doubt the Communist chieftain would not object if this product were of the edible variety. But it happens to be largely oratorical and journalistic. And Comrade Stalin, Europe's only dictator who hates poses, has become thoroughly sick of it. That is understandable, for every Soviet speech, article, editorial or book has had more than its proper share of encomiums. And the panegyrics have, by a familiar process, tended to grow more lavish and hysterical as one orator or writer has sought to outdo all others in his expressions of loyalty, devotion and enthusiasm for Lenin's successor.

Having stood it as long as he can, Stalin has now issued an order that henceforth there must be no more personal adulation of himself. Says the *Pravda*, indicating the new party line:

> Florid sentences, sugary reports and immoderate applause dull the edge of Bolshevist vigilance and lead people to substitute drum-beating for daily work. Servility follows the trail blazed by conceit and carelessness.

This is all to the good. Economic determinism and hero worship make strange bedfellows. Stalin is very much in order in lashing out against Russia's yes-men and lick-spittles. It is not so clear that he is prepared to go to the other extreme and permit open criticism of himself and the present regime. Indeed, in his anti-adulation speech, he took occasion to denounce Max Eastman, the American Trotzkyist as "the leader of a horde of writing bandits who live only by slandering the working class and the Soviet Union."

In effect what Stalin says is: "Keep your flowers to yourself and send your brickbats to Trotzky."

Invidious Treatment.

Now is the time for the Congressional silver bloc to come forward in defense of the silver hoards they have forced the Treasury to accumulate. Why, they may well ask, is this precious metal to be concentrated near West Point, N. Y., only a short distance from the Atlantic seaboard, while gold is shipped hundreds of miles into the interior, remote from the range of possible enemy bombing planes?

It is the old story of invidious treatment for silver—refusal to recognize its sterling qualities as a money metal as good as gold. Moreover, it will be little comfort to reflect that, so far as accessibility from the coast is concerned, the ratio between our silver and gold hoards will be roughly 16 to 1.

Some solace for the silver bloc may be found, however, in the fact that the new storage vaults will have a capacity about double the Treasury's present silver holdings. At current prices, silver producers will doubtless look forward happily to the day when this depository will be full to the bursting point. Treasury officials, on the other hand, probably wish they could bury their acquired silver and promptly forget about the empty space provided for future purchases.

Wilds Of Civilization.

Ever since the depression, "escape" literature has flooded the market. Usually it has pointed out ways to safeguard individual identity via the route of adventure in unexplored lands. Halliburton blazed a "Road to Romance" and soon the trails led from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand. Simultaneously we had the school of those who visualize self-fulfillment through placid renunciation. Apparently these two methods of getting away from it all had as little affinity as water and oil.

It has remained for Mrs. Martin Johnson to point out that the two forms of flight from reality can be made an extremely desirable combination. She sees the African jungle not as a dark and dangerous breeding place of disease and sudden death, but as a most wholesome spot in which to live happily and peacefully. What the jungle inhabitant misses in tiled bathrooms is more than compensated by a companion lack of militarism, air crashes, traffic fatalities, sit-down strikes, neuroses, artificial amenities and other griefs of civilization.

It would seem time for the publishers' scouts to follow Mrs. Johnson's trail. Surely they would find Zulu chieftains or Esquimaux maidens willing to try their hands on such themes as "Adventures on Fourteenth Street," or "Across America Unscathed." And from them we might realize how easily the roads to romance wind back home.

A newly invented device will electrically detect the presence of a burglar, set off a siren, turn on the lights, snap a picture of the burglar and then give him a liberal dose of tear gas. It must be discouraging.

In Shanghai rats are devouring cats. Mayhaps here and there a Chinese will be inspired to go forth and bite a plug out of a Jap.

It's hard to believe the news report that a pet skunk was stolen in Arkansas. And yet, what would a skunk be doing with a press agent?

Life's Little Ironies.

Letters to the Editor

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the Editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents, brevity is requested. Letters are subject to condensation.

Communists In Spain.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Mr. Borras makes such sweeping statements, backed up with no evidence, that his letter is a bit difficult to answer.

Doubtless there are men of high ideals and democratic principles among the Loyalists. However, his statement that for many, especially those in power, "communism does not exist either as an aspiration or as a form of government" seems to be disproved by a good deal of evidence.

As far back as June, 1932, the London Times, stanch supporter of the republic, wrote: "Evidence continues to accumulate that the Spanish republic is being made the victim of a conspiracy against law and order . . . in the background there is reason to believe the existence of clandestine and powerful forces," and later, the London Times is much interested in Andres Nin (one of Trotzky's lieutenants), who became confidential agent in southern Spain, "preparing the groundwork for the possible triumph of communism." (London Times, January, 1933.)

We find the "Communist International" (December 5, 1934, p. 909) writing that at last the idea has penetrated into the minds of the Spanish masses, that "the struggle for Soviet power can be their only aim."

In the elections of February 16, 1936, the "Popular Front" polled less than half of the total votes (4,356,559 out of 9,408,513), but due to the form of proportional representation it secured almost two-thirds of the seats in the Cortes. Soon after it came into power some 30 Spanish Communists left Moscow for Spain. In the send-off tendered them they were exhorted to follow up the recent successes of their Spanish comrades in assuming leadership.

Since the beginning of the civil war we have read in the daily papers of Russia's support of the Loyalist's cause, both in ideology and men and money. William T. Carney, Spanish correspondent, in an uncensored dispatch to New York Times (December 7, 1936), writes: ". . . For some time Russia has been running the show in so far as the Madrid government's resistance to Gen. Franco is concerned. . . . Although the people of Madrid know little about Russia, it has become the fashion for them to do nearly everything in what they hope is the Russian manner."

We have found that the Communistic party in France has strongly opposed the Blum neutrality in the Spanish war. Is it not a generally accepted axiom that men are to be judged by the company they keep? Well, why cannot this axiom be applicable to governments?

ELLEN COOLIDGE BURKE.
Alexandria, Va., March 28.

The Fascists' War.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The editorial in The Post of March 27 on Senator Nye's resolution regarding neutrality and its application to the Spanish civil war, is to be highly commended. Is it possible that there are Administration leaders who are so minded that they cannot, or will not, view the situation in its true light? Or is it subserviency to influences not friendly to the Spanish republic?

The sentiment of the American people is unmistakably on the side of the established government of Spain, which is fighting manfully to save Spain from ruthless subjugation at the hands of Fascist dictators. If fascism can conquer Spain, one may be sure they will extend their operations not only in Europe but to this side of the Atlantic. This is no illusion.

That Italy or Germany should be permitted to invade Spain in the present struggle, certainly is not creditable to nations like England and France. The time to destroy despotism is in its incipiency. That is why Senator Nye's resolution is apt and timely. Let us have more statesmanship in Congress. Let us show the world where we stand on the question of human liberty, which brave and determined men secured for us in this Western World.

W. H. P.
Washington, March 28.

High Cost Of Living.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Living costs are increasing so rapidly that those of us who are on fixed salaries or wages and cannot get more are certainly in for plenty of trouble.

The Government's all-commodity index shows an increase in prices of 1.9 per cent during the last four weeks and 10.5 per cent during the last year. Food prices have increased 32.5 per cent during the last four years, 10 per cent during the last one year and 1.2 per cent during the last month. Meat prices have risen 1.6 per cent during the last week.

This increase in living costs is undoubtedly the result of the President's policies put into effect for the benefit of farmers, organized labor and other well organized and well represented groups of voters which are powerful enough to make their influence felt at the polls on election days. This Administration is the friend of these organized groups, but is it not ruining the rest of us who are unorganized and have no way of forcing an increase in our incomes, salaries or wages?

CANUTE.
Washington, March 26.

Suggested Holiday Change.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: All of us are now imbued with the Easter spirit, but do many of us understand it? We have the superficial but not the spiritual. It is the same way with Christmas. We are jolly and gay, trying to outdo our neighbor, but forget the story of the "Three Wise Men," who traveled many miles to humble quarters that they might worship and lay precious gifts at the feet of the lowly Nazarene. The true God is not a morose God, but one who loves a free heart—one full of dancing, singing, and love—love for God, and His creatures.

That we have only two outstanding spiritual festivals in one year is the crux of this article. Easter and Christmas are the only two days celebrated spiritually in the whole of Christendom, and these two days are barely three months apart. This leaves a gap of nine months given over to other lines of thought.

True, we have Decoration Day, a day set aside to commemorate loved ones who have preceded us. Could not this day be advanced to June and made more in the terms of a sacrament? We have Thanksgiving Day the latter part of November. Could not this be brought back to the latter part of September at the close of harvest time and made more a serious thought and still maintain the spirit that was originally intended? By so doing we would have a better balanced year for serious thought and greater religious determination.

FRED M. HUDDLESTUN.
Washington, March 26.

Sit-Down Cooks.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The sit-down strikers are violating "property rights" and are guilty of trespass. A small example of their action would be illustrated by a domestic in a home who would sit in the kitchen and refuse to prepare meals; would decline to give up possession of the kitchen, and would not allow the owner of the house to cook and eat her own food! She also would not allow another cook to replace her, and would refuse to move out of the kitchen herself! Just how long would any householder tolerate such tactics?

The leading automobile manufacturers have provided a living—and a good living—for many thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen, and for them to violate the property rights of those who have supported them is, to say the least, a high lack of appreciation of the jobs that have been provided for them when others are on the verge of starvation! How would the sit-downers like sit-down cooks in their own homes? Rank unfairness, in the end, fails to accomplish its purpose, and loses the respect of all fair-minded citizens.

Yours for a "square deal" for all
H. BRADFORD.
Bethesda, Md., March 27.

Fascism And Communism.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The radical and communistic elements are vociferous in their denunciations of the Fascists and would like us to believe that growth of fascism represents the great danger to democracy.

With the destructive blows dealt American shipping by the Pacific Coast strike, headed by Communist Harry Bridges, and with the sit-down strikes fomented by Communistic agitators employing the teachings of Moscow, it appears that the dangers of communism are the more imminent of the two. If the blame has to be placed for the growth of antagonisms between these two opposing schools of thought, the fault appears to lie with the communistic group.

Many years ago, they had an old mayor over in Alexandria whose duties included acting as the police judge. Two men were brought before him for fighting, and he asked one of them, "Who hit the first lick?" One of the participants responded, "Well, he called me——" "Never mind about that, what I want to know is who hit the first lick?" "Well, I hit the first lick, but he called me——" "Never mind, you hit the first lick; $10 fine."

The Communists of Russia have, from the beginning of their seizure of power in that country, made it clear that they will never cease agitating until they have brought about the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the world. In carrying out that determination, they have stuck their noses into the internal affairs of every other country.

They have conducted ceaseless propaganda to incite class hatred, rebellion and the seizure of private property. If there has been a growth of fascism in other countries, it has been brought about and made necessary by the effrontery and unmitigated audacity of alien influences, ceaselessly agitating to create trouble.

If the Communists really want fascism to end, then let them mind their own business and keep their agitators at home. We can settle our affairs without their intervention.

VIRGINIAN.
Washington, March 26.

The Borah Amendment.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Of all the wildcat legislation which is now being introduced in the halls of Congress none is more Machiavellian than Senator Borah's amendment to repeal the Fourteenth Amendment. A careful reading and study of the text of the proposed amendment shows that while Mr. Borah is pretending to give a definition of the "due process of law" clause he has deliberately omitted the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment.

To the casual reader the above mentioned part of the Fourteenth Amendment appears to refer to those persons who helped the Confederate Government during the Civil War; however, it is really a very effective barrier to keep communists, radicals and all individuals who are opposed to the American form of government from occupying any office, whether State or Federal, civil or military.

Here is a case in which this interpretation was sustained in comparatively recent times.

Mr. Victor Berger was elected to the House of Representatives on a Socialist ticket in Wisconsin during November, 1918. An objection was made to his being seated and the matter was turned over to a special committee. The committee reported sustaining the objection. So on November 11, 1918, the House of Representatives, using section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment as a basis for action, declared Mr. Berger's seat vacant by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Berger was re-elected on December 19, 1919, and again was refused a seat in the House of Representatives on the same grounds.

Is it possible that the gentleman from Idaho desires to make certain offices havens of safety for advocates and practitioners of subversive political doctrines?

IVO DE CAPET.
Washington, March 28.

The Post Impressionist

Dr. Crawford W. Long.

"WILL you take me to see that little book?" A chance remark in the elevator. The speaker, a tiny miss of 4 years, stirred my curiosity. What "little book" among the vast number of books in the Library of Congress could have appealed to the small inquirer? But I went on and forgot the incident.

Two hours later, having found what I came after, I obeyed a "hunch" and went to the second floor. "Hunch" led me straight to a glass case and there was the little "book," the smallest in the world, a translation by Edward Fitzgerald of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam. The size of my thumbnail. Of course, a child would like it. Contents mean nothing to a 4-year-old. I liked it, too.

Another kindred spirit with her big brother, 12, paused to admire it and the slightly larger next-smallest-book-in-the-world, Lincoln's Gettysburg address. There, too, was the world's smallest book-plate and the very smallest deck of playing cards, doll size.

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"After all," said I to the inner self that was laughing at my delight in these small things, "is it not the tiniest things that matter most?" "Mustard seed . . . the least of all seeds . . . when it is grown . . . becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches."

Is not character built upon the little things? Heroes do not happen. Their bravery in an emergency is only the natural result of a long-standing habit of doing the right thing at the right moment. Great scholars do not happen, they plug along till they attain. Great inventors—but there staring me in the face was "What hath God Wrought," the first telegraph message.

"Hunch" was still tugging but suddenly it left me and I found myself gazing at a white card which read, "Dr. Crawford W. Long, Discoverer of Anaesthesia." Dr. Long whose statue is one of two placed in the Capitol to honor Georgia as Georgia honors her distinguished sons. The other statute is of Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy.

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Strange that these two men should have been college room-mates. The University of Georgia was Franklin College then. Long was the college "baby." He received his M. A. degree there, and in 1839 the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania.

On March 30, 1842, young Dr. Long was located as a practicing physician in the remote and obscure village of Jefferson, Ga., where he was the owner of the pharmacy as well. He was 26 years old, and a popular member of the younger set.

Then, as now, Georgia men were gallant and Georgia girls were beautiful, and life was gay and hearts merry. But the life of a doctor was far from a happy one, for surgery was nothing short of butchery. Many who entered that profession found themselves unable to endure the strain of their patients' sufferings on the operating table. There was no anaesthetic used to relieve pain. The death rate was terrifically high.

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It is true that both Greeks and Romans used mandragora to induce sleep. The Asiatics used hashish and, later, opium and hemlock. Chemical discoveries during the latter part of the eighteenth century paved the way for present-day methods. But in 1842, itinerant lecturers or entertainers were sent to amuse audiences with the antics of young people among the spectators whom they had induced to inhale fumes of nitrous oxide and sulphuric ether. The inhaling induced a pleasant exhilaration.

The young doctor, familiar with the practice, used to offer similar entertainment to his intimates. The amusement became a fashionable pastime. Sometimes he did the inhaling, and noticed that while under the power of the ether he did not feel pain which he otherwise would have felt. He became professionally interested.

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Stone Mountain is irrevocably linked with the name of Gutzon Borglum because of his astounding sculptures there, but another name is quite as closely associated in the minds of Georgia people—that of Venable, owner of the mountain. It was a Venable (James M.) upon whom Dr. Long first used his discovery of sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic.

Because in the public mind fear attached to all operations, it was not often that a major operation was performed, and the doctor wished to use his discovery upon such a case before declaring it to the medical world. Meanwhile, Dr. Horace Wells, Dr. William T. G. Morton and Dr. Charles T. Jackson, who had been experimenting similarly, all laid claims to being the discoverer. Eventually, Dr. Long's priority was decisively established.

It is almost impossible to realize what a great service this young country doctor rendered to humanity. The proof of his greatness lies in the fact that he never sought publicity, nor tried to commercialize his discovery, and that he remained unspoiled by fame. He died June 16, 1878, while making a professional call in Athens, Ga.

Is not service to humanity the measure of success? And who can determine what things are little?

LILLA WOOD DANIELS.

Fair Enough

By *Westbrook Pegler*

Sweepstakes.

JIM FARLEY SEEMS to have had a change of mind about the morality of news about the Irish hospitals sweep lottery. Four years ago Mr. Farley reversed an old ruling by his predecessor, Walter Brown, which forbade the publication of such matter on the ground that it tended to advertise an illegal enterprise. Mr. Farley said this was a new deal from a new deck and that he would interpret the law so as to permit the publication of legitimate news, although he must continue the verboten against outright advertisements. The promoters of the Irish lottery then got around even this light restriction by publishing ads in some American papers warning the people against counterfeit tickets, and advising them where to get real ones, which was dirty pool on the part of the promoters and publishers.

Now the postoffice has readopted the old policy of suppression.

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THERE CAN BE no doubt that the old Walter Brown rule impaired the freedom of the press. Murder, rape and fraud are illegal enterprises, too, but no Postmaster General has attempted to close the mails to papers touching on such matters in the coverage of the daily news. The lottery stories, usually fascinating pieces about the bartender, mill-hand or janitor who won a hatful of money, are less sordid than items about ax murders and stickups, and the rule against them was inconsistent. Mr. Brown, however, was not entirely to blame for that because the truth was that it had become a great headache for the papers and news-gathering outfits to cover the draw in Dublin and flash the names of the Americans who drew horses or consolation prizes and their addresses. They were not displeased to be forbidden this news and the Postoffice Department received in silence their cheers for its action, regardless of the precedent.

The postoffice had carried the target for certain papers in two notable cases before. On those occasions rival publishers in circulation wars began to throw money away promiscuously in a coupon stunt, each one raising the ante day by day until the extravagance began to hurt. However, having plunged into the thing, neither side wanted to surrender, so they quietly urged the postoffice to step in and save them from their recklessness. This the postoffice obligingly did and they both quit without loss of face.

Since Mr. Farley lifted the ban on lottery news the British government has forbidden all mention of the Irish sweep in the papers of England, Scotland and Wales, and almost abolished the trade there. This had been the greatest market for the tickets, so attention naturally turned to the United States. The Irish sweep handles about 40 kinds of currency, but most of it is chicken feed. The Germans, Italians and Russians can't send money out of their countries, and, anyway, most countries have their own lotteries to absorb the people's spare change.

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SO THE UNITED STATES joined the British colonies as a leading customer and the trade here increased, thanks to Mr. Farley's ruling, an opportune substitute for the British business. I am not certain, but I think I read recently that we draw about half the prizes nowadays, which would mean that we buy about half the tickets. Mr. Farley had no ulterior motive at all in lifting the ban. It was a spontaneous answer to a spontaneous question and he did not even know that the publishers and press associations would have been just as happy, if not more so, to rock along without lottery news.

If the new ruling sticks, it probably will be a grievous kick in the pants for the Irish sweep, but the gamble has pretty well served its purpose now for it has raised more than $50,000,000 for the sick poor in a nation of only 3,000,000 people. It has also fattened the Free State treasury which presently began to grab off 25 per cent of the gross. It will take years for the Irish to spend wisely the unexpended pool of more than $25,000,000. Tuberculosis is one of their worst troubles in Ireland and the sweep, which was conducted in strict honesty, has been a humane enterprise, unlike the crooked English football pools which bleed the people of millions. These pools do not, however, drain money out of the country.

The Irish hospitals probably do not need any more money for their operation. Otherwise why would the public treasury be dipping into the hospital's fund for 25 per cent?

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The Once Over

By H. I. Phillips.

Elmer Twitchell Draws A New Uncle Sam.

Dear Ed:

I have been thinking about that recent crack of a British cartoonist that the traditional cartoon of Uncle Sam should be scrapped and a new figure created. Uncle Sam, as we have always drawn him, has looked like a "serious-minded, budget-examining church-deacon type who is in no respect typical," the British critic said. Well, I am at work on a cartoon of a new Uncle Sam representative of today and I am able to report progress.

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First of all, I have removed those striped trousers and that old-fashioned swallowtail coat and have made him a fellow in just a pair of running pants. (This is to denote the fact that he is in a great hurry and doesn't care any more about the conventions.)

• • • •

I have drawn him with a hot dog, a lottery ticket and a tabloid newspaper in one hand and a microphone, a torn copy of a court order and a letter to a psychiatrist in the other. (I think in a way this sort of gets over the mood, character and condition.)

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I have tossed his high hat into the ash can and put on a football helmet for no other reason than that it looks as if he might need it. I have, of course, snatched off those chin whiskers, as there must be nothing about the guy that remotely suggests age or seasoning. I don't need to tell you I have made the old bird's map over entirely, leaving out all wrinkles and character lines and making him ooze vim and vitality all over.

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Instead of a tall, lanky pioneer type, I have sketched him more of an athletic type and the serious expression is gone with the wind-up. He is all smiles and personality and you would know after one slant at him that he had never examined a budget in his life. In fact, you would get the idea he thought a budget was some kind of a Cuban dance.

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I have left out the quizzical look he used to have and tried to give him the appearance of a fellow who wasn't in doubt about anything, who was a little irritated by delays of any kind, and who would not hesitate a minute to crash through the red lights at the grade crossing. It has been quite a job, but I think I have caught the general idea and created an Uncle Sam who would symbolize the modern mood and spirit.

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Would you like to look at it?

Sincerely,

ELMER TWITCHELL.

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Reply.

Dear Elmer: No. Yours, Ed.

Old Songs Renewed.

Where do you sit-down, John?
On the Delaware Lackawan' . . .

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Sit on dat barge!
Sit on dat bale!
De gub'nor ain't gwine
Put you in jail . . .

• • • •

Oh, she sits down in the jam factoree! . . .

KRUTCH.

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The I. L. O. Textile Conference

Social Conditions Of Industry Cry For Improvement.

This is the second of two articles discussing the textile conference opening in Washington on Friday.

By Bertram Pickard.

Special Correspondence of The Post.

THE TECHNICAL tripartite conference on the textile industry (meaning a conference of governmental, employes and employe delegates) which opens in Washington on April 2 is a unique experiment in the annals of the International Labor Organization. But it is not a wholly isolated effort. It has an organic relationship with efforts already in train, namely, the question of reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.

The Japanese workers' delegate started the ball rolling in 1928, when he stated that bad working conditions in the textile industry were common, not only in the Orient, but in Europe also, which was seriously affected by conditions prevailing out East. He was backed up by his colleague from India, and a resolution was passed authorizing the I. L. O. to inquire into wages and hours in the textile industry.

This inquiry, like many others, was snowed under by the economic blizzard of the following years. But Mr. Arthur Hayday (British workers' delegate) returned to the charge in 1935, arguing that hours of work in the textile industry should be regulated by international agreement, since intense competition on a world scale resulted in the lowering of standards of living even in countries where labor was highly organized. He spoke of "terribly long hours and excessively low wages" in certain parts of the world.

American Delegate's Suggestion Also Helped.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR conference of 1935 adopted Mr. Hayday's suggestion; but it did so largely because of the admirable intervention of Mr. Walton H. Hamilton (one of the United States Government delegates) who believed that with adequate research, and willingness to improve conditions, much could be done to eliminate existing misery. Mr. Hamilton suggested that the textile industry lent itself especially for an effort of this kind. "We do not want studies for the sake of studies," he said, "we want an understanding of the problem which will guide individuals, trade associations, labor unions and governments alike, to make an industry more orderly and to help it to meet a little more solidly the shock of the tumultuous course of events."

The sequel was the proposal, at the International Labor Conference of 1936, by Mr. John G. Winant and Miss Frieda Miller (United States Government delegates) for the calling of a preparatory technical conference on the textile industry, the purpose being to get at the facts.

In the meantime, the question of reduction of hours of work in the textile industry by international agreement was adjourned, the second and final discussion of a draft convention (i. e., treaty) being referred to the twenty-third session of the international labor conference due to meet in Geneva in June, 1937.

The question is, will the discussion in Washington pave the way for this, and perhaps other, ameliorations in the conditions of work for textile workers?

Conference Impossible Until War Effects Passed.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that a few years ago the disequilibrium in the textile industry, brought about by the revolutionary political and economic changes of the war and postwar period, and accentuated by the economic crisis, would have rendered any attempt at general agreement about conditions quite impossible.

Even now, there are special regional problems (e. g., the "stranded populations" referred to in yesterday's article, and the "distressed areas" of which the Lancashire cotton trade is an outstanding example), which will require exceptional solution anyway on account of the passing of circumstances which, in the nature of the case, can never return.

Nevertheless, there are a number of elements in the present situation which indicate relative stability, and appear to favor an attempt, by international agreement, some of those national variations that have sharpened international competition to the detriment of working standards.

Economic recovery in general, and the signs of a continuing upward trend for the textile industry, coupled with a greater currency stability that is doing something to revive international trade through the gradual lowering of barriers of various kinds, creates, so it would seem, a good opportunity to consider some of the following questions:

What could be done to counteract those features of first rapid industrialization in the newer manufacturing countries, e. g., low wages, long hours, and usually high employment of women and children? Are present financial conditions of the industry now favorable to continued profitability? Is the effective demand for textiles in the world likely to increase? How would shorter hours affect prices and effective demand? What is the effect of continued technological changes likely to be upon the labor standards of the industry? How would a shortened working week react upon man-hour output in various countries and regions, and what would be the effect upon labor costs?

Underwood & Underwood.

WALTON H. HAMILTON.

THE AUTHORS of the preparatory report for the conference do not attempt to answer these and other questions. They admit frankly that the data for considered answers are not yet available. They point out, moreover, that statistical information concerning wages and hours is especially imperfect, being much less complete than that for production and trade.

It is to be hoped that the discussions in Washington will stimulate governments to remedy this state of affairs by compiling and furnishing this essential data.

From such material as is already available, however, it is possible to make a number of generalizations about conditions, and to draw, perhaps, one or two tentative conclusions regarding the desirable line of progress.

Conditions of labor in the textile industry have traditionally been, and still are, abnormally low. Although wage rates as between different countries vary greatly, textile manufacturering is certainly a low-wage industry. This is in no small degree due to the composition of the labor force. There is an unusually high percentage of women, young persons and semi-skilled workers employed. For example, in the United Kingdom, nearly a quarter of the workers are under 21 years of age; while in Japan nearly half are under 20.

Hence it is plain that the labor aspect of the industry, important though it be from the economic point of view, is still more important regarded from the social and human angles. The authors of the report go so far as to state that "the struggle for textile markets has become accentuated to such an extent as to threaten labor standards the world over, and world economic relations in general."

Differential labor standards in various textile producing countries which affect importantly production costs are reflected both in widely differing wages and hours. Take hours as the example. In one group of countries (China, Japan and India) the working day ranges from 8½ to 11½ hours. A second group (Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) has an average working week of between 45 and 48 hours. In a third group (Germany, United States, France, Italy, U. S. S. R. and Poland) working hours are as low as 40 or under.

Two Solutions Seem Open To Loom Interests.

TWO BROAD LINES of solution may be envisaged for the industry's problems. There are advocates of agreed restriction of output so that price levels may be maintained or increased and standards raised thereby.

Admittedly, for particular regions (e. g., Lancashire) where excess capacity for output is a major difficulty, "overproduction" is a problem. But the industry as a whole can scarcely be said to be suffering from "overproduction," since textile manufactures are among the first things to be purchased in larger quantities where purchasing power increases.

One is reminded irresistibly of the discussions that have been going on in Geneva, and elsewhere, in recent times, about "nutrition." When the question of food production be regarded primarily from the point of view of profits, restriction of output, or even destruction of unsaleable surpluses, so-called, sometimes appear necessary, if regrettable. But, when the malnutrition of present and future citizens be contemplated, to destroy available food in the presence of hungry millions, appears the veriest madness.

As with food, so with cloth. One has often heard ironical reference to a world starving on a heap of wheat. It is equally ironic to walk ragged past piles of clothing stocks which cannot be liquidated.

That is to say, there is a consumer's point of view which has as much validity as the producer's; perhaps more so in a world that has solved the problem of production, but seems incapable of distributing goods produced.

It will be interesting to see how far this consumer's view will be kept to the fore in a conference where a great industry is predominantly represented. We know well enough the tendency of organized capital to think primarily in terms of the margin of profit, an attitude which necessarily puts other questions, such as social standards, into a subordinate position. Similarly, organized labor, within a particular industry, might have powerful incentives to approve solutions which, while benefiting "protected" workers, would diminish employment and thus the spread of purchasing power.

However this danger is scarcely likely to arise in connection with the present preparatory conference, which should do yeoman service in throwing light (or at least preparing to throw it) into the labyrinths of a great industry. Any tendency there might be to forget that textiles do not constitute the whole of life will easily be checked when suggestions emanating from Washington have to run the gauntlet of the more widely representative international labor conference itself.

Court Change Imperils U. S., Glass Declares

Leaves His Sick Bed for Bitter Attack on Proposal.

Continued from Page 1.

to the public interest." Ickes said "the learned justices who flout the will of the people and set themselves up as a supergovernment, do not have to pay the ultimate cost."

Pointedly referring to the reconstruction period, Glass warned against possibility of reversal of "those decisions of the court that saved the civilization of the South" and "prohibited the seizure and confiscation, without pay, of the estates of private citizens."

"It was the Supreme Court of the United States that validated the suffrage laws of the South which saved the section from anarchy and ruin in a period the unspeakable outrages of which nearly all the Nation recalls with shame," he said.

Glass said the President in his judiciary message "implicitly conceded" that it was then "the Executive determination to select six new judges who would validate acts of Congress already declared unconstitutional and contemplated acts of a similar kind."

Among these acts, he mentioned NRA, which he said, "we are told," is to be revived. Without naming Gen. Hugh Johnson, he said NRA "administration was confided to a man, long a respected friend of mine, of unsurpassed accomplishments, with no selfish interest whatsoever to subserve; but in circumstances he was as ruthless and harsh as human nature ever gets."

Glass said NRA "created a reign of terror in this country."

He said he "wondered" if "we are to witness the same sort of organized propaganda in their behalf as distinguished one oracle of the NRA, now prominently mentioned as one of the 'biased' wet-nurses of the Supreme Bench."

Apparently referring here to Donald A. Richberg, former NRA counsel, Glass said the official, who never heard "a percussion cap pop" during the war, denounced those as "slackers" who did not comply with NRA, and "urged the women of the country to pin white feathers on every person who would not willingly co-operate with inforcement."

Glass said only the "imagination" can foresee "what other and how many peculiar schemes of government are to be presented for submissive legislative action in confident expectation that they will meet with the favor of the 'biased' half-dozen who are to adorn the bench."

"Why should we not quit legislating by pius preambles and conform our enactments to the requirement of the Constitution and thus put upon notice the cabal of amateur experimenters that we will have no more of their trash?" the Senator asked.

Glass said Attorney General Cummings had inaugurated "organized propaganda" in behalf of the plan by identifying the names of Washington, Jefferson and others with similar "expedients." The Virginian repeated that this was "an indefensible libel on the fame of these great men."

The Senator made third-term implications when he said that the President's plan would "enable him during his present term, even should there be not another, to entirely reconstitute the court with persons entertaining his extraordinary views of government."

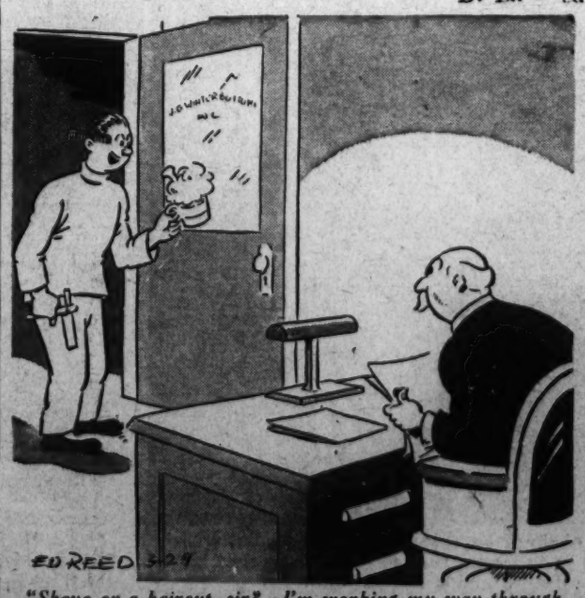
Glass denied there was any election "mandate" from the people to enlarge the Supreme Court or to "tamper" with the Constitution.

"The people were not asked for any such mandate," he said. "They were kept in ignorance of any such purpose. They were told that the liberal aims of the President could very likely be achieved within the limitations of the Constitution; and if not, we would suggest to the people amendments that would authorize such certain things to be done."

He said that only in "the infamous processes of the British star chamber," was there any precedent for the plan. Quoting Macauley, he said that "when the King wanted a servile court to sanction his purposes, contrary to decisions rendered, he summoned the chief justice to the palace and told him peremptorily that he would be dismissed unless he changed his opinions."

Off the Record.

By Ed Reed



"Shave or a haircut, sir? I'm working my way through barber college."

Naval Race

By *Barnet Nover*

Japan Faces A Dilemma.

THE PARADOXICAL position in which Japan finds herself at the present time is strikingly brought out by two recent developments. One is the apparent abandonment by the island empire of the forward policy it has pursued with respect to China during the past five years. The second is Japan's refusal to accept even the modest qualitative limits on naval armaments embodied in the London agreement of 1936. Unsure of itself, Japan is thus moving in opposite directions at the same time.

It needs hardly be pointed out that the problem of Japan's relations with China and the problem of naval limitation in the Pacific are very closely related. In 1922, at the Washington conference, what seemed like a solution of one made possible the solution of the other. Indeed, the establishment of a naval balance of power in the Pacific on the basis of the 5-5-3 ratio in the capital ship tonnages of Great Britain, the United States and Japan cannot be understood without reference to the Nine-Power Treaty.

That treaty, as it then appeared, put an end to the struggle of rival imperialisms in the Far East by pledging all nations with interests in China to respect China's territorial and administrative integrity. On this basis it became possible for Great Britain, the United States and Japan to limit their sea power with reference to each other.

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THE NINE-POWER Treaty was, however, smashed to bits by Japan's conquest of Manchuria. From then on the open door in Northeast China was progressively closed and before long Japan also sought to close it in North China. Under the circumstances it was inevitable that, sooner or later, the Washington Treaty and its 1930 sequel, the London Naval Treaty, would be scrapped.

Oddly enough, however, it was neither Great Britain nor this country which made the first move to scrap these agreements. Public opinion in both countries, intensely pacific and fearful of the costs of a race in naval armaments, was insistent that as much as possible should be saved out of the wreckage of the limitation pacts. It was Japan which cut the painter and decided to go its own way. Its ostensible reason for so doing was that the 5-5-3 ratio, by emphasizing the inferiority of Japan, constituted an affront to its dignity.

The obvious implication of this action was that the Tokyo government was determined, at whatever costs, to achieve that parity with Great Britain and the United States which those powers were unwilling to grant the island empire.

As a move in that direction the Japanese naval budget for the coming fiscal year will be the largest in Japan's history. It is so large, in fact, that it will no longer be possible to raise the needed sum through existing taxation. There is every reason to believe that taxes in Japan are now to be given a sharp boost and, even then, the government will be forced to raise a vast additional sum by borrowing.

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WHAT IS THIS record sum which Japan plans to spend on its navy? The answer is—680,000,000 yen, or approximately $200,000,000. That sum, of course, will go much further in Japan than it would either in Great Britain or the United States. But making all due allowances for lower labor costs in the island empire it does not begin to compare with the $512,000,000 naval appropriation bill passed by the Senate last week or the $3,000,000,000 which Great Britain plans to devote to naval purposes during the next five years.

With the sky the limit in the impending naval race, Japan is certain to be hopelessly outdistanced, however great a strain the Tokyo government may impose on the people in the effort to keep up with Japan's rivals.

The Japanese naval authorities, however, do not dare to admit the failure of their calculations that neither Great Britain nor the United States would considerably expand their naval establishments, treaty or no treaty. They have, in fact, become the prisoners of their own propaganda concerning Japan's right to absolute parity, although such parity would actually give Japan complete control of the waters of Eastern Asia.

That is probably the reason why Tokyo has just rejected the 14-inch restriction on the size of naval guns fixed in the London naval treaty of 1936. Should Japan equip its warships with 16 or 18-inch guns, however, or build capital ships beyond the limits agreed on at London, there is no reason to doubt that Great Britain and the United States would follow suit.

It seems sheer folly on the part of the Japanese admiralty to court such certain disaster. But, with Japan's prestige at stake, even so ruinous a course as a competitive naval race with such financially mighty powers as Great Britain and the United States cannot be ruled out as an impossibility.

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SO FAR AS the two English-speaking powers are concerned, they appear to be as ready now as they were last year and the year before to join hands with Japan in a new limitation accord.

Although both Great Britain and the United States have viewed with alarm Japan's expansion on the mainland in the period since 1931, the circumstance that sentiment in Japan is more and more inclined to favor a retreat from aggression is unquestionably a change for the better. But whether the civilians or the militarists will ultimately win out in Japan is still an open question.

Certainly it is significant that the council recently summoned by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce to consider Sino-Japanese relations did not, while favoring a more moderate policy toward China, advocate the abandonment of Japan's special interests in North China. Yet the odds, at the moment, seem to be in favor of a retreat from imperialism by Japan.

That prospective change finds no reflection, as yet, in the attitude of the Japanese admiralty. Its policy with respect to Japanese naval expansion is still geared to the idea that Japan must enjoy hegemony in the Western Pacific. No wonder, then, that Great Britain, for its part, is now adopting a two-hemisphere standard of naval strength which will sooner or later involve the creation of an imperial Eastern fleet strong enough in itself to protect British interests in the Far East and communications between Great Britain and its dominions.

A showdown is clearly in the offing. In 1922 the problem of naval power in the Pacific was solved by means of a "hands off" agreement concerning China. A similar comprehensive settlement is now in order. Will Japan give the word?

Kipling

By William Lyon Phelps.

Biography.

This brief biography of a long life is steadily interesting and is remarkable for its omissions. He tells us almost nothing of himself—that is, of his inner spiritual life. It is possible that he was reserving some revelations for the last chapter, for he died long before he had finished, and the book seems tantalizing and fragmentary.

Thus the title, "Something of Myself," is accurate enough, though the something is small. He tells us what paper, pens and ink he used; the chronology of his bodily existence, and of his long journeys by sea and land; of his health and sicknesses; of his house in Brattleboro and in England. But what he thought of God, freedom and immortality (the Kantian Trinity) nothing. Indeed, he "covers up" by saying Allah.

• • • •

The most interesting and valuable part of the book is concerned with his babyhood and childhood. All this is entirely new to the world. I do not think we had any conception of the prolonged and hideous and abominable suffering he endured as a child in England, when his parents were in India, and he was left in the care of two hellish persons—a woman and her son.

We must not let Kipling's hatred of the United States and of the American people prevent our enjoyment of his immortal poetry and prose. That hatred and misprision should be no more to us than if he had some physical deformity. Kipling apparently wished that between the United States and Canada there were a barrier ten miles high, so that those on the northern side could not be corrupted by the decivilized (his word) persons on the south.

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Text of Senator Glass' Attack On Supreme Court 'Packing'

Continued from Page 5.

tent of the authority of the general government. Let us abide by the Constitution as it is written," he urged, "or amend it in the constitutional mode if it be found defective."

Jefferson's Action.

And, in this connection, it might be well for the proponents of this court-packing scheme, who started their campaign by taking the name of Thomas Jefferson in vain, to remember that Jefferson's bitterness against the Supreme Court was provoked by the very thing they now advocate. Jefferson condemned the court for its failure to void the unbridled actions of Congress in invading the rights of the States, whereas the court-packers are incensed against the court for restraining the unconstitutional actions of Congress in disregarding individual and community rights. Their position is in sharp antagonism to that of Jefferson, who never dreamed of packing the Supreme Court to compel obedience to his views. Evidently Jefferson thought, as Woodrow Wilson afterward proclaimed, that such a thing involved "constitutional immorality."

I venture to beg the public not to be diverted from the real issue involved in this controversy. Contesting the court's constitutional authority to void acts of Congress is idle surplusage. The court has exercised this implied power for 130 years. It has been regarded as an indispensable power in government under a written Constitution. There must be a Supreme tribunal to which every citizen, high or humble, rich or poor, may appeal for the vindication of his rights and the preservation of life, liberty and property. Long before the Supreme Court was established this principle was presented by Chancellor Wythe, Jefferson's law teacher, with respect to acts of Parliament and decrees of the Crown. It is a waste of time to discuss now this and other moot questions not touched in the remotest sense by the pending proposition.

Termed Dangerous.

Under the bill sent up to Congress, prepared by God knows whom, the six substitute justices would exercise the established power to rule finally on the acts of Congress; and the dangerous circumstance faces the Nation that we know pretty well in advance what their rulings would be. The question of majority or other numerical decisions is not comprehended in the White House proposal, nor the right of Congress to review and reverse the court's decisions. The predominant question is whether the practice of a century under an independent judiciary is to be abruptly terminated by authorizing the President to seize the court by the process of packing in order to compel agreement with the Executive views. Should this be done without "a mandate from the people?"

Should the people be ignored and, without asking their consent in the usual way, submit helplessly to having their Constitution tortured into meanings which have been declared in contravention of the fundamental law? If Andrew Jackson was right in asserting that "Eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty," God knows that never before since the establishment of the Republic could the people better be warned to preserve their priceless heritage. The talk about "party loyalty" being involved in the opposition to this extraordinary scheme is a familiar species of coercion. It is sheer poppycock. No political party since the establishment of the Government ever dared make an issue of packing the Supreme Court. But a single one of the Presidents of the United States was ever accused of doing such a thing, and the mere suspicion, however, ill-founded in truth, has proved a taint upon his reputation which his memorable military achievements have not been able entirely to wipe away.

Moreover, his alleged offense was inconsequential in contrast with that which now threatens the Nation. As Warren says in his history of the Supreme Court: "To the proposal advanced at various times of intense party passion, that the court be increased in number o overcome a temporary majority for or against some particular piece of legislation, the good sense of the American people has always given a decided disapproval." And as James Bryce in his "American Commonwealth" says, whenever such a thing should occur "the security provided for the protection of the Constitution is gone like a morning mist."

Jefferson's Opinion.

Thomas Jefferson in a single sentence comprised the unalterable detestation of honest men for the packing of the court when he said: "It is better to toss up cross and pile in a cause than to refer to a judge whose mind is warped by any motive whatever in that particular case." Later, he wrote: "An officer who selects judges for principles which necessarily lead to condemnation, might as well take his culprits to the scaffold without the mockery of trial." This Jefferson said of packed juries. How infinitely worse would be a packed Supreme Court albeit in one case the penalty is imprisonment and in the other the universal abhorrence of mankind!

I have said this proposal to pack the Supreme Court is without precedence in American jurisprudence and that we must go back for a corresponding scheme to the infamous processes of the British Star Chamber. Macauley gives us the incident. When the King wanted a servile court to sanction his purposes, contrary to decisions rendered, he summoned the chief justice to the palace and told him peremptorily that he would be dismissed unless he changed his opinions.

"Sire," said the courageous chief justice, "My position is of little concern to me, since I have not many years to live, but my convictions are of vital importance, and I am humiliated to find that your majesty could think me capable of altering my mind merely to retain my place!" The chief justice then bravely admonished his kingly master: "Your majesty may find 12 judges of your mind, but hardly 12 honest lawyers." Needless to say the chief justice was dismissed, just as the offending members of the Supreme Court have been rudely told to "begone" if they do not relish the proposed mortification of being supplied with six judicial wet nurses, and well might any one or all of these eminent jurists, in imitation of that fearless Englishman, say to the appointing power: "You may find six judges of your mind, but not six Constitutional lawyers."

An Unwanted Position.

Should the iniquitous scheme go through, the intelligence and character of the Nation will be interested to know what lawyer of notable attainments or independent spirit would be willing to go on the Supreme Court bench in such circumstances or could regard such an appointment as an honor. Doubtless there are practitioners eager for such recognition, but are they men whom the Nation would prefer or who could feel comfortable in association with those now constituting the court. I am but an unlearned layman, untrained in the ethics of the legal profession, nevertheless I cannot escape the conclusion that any man of approved sensibility who should accept such a distinction would experience trouble in outliving the mistake. Moreover, I have a distinct premonition that the people of America would not confidently trust to the supreme decision of such a court the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness guaranteed by the Constitution.

I am far from intimating that the President of the United States is incapable of selecting suitable men for the Supreme Court. I am simply accepting his own word and that of his spokesmen to the effect that he wants men "biased" in behalf of his legislative and administrative projects, who may be counted on to reverse the Supreme Court decisions already rendered and give such other decisions of policy as may be desired. This is not my view alone; it is the conclusion of millions of alarmed citizens throughout the Nation.

The assumption of the proponents of this scheme to tamper with the court and the Constitution that only they are the President's real friends, has no justification in fact. He is not a friend of the President who would subject him to the biting indictment which Rudyard Kipling applied to a famous autocrat who answered a petition from his people with the imperious assertion that—"This is my country. These are my laws. Those who do not like to obey my laws can leave my country."

Kipling Cited.

Wrote Kipling:

"He shall break his judges if they
cross his word;
"He shall rule above the law,
calling on the Lord.
"Strangers of his counsel, hirelings of his pay,
"These shall deal out Justice:
sell—deny—delay.
"We shall take our station, dirt
beneath his feet,
"While his hired captains jeer
us in the street."

Rather is he the real friend of the President who will commend to his serious attention the ringing words of Thomas Jefferson when he proclaimed himself "against writing letters to judiciary officers," because he thought them independent of the Executive, not subject to its coercion and therefore not obliged to attend to its admonitions."

In conclusion, my friends, let me press upon you the solemn warning of a world-renowned student of representative government, John Stuart Mill, when he said:

"A people may prefer a free government; but if from indolence, or carelessness, or cowardice, or want of public spirit, they are unequal to the exertions necessary for preserving it; if they will not fight for it when directly attacked; if they can be deluded by the artifices used to cheat them out of it; if by momentary discouragement, or temporary panic or a fit of enthusiasm for an individual, they can be induced to lay their liberties at the feet of even a great man, or trust him with powers which enable him to subvert their institutions—in all these cases they are more or less unfit for liberty."

Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg thought the Civil War was a test of whether a "government of the people, by the people, for the people" should perish from the face of the earth. Just as profoundly are some of us convinced that no threat to representative democracy since the foundation of the Republic has exceeded in its evil portents this attempt to pack the Supreme Court of the United States and thus destroy the purity and independence of this tribunal of last resort.

Indiana Preacher Blasts Van Loon's Evolution 'Stench'

Indianapolis, March 29 (AP).—The Rev. Verdi Allen, stirred by a schoolgirl's notebook into a caustic campaign against the theory of evolution, asserted tonight he would "fight to the finish" to outlaw schoolroom use of Hendrik Williem van Loon's "The Story of Mankind."

The 39-year-old Kentucky-born Baptist pastor and father of eight children asserted:

"Evolution is a crime-breeding germ that lives in the same stench as communism and modernism, going hand in hand in undermining the church and state."

The first step in his "Nation-wide campaign," he said, would be the organization of anti-evolution clubs in Indiana.

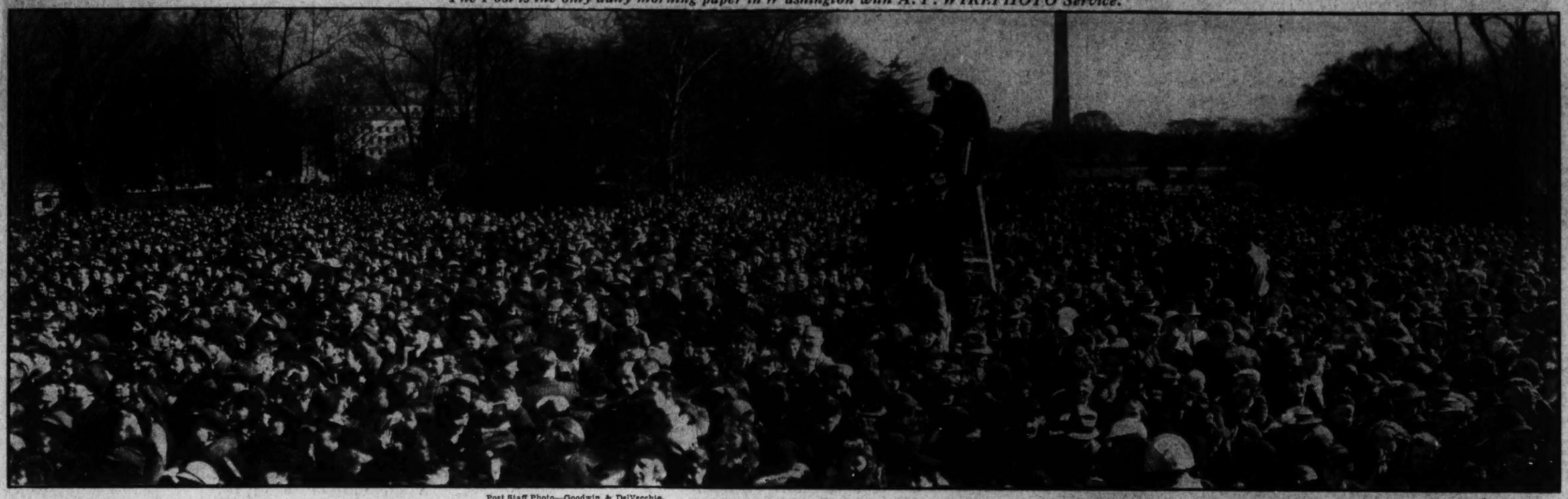
Nazis, Foes Cause N. Y. Court Tumult

New York, March 26 (AP).—The Yorkville magistrate's court was the scene of a verbal battle and demonstrations for and against the Hitler regime today when Fritz Kuhn, a former Bavarian guardsman and alleged leader of Nazi "storm troopers" in the United States, appeared to answer a summons sued out by Maj. Julius Hochfelder, counsel for the Anti-Nazi German-American League for Culture.

So great was the shouting and disorder that Magistrate Richard F. McKiniry cleared the building of all the demonstrators.

Record Throng at White House For Easter Egg Rolling Fete

The Post is the only daily morning paper in Washington with A. P. WIREPHOTO Service.



Post Staff Photo—Goodwin & DelVecchio.

1. AMONG MORE THAN 53,000 who gathered at the White House yesterday to participate in the annual egg-rolling party staged on the lawns of the Executive Mansion. Children from the District and adjacent States enjoyed an eventful afternoon.

2. GREETINGS from Mrs. Roosevelt, who appeared on the White House balcony twice during the afternoon to watch the youngsters enjoying themselves . . .

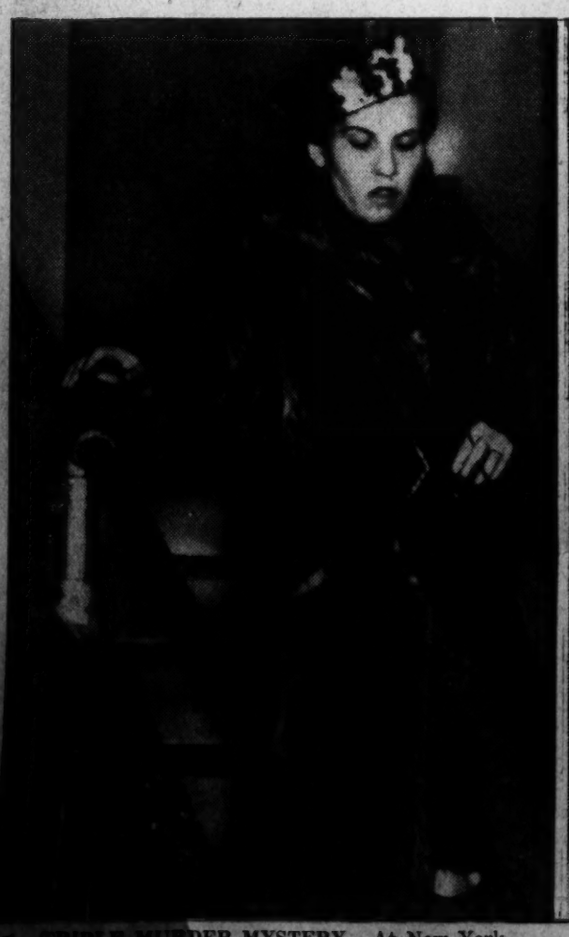
3. . . . among the youngest on hand was Nancy Van Meter, 5 months old, who was the "Baby Bunting" of the party . . .

4. . . "one for you, one for me," were the words Billy Lockwood repeated while he divided colored eggs with his sister, Maybelle . . .

5. . . . and the dog circus. A number of sideshows were presented for the edification of kids who were tired of rolling eggs. Mrs. Nanna Woodford brought her performing dogs . . .

6. . . . toward the end of an active day. Fast asleep on a blanket, Jean Wootton, 3 years old, didn't appear particularly annoyed when the photographer awakened her.

7. THE PRESIDENT waving to the assemblage from the South Portico during which he spoke to the adults and chilren over an amplification system.



1. TRIPLE MURDER MYSTERY. At New York, Mrs. Joseph Kudner discovered bodies of her sister, Veronica Gedeon, 20, model, her mother and a roomer, who had been slain in their Beekman Hill apartment . . .

2. . . . morgue attendants remove the body of Mrs. Mary Gedeon, while detectives operating under direction of Inspector Thomas Tunney (brother of Gene Tunney, former heavyweight champion) seek clews to the murders . . .

3. . . most recent photo of Veronica Gedeon, whose battered body was found in bedroom, the body of her mother beneath the bed. Her father and a sister, who called at the apartment to keep an Easter engagement, discovered the tragedy . . .

4. . . . the dog that didn't bark. Police remarked on shrill barking of this Pekinese dog when they entered rooms. Neighbors said the dog always barked at strangers, but they did not hear him when the three were killed.

MARY HAWORTH'S MAIL

How to Hold Beau, and Keep Her Best Girl Friend From Interfering, Is Young Lady's Problem.

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a 19-year-old girl, considered fairly good looking and rather intelligent. For three months I have been going with a boy five years my senior. I as very much in love with him and he tells me I am the only girl he ever really cared for. He is very intelligent and well bred. His brother goes with a close girl friend of mine.

* * * *

One Saturday evening when we were in town, after I had heard my boy friend was very ill, we telephoned their home. I felt it was my duty to ask about him and I did. His father answered the telephone. I asked for my friend and was told he wasn't there; that he was better and was in town shopping for his mother. His father said, "Who is this speaking?" I said, "Jane," giving the name of my girl friend. (I had never met the father.) He asked how I was and I said, "All right."

* * * *

Do you think there was any harm in my calling? My girl friend told me not to tell my boy friend I had called him and I told her I wouldn't. Do you think that was right? Then she went and told her boy friend that I did the talking. So my boy friend asked me if I did and I told him "yes." Do you hink I should have anything more to do with this girl? She goes out with other boys and I never tell her boy friend. She tells him she never goes with anyone but him.

* * * *

I have promised my boy friend not to go with anyone but him and he doesn't go with anyone but me. If I did go out with another boy, this girl friend would tell his brother and then he would ask me if it were true. What shall I do? Go ahead and treat her all right or just speak to her and keep my own counsel?

* * * *

My parents like the boy I go with, and my girl friend likes him better than his brother that she goes with. He comes to see me as regularly as the days go by. He has never broken a date with me yet. Judging from this, do you think he loves me? He likes my parents and likes the same sports I do. Whatever I say is usually okay with him. I really love this boy and hope we can get along together. Please tell me what to do. I will appreciate your kindness very much. Sincerely yours. WORRIED.

The Thing to Do.

DEAR WORRIED: Your so-called "close girl friend" is not to be trusted. Therefore, don't trust her. Treat her with outward friendliness and disarming courtesy, but don't take her into your confidence about anything, and particularly not in matters having to do with your beau. Since she already has a covetous eye on him, she probably wouldn't hesitate to act the hypocrite in encouraging you to make any false move which might discredit you with him and his family. Maybe she is biding her time, waiting for an opportunity to make you seem ridiculous or deceitful.

* * * *

There was no real harm in telephoning the boy's home to inquire after his health, since you had heard he was ill. However, it would have been better if you had done it without the girl friend's knowledge. You might have made some excuse to get away from her for half an hour and then put through the call. Also, it would have been better all around if you had been completely truthful. When the father asked your name, you should have said: "This is Mary Smith, a friend of John's. I heard he was very sick. I'm so glad to know he's better."

* * * *

It was a two-way mistake to give the other girl's name. For one thing, it was a transparent deception virtually bound to leak out; and for another thing, since she is already interested in your beau, you were conceding her the inside track, so to speak, in making it appear that she was sufficiently concerned to ask after him, whereas you supposedly were not. It just might have caused him to begin to notice her with real appreciation. Fortunately for you, however, the incident seems to have been entirely smoothed over with no unpleasant consequences. But don't let anything like it happen again.

* * * *

I definitely don't like her deceiving her beau and letting you know of the deception. It's her business if she wishes to have many beaux instead of just one, but she should come out in the open about it. If the truth ever comes to light, the fact that you are her so-called "best friend," and that you have cloaked her petty intrigue with silence, may put you rather on the spot with both brothers. But if that day ever comes, you can only tell the truth—namely, that you did not approve but that you could not stoop to tattle-taling; that you had doped her out as a lightweight some time since and took it for granted that others who knew her would sooner or later come to the same decision. In the meantime, do what you can to subordinate her to the position of "friend" rather than "best friend," in your life.

* * * *

It would appear that your beau likes you very much indeed. The way to get along with him is to be a happy, sympathetic, understanding, affectionate and trustworthy comrade. Give your confidences to him, rather than to the girl friend, and don't discuss either with the other. M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

Menus for Today

BREAKFAST.
Tomato juice
Buckwheat cakes Syrup
Sausage
Coffee Milk

LUNCHEON.
Broiled cheese, tomato and bacon sandwiches
Beet salad
Chocolate milk
Sliced bananas

DINNER.
Cherry juice cocktail
Steak friend in salt
French fried potatoes
Green bean slivers
Pineapple salad
Clover-leaf rolls Butter
Coffee Milk
Apricot Refrigerator Pudding.

APRICOT REFRIGERATOR PUDDING.

Rub through a sieve 1 cup canned apricots, add 3 tablespoons orange marmalade and heat in top of double boiler. Beat 2 egg yolks slightly, add fruit, return to double boiler, stir until slightly thickened, remove and chill. Work 4 tablespoons butter until creamy and add gradually ½ cup confectioner's sugar. Beat until very light and beat in the fruit mixture. Beat ½ cup cream until light and beat in the first mixture. Line a brick mold with wax paper and cover bottom and sides with lady fingers, fill with three layers of fruit mixture, with lady fingers between and on top. Chill several hours, unmold and garnish if desired with apricot halves, orange sections free from membrance and ½ cup cream beaten siff, sweeened and flavored wih ¼ easpoon orange extract.

Dress Houses Show Half Finger Gloves

Paris (U.P.).—Gloves with half fingers are shown at one of the large dress houses for shopping or motoring. The fingers come as far as the second joint and then expose the tips of the fingers with crimson fingernails. The point of these gloves is to leave the fingers free for dipping into a coin purse while shopping or reaching into one's bag while driving a car.

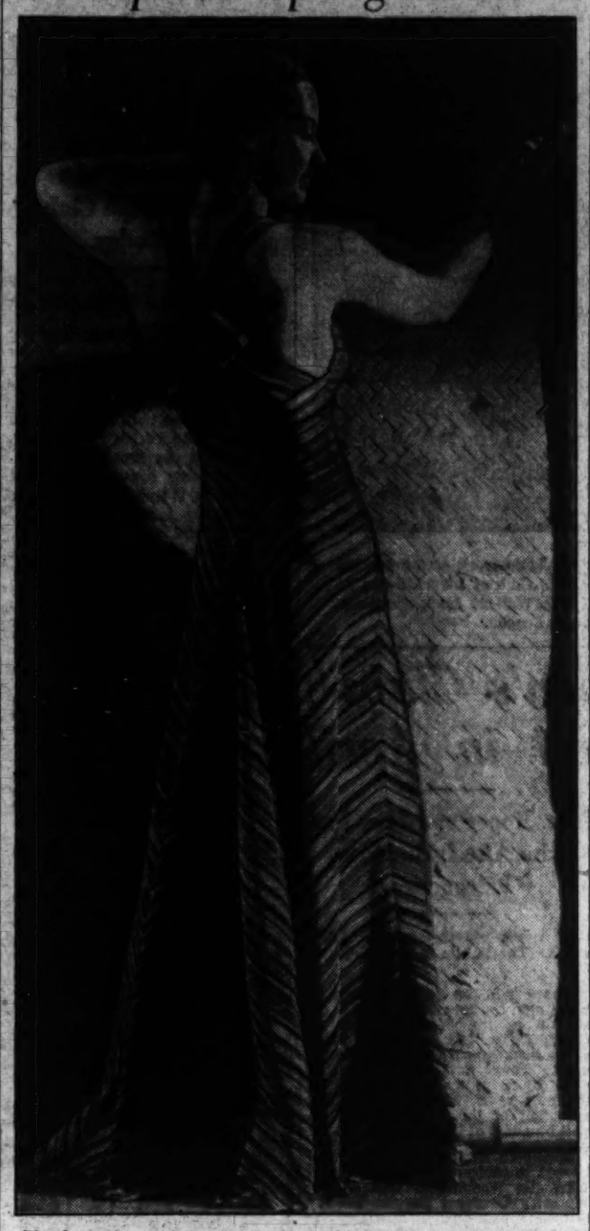
'Red' Rose Can Be Any Color When Quiltmaker Takes Hand

By Alice Brooks.

THE "red, red Rose," so oft' extolled in poesy and song, can be all colors of the rainbow when a quiltmaker takes it in hand. A little time, a little material, and just see what loveliness fingers and needle can create with this simple applique pattern. The rose and the leaf require but one patch each, and then you have but to outline the petals with floss of darker hue. This quilt takes gayly to the use of scraps; the block measures 8 inches. In pattern 5825 you will find the Block Chart, an illustration for cutting, sewing and finishing, together with yardage chart, diagram of quilt to help arrange the blocks for single and double bed size, and a diagram of block which serves as a guide for placing the patches and suggests contrasting materials.

To obtain this pattern send 10 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to The Washington Post, Household Arts Department, 259 West Fourteenth street, New York, N. Y. Be sure to write plainly your name, address and pattern number.

Stripes for Spring Parties



The dramatic evening gown above is of rainbow-striped silk taffeta. The stripes on bodice and skirt do flattering things for the figure; note the clever combination of horizontal and diagonal stripes. Back fullness, one of the outstanding features of the spring mode, is smartly portrayed in this gown.

Stripes for Day or Evening Wear Are Giving Prints Keen Competition

By Ethel Ehlen,
The Post Fashion Editor.

STRIPES, which were exploited in the latest Paris collections, are giving the obiquitous print keen competition at present. In this interesting race for color supremacy in the current fashions, stripes are appearing in bold Roman versions, gay gypsy colorings, conservative candy stripes, and unique modernistic interpretations.

Both daytime and evening clothes are fashioned in colorful stripes, in a variety of materials. Accessories, too, in festive striped patterns, are much in evidence in the spring style picture, particularly as an accent for monotone suits of tweeds and soft woolens.

Stripe-designs, if styled with ingenuity, can do wonders to give a slenderizing appearance to the figure. They are among the most versatile of patterned fabrics. Used in horizontal fashion, stripes can give the illusion of tallness to a short woman; for the exceptionally tall person a diagonal treatment of the striped material will cut the height; and, for the not-so-slim, stripes give a slenderizing silhouette. For the multi-colored striped frock, the accessories should be either black or echo one of the tones in the pattern.

TODAY'S HEALTH TALK

By Dr. Logan Clendening.

The colds, or, as the doctors say, "A. R. I.'s" (acute respiratory infections), are all gone, but the coughs linger in some cases.

The acute respiratory infections all leave certain residues to account for these persistent coughs. They may be associated with infection of the nose, in which the sinuses are all full of secretion which drops down the back of the throat, oozes on to the vocal cords and provokes a paroxysm of coughing in that way. As warm weather comes on they tend to be completely cleared up, and no special treatment is necessary.

Due to Enlarged Glands.

Other cases, especially in children, are due to enlarged lymph glands in the chest. This may occur after whooping cough. Although as whooping cough is by incidence a disease of the spring, it is not so likely to be a cause of the enlarged lymph glands at this time of year.

Other chest infections may cause this, however, since these lymph nodes drain the entire lung area. Their function is to receive the germs which are picked up by the white blood cells and proceed to kill them. When the germ arrives in the lymph node all the processes in the body which are capable of killing it are concentrated there. This work, however, is sometimes hard on the lymph node, and results in inflammation and an accumulation of debris which causes considerable enlargement. These enlarged glands press directly on the windpipe, and in this manner reflexly cause cough. The cough is loud and brassy and annoying and unproductive of sputum. If persistent, these cases can be treated successfully by exposure to the X-ray.

Most Respond to Treatment.

In Montreal one hospital has been treating these cases for several years and has treated more than 700 children since 1924. Their experience has been especially large in cases following whooping cough. The results were excellent. Chronic cough was stopped entirely or reduced to a minimum in 80 per cent of cases, and less than 10 per cent failed to respond to treatment.

The chest is exposed to the X-ray four times on four successive days. After the first or second treatment the cough is liable to be worse, but within four or five days after final treatment the cough entirely disappears.

A similar mechanism accounts for cough if tuberculosis attacks a child, because it is in these lymph nodes rather than the tissue itself, that tuberculosis lands in childhood. It must be remembered that all the respiratory infections in childhood which show up in winter are not due to simple infections, but may be tuberculosis from the very beginning.

Here the X-ray can be used for diagnosis, and early diagnosis will result in effective early treatment.

Wrong Posture In Child Needs Early Attention

Parents Should Take Steps to Correct Faults as Walking Begins.

By Alice Clarissa Richmond.

WHEN at 14 months Sam began to walk, he turned one foot out too far. The doctor who examined him ordered special shoes to keep the baby from developing flat foot and wrong posture. Sam's mother planned to buy the shoes at once. But days and weeks passed without making the purchase.

All this time, however, Sam was forming walking habits and developing muscles and positions of joints and bones which should never have developed. He was also failing to use muscles that he should have used.

When at 2 years old his mother finally put him into the shoes which the doctor had prescribed, there was a great deal of harm to be undone before the child showed any improvement.

When a child is learning to walk a few weeks are the equivalent of many months, perhaps even of years. He is developing very rapidly and his muscles and ligaments are growing and forming habits with equal rapidity.

Treated early enough, pigeon toes or toes turned too far out can be corrected quickly and easily, but it is a great mistake to delay the doctor's examination and the corrective measures that he prescribes. Flat feet and splay feet are disfiguring in themselves and the causes of much poor posture which may in time affect the health itself.

Children do not outgrow these habits, and to wait in the hope that time alone will work a miracle is to live in a fool's paradise and expect the impossible to happen. The time to teach a child how to walk correctly is when he is beginning, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with his being promptly and adequately equipped for learning.

Women Are Just as Capable Actors as Men, Director Constance Connor Brown Finds

Capital Woman Is Rehearsing Cast of 30 for 'Maids in Uniform;' Talks of Difficulties Met in Casting.

"THINK over the plays you have seen—it's the leading lady you usually remember."

As she spoke Constance Connor Brown had just finished directing an all-woman cast of 30 in the Civic Theater's next show, "Maids in Uniform." The time was ripe for a feminist deduction. And Miss Brown made it.

"The theater is one line of group endeavor where women are on an absolutely equal footing with men," she continued. "Women's parts in plays are fewer in number, but they are more important."

From the director's point of view women are just as capable as actors as men, and just as easy to work with, according to Miss Brown. She could speak with authority, not only from her present assignment but from her experience of several years ago, in directing "Journey's End," which had a cast entirely of men.

Needs Men's Viewpoint.

In the directing of plays—an enterprise in which women have made small inroads as yet—Miss Brown thinks casting requires collaboration of the masculine and feminine mind.

While men or women may be equally capable as directors, Miss Brown thinks, casting generally requires collaboration. For instance, in casting a show which uses "glamour girls," Miss Brown always likes to get a man's reaction to the women she selects to play the parts. In casting men, this is important also, she says, and women are frequently called in to look over the men a man director chooses, to see if they measure up from a woman's point of view.

Director Most Important.

Like many other well-known women in the theater, Miss Brown, who is now director of the Studio of Theater Arts, started her career as an actress. She played first in Washington with the Henry Duffy Stock Company at the President Theater, then went to New York and worked for the Theater Guild. It was there she met Frank Reicher, a director for the Guild, who, she says, was the first person to make her realize the significance of what the director does in the theater.

"I began to understand that the actor is just a drop in the bucket, that the exciting thing is to take the printed page and make two hours of real life come into being. Reicher told me to go and study directing, so I spent three years at Cornell University studying with Prof. A. M. Drummond. Then I went to Germany, where I worked with Prof. Georg Fuchs in Munich. Prof. Fuchs is an associate of Max Reinhart and he was a leader of dramatic life in Germany."

With Prof. Fuchs Miss Brown worked on a production of the Passion Play and other magnificent spectacles. After she had returned to this country, he sent her a copy of "Maedchen in Uniform" before the play had been produced in Germany, London or New York, and before the German motion picture version had even been thought of. She read it with great interest, so now it is somewhat the fulfillment of a long-cherished wish that she should be directing it here in Washington.

The play will open tomorrow night at Wardman Park Theater and will run for six performances.

CONSTANCE CONNOR BROWN.

A WOMAN'S NEW YORK

By Alice Hughes.

New York, March 29.

NEVER has New York been as grub-conscious as it is today! The joys of perfect tummy-stuffing are loudly hymned by wine experts in the local press, and the influence of all this intense and loving concentration on good food and drink is even spreading to our apartment house kitchens, where somnolent colored girls from Harlem doze over the gas ranges.

ALICE HUGHES.

The title of true gourmet bids fair to outrank most of the titles in Burke's Peerage in Gotham, and several starry-eyed societies spend their happiest hours worshiping almost blasphemously at the shrine of fodder and wine! The most exclusive and sanctimonious is the one called Les Amis de Escoffier, whose idol is the late great Escoffier, king of chefs It is limited to 100 members, and no women are admitted to their sacred dinner meetings.

The other big one is the Gourmet Society, of which I have already written here. Not quite so exclusive and (to me) idiotically pious, ladies can sit down at the groaning board, and even address the gobblers of this group. Each month they attack a different national brand of viands, and during March they squatted at Mr. George Lee's eatery on Chinatown's Pell street and forked away at Celestial dainties. The noted Pearl Buck, of "Good Earth" glory, made a speech. We started with Choy Tong, or Chinese vegetable soup, and then were faced with no less than five main courses, all of which Oriental etiquette demanded that we eat! I quit cold after Wor Teat Ha, or shrimp, ham and bacon, thus automatically becoming No. 1 Boor, and a thoroughly phoney Gourmet.

I like good eating, but I also think all this mumbo-jumbo is both pretentious and very silly. And Ella, out in the kitchen, still burns the roast!

* * * *

GIRL ABOUT TOWN—Every town has its big problem, and do you know what ours is? Not crime waves and such, but gasoline fumes from buses! This fume business has always been horrible here, with our narrow midtown streets jammed with snorting cars, but now that our rattling trolley cars have been replaced by motor-bus lines, it is really a menace. Scientists are toiling frantically at methods of controlling them, and seem to be perfecting one. You just take a ride on a bus here next summer, and learn how it feels to be asphyxiated without being relieved by a happy death! . . .

* * * *

Our younger girls got a good look at a dream man of yesterday when the veteran barytone, Reinald Werrenrath, sang handsomely at our Carnegie Hall a few evenings ago. He's been out of the picture lately, but remember what a rage he was soon after the war? My favorite record in those times was his warbling of "Duna!"

* * * *

Few realize that John Beautiful-Nose Barrymore has a grown-up daughter in the person of Diana, daughter of his second wife, who likes to be known as Michael Strange. She lives near here on Murray Hill, and is a tall, rangy kid who likes horseback riding best of anything. Her ma calls her Diana Blythe, the latter being the real family name of the Clan Barrymore. . . .

* * * *

Everything's all right now, for the big Normandie came sailing into port the other day on her first trip after a winter reconditioning, I went down to the pier to say howdy to the big French girl. She brought in a very nifty load, too—Lady Castlerosse, wife of the Irish peer who columnizes in a London paper, and who had me to dinner at the Savoy there last September; George Cukor, director of "Camille," and Germaine Aussey, a tasty French item Hollywood-bound . . .

* * * *

Now reliably reported that Miriam Hopkins, of Georgia, gets the lead in the filmed "G. W. T. W." She's for Scarlett, Gable for Rhett.

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PLEASANT HOMES

By Elizabeth MacRae Boykin.

IT ALL STARTED with a water lily pattern that Helen saw in a store window. She told Grace about it, and it sounded exactly like something Grace thought she would adore. So Grace chased herself downtown the next day and found it, liked it and bought it for her living room. A herringbone weave

cotton material with the large water lily motif printed on it. Grace got it in a pinkish snuff color ground with the design in greens and white, with putty gray shadows and a touch of yellow.

In the end the whole room took its coloring from this design. Grace had the walls done in putty gray, found a piece of plain green to go on a pair of easy chairs and a plain yellow to slip cover an odd chair. The figured material she used for draperies and for the sofa, and she got a rug in the pinkish snuff color, too. But oh, goodness, don't misunderstand us about that—she did not buy the rug just to match the drapery material. She liked the tone of the drapery ground so well and felt that it was such a thoroughly satisfying color that it would fit the room pleasantly long after the draperies had seen their best day.

As for the furniture itself, which Grace was buying new for the most part, she combined eighteenth century English and French pieces, some in mahogany, some in walnut. The combination of different periods of furniture is more interesting often than a room furnished entirely in one style. It will have personality and harmonious contrast, if the combination is skilfully made. One simple rule to follow is to keep to the same century in putting various styles together. For instance, if you're using eighteenth century things, as Grace was, you will be prettey safe if you use furniture of this time, whether it is English, French, American or Italian (providing, of course, it has about the same degree of formality). The same would hold true of the nineteenth century, etc. But this rule, like all rules, is made to be broken! You can skip around to your heart's content through the centuries, provided you do it harmoniously.

The writer's bulletin, "Combining Different Periods of Furniture," discusses this problem further. It will be sent on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

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Bride's Clothes Sets Rule for Wedding Attire

Costumes Depend on Whether She Dresses Formally or Informally.

WEDDING PLANS are of paramount consideration in many Washington households at this time of year. The question of clothes seems to be the one most puzzling to brides. Many ask what type of dress the attendants should wear when the bride wears a formal wedding gown with veil. The answer is that the formality of the clothes of the members of a wedding party must be in keeping with the attire of the bride.

Thus, if the bride wears a formal wedding gown, the bridesmaids must wear typical bridesmaids' dresses. If the wedding is held in the morning, the men wear formal morning clothes including cutaway coats. If it is held at night the men wear formal evening dress.

If a bride is married in a traveling suit or a costume with a hat, then the bridegroom and the ushers wear ordinary suits. If the costume of the bride is of the formal afternoon variety with a hat, then the bridegroom and the men at the wedding may wear cutaway coats and the accessories that go with them.

Mother a Matron of Honor.

Among the queries received by this department is one from a bride asking if it will be proper to have her mother as matron of honor. This is not usual, but it is not considered incorrect. At several important weddings in Washington recently the father of the bridegroom has acted as best man for his son. There is no reason why the mother of the bride should not have the same privilege.

This bride also wishes to have her 10-year-old sister as maid of honor. It is usual to have such a young girl as a flower girl, but it is not incorrect to have her as maid of honor. This bride has another problem. She wishes to wear a white lace dress without a veil. The white lace dress would be correct, but if she does not wear a veil she must wear a hat at a church wedding. If the wedding is a home one, the bride could wear her white lace dres without a hat.

Another bride inquires if it is necessary to invite all the guests at her church wedding to the reception at the home of her parents. "The man I am going to marry is a member of an organization," she writes, "He wants to have all the members of the organization attend the ceremony at the church. The home of my parents is a very small one, and we could not have all the people invited to the church at the wedding reception. The only solution would be to have the reception in a hotel or club. I do not want to do this if it can be avoided. The expense would be too much for us, and I feel that I would like to receive my friends in my parents' home.

Slacks for Women In Office Is New Target of Designers

Chicago (U.P.).—Slacks, which made Marlene Dietrich a sensation some time ago, soon will be seen in every office and home, if fashion designers have their way.

Slacks as trim and tailored as the boss's smartest suit, featured a preview of spring fashions staged for buyers from all over the West and Middle West.

Natty coats and trousers were in flannels, worsteds, gabardines and cottons.

The idea of slacks for the business woman and the businesslike housewife originated in Hollywood, designers said, where a newcomer sometimes is hard put to distinguish men from women on the streets.

A gray slack suit of herringbone weave, in gabardine, smartly tailored and trimmed in navy blue buttons, was modeled for the inspiration and guidance of the well-dressed stenographer of the not very distant future. With it she may wear a tailored blue linen shirt.

Raffia Gloves Popular For Sports, Street Wear

Paris (U.P.).—Raffia gloves are a new feature of the spring collections in Paris. They are woven of slender threads of soft raffia into a close pattern and are fringed at the edge of the gauntlet.

They are extremely practical for sports or street wear as they are used in the natural raffia tone and therefore can be used with costumes of any color. The raffia is soft enough not to crack and can be washed off with a soapy brush.

Hollywood Styles May Outmode Paris

Film Capital on Trial, Declares Designer.

Hollywood.—This movie capital is on probation as the fashion dictator of the world and either will supplant Paris as the style center of the universe or slide back into the discard, according to the type of clothes it offers to the world market, in the opinion of Edward Stevenson, RKO's new fashion designer.

"If the screen continues to dress its stars in the good taste and with the innate chic which has characterized film fashions for the past year, Hollywood will ultimately become the dictator of the world's styles," said Stevenson.

"If, on the other hand, designers revert to the bizarre, extreme creations which marked screen fashions a few years ago.

Hand-Made Outfit.

Paris (U.P.).—Paule Valence, a new couture house showing hand-knitted and crocheted clothes, has an extensive spring and summer collection in which every garment, from bathing suits to evening clothes, is

short
. . after Schiaparelli's startling new ballet-skirted evening dresses . . this new Caliente Housecoat! Cool, gay, washable cotton, with short circular skirt . . and ric-rac trim. 14 to 20.
Southern Rose
Ceil Blue
White
$7.95
Second Floor.
Jelleff's
1214-20 F ST.

Marriages, Engagements Mark Easter Holidays

James Carr, to Be Married April 3, Is Giving Stag Dinner Tonight; Miss Frances Jackson Bride of Albert Wheatley.

During the Easter season there have been several weddings and plans for bridal parties continue into the summer.

Tonight Mr. James Carr, whose marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Cremen will take place April 3, will give a stag dinner at the Columbia Country Club for Mr. Ernest C. Cory, jr., his best man. Dr. Edward Slattery; Mr. McKendree P. Skinner, Mr. James Purcell, Mr. John F. Cremen, jr., Mr. Arthur Gambrill, Mr. Francis Sands, Mr. John Eberhardt, Mr. Albert C. Persons and Mr. Harry C. Byrd, jr.

Thursday, Mr. Byrd will entertain at a cocktail party for this group and their guests, who will include Miss Elizabeth Allen Cremen, Miss Betty Ann Feiser, Mrs. McKendree Skinner, Mrs. Edward J. Slattery, Mrs. James Purcell and Miss Mary Winifred Brown.

Following the cocktail party, Mr. Cory will give a stag dinner, with his additional guests being Mr. Robert Snibbe, of Baltimore; Mr. Everett W. Smith and Mr. Angus Lamond.

Miss Jackson Weds.

Miss Frances Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Jackson, of Hyattsville, Md., was married yesterday morning to Mr. Albert Wheatley, also of Hyattsville. The ceremony took place at 9 in the morning, at St. Jerome's Church, with the Rev. Andrew J. Carey officiating.

Mr. Jackson gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a white lace gown with a cap of the same material, from which hung a fingertop length tulle veil. Her flowers were gardenias.

Miss Rosemary Wheatley, wearing blue lace and carrying a bouquet of spring flowers, was her maid of honor. The matron of honor was Mrs. Fenton P. Cogar, and the bridesmaids were Miss Margare Mary Wheatley and Miss Louise Jackson.

Mr. Matthew Wheatley acted as best man and the ushers were Mr. Winship H. Wheatley, jr., Mr. Ira Wheatley and Mr. Paul Jackson, jr.

The couple left on a wedding trip after a large reception at the home of the bride's parents and will be at home in Washington after April 15. Mr. Wheatley was graduated from Catholic University in 1935 and from the National Law School in 1936.

Hutterly-Emmons Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Mary-Helen Hutterly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ulrich Hutterly, and Mr. Conant Hersey Emmons, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Emmons, took place yesterday at high noon in St. Alban's Church, with the Rev. Charles T. Warner officiating.

The bride, who was escorted and given in marriage by her father, wore a navy blue sheer frock fashioned with a jacket of all-over embroidered white organdy made with puff sleeves. With this she wore a large dark blue leghorn hat and carried a bouquet of white roses and sweet peas.

Miss Eleanor Mary Neuland was the bride's only attendant. She was costumed in chartreuse crepe with navy blue hat and accessories and an arm bouquet of spring flowers.

Mr. George A. Emmons, jr., served as best man for his brother, and the ushers were Mr. William Ulrich Hutterly, jr., brother of the bride, and Mr. Hugh Bradford Emmons, another brother of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Hutterly was costumed in all black and Mrs. Emmons, mother of the bridegroom, wore a costume of powder blue.

Miss Clare Natalie McGarry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. McGarry, of Chevy Chase, was married at noon yesterday to Mr. Norman Harold Evans, son of Mrs. Walter Evans, of Youngstown, Ohio, and the late Mr. Evans. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, 3718 Harrison street, the Rev. Thomas G. Smythe officiating.

The couple were married before an improvised altar of palms, ferns and Easter lilies, which also decorated the dining room. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a white satin gown with lace inserts, a collar of Queen Anne lace, and long, tight sleeves. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias.

Her two sisters served as her attendants. Miss Madelyn McGarry, the maid of honor, wore a gown of shell pink brocaded organdy and a blue horsehair hat, and carried pink roses and delphinium. Miss Angela McGarry's frock was honeydew linen lace, with which she wore a green hat and carried a bouquet of yellow roses.

Dr. William Schawerdell was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Robert McGarry and Mr. Thomas McGarry, brothers of the bride.

The bride chose as her going away costume a beige suit with a white fox collar, with which she wore brown accessories. After a wedding trip to Atlantic City and New York, Mr. and Mrs. Evans will reside in Washington until May 1, when they will go to Unadilla, N. Y., to live.

Mrs. F. Bagley Wallace, of Detroit and Washington, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Esther Cutler Bagley Wallace, to Mr. Ralph Edward Edgecombe, of Binghamton, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Wallace is the daughter of Mr. William Henry Wallace, jr., of Augusta, Ga.; the granddaughter of Mrs. John Newberry Bagley, of Detroit, and the great-granddaughter of the late Gov. John Hudson Bagley, of Michigan. She is a sister of Mrs. Roger Williams Cheney, of Manchester, Conn., the former Suzanne Wallace.

Miss Wallace attended the Madeira School and was graduated from Wells College in 1933. Mr. Edgecombe is associated with the Texas Oil Co. in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Principia Alumni Here Present Actor April 9

The Washington Alumni group of the Principia is presenting Mr. Frank Parker, diseur, in a program of character studies and narrative songs at the Wardman Park Theater on the evening of Friday, April 9.

The arrangements committee chairman, Miss Jean Cameron, will be assisted by Mrs. John Richards, Mrs. Eliot C. Lo ett, Mrs. Toby Traweek, Miss Rae Ledford, Miss Mary Elisabeth Broadbent, Mrs. Dorothy Otterman Olin, Mrs. Edward R. Halloran, Mr. Jack Larson and Mr. Mario Cunibertl.

Benefit Card Party.

Arrangements are being made for the annual card party for the benefit of Casualty Hospital to be given at the Willard Hotel, April 14, from 2 to 4:30 p. m., by the Board of Lady Managers of the hospital. Mrs. Martha J. Vaughan, president, is chairman of the affair.

Wellesley Club Tea Is Arranged For Tuesday

Washington Undergraduates Home for Holidays to Be Guests.

The Wellesley College Club of Washington will entertain at tea Tuesday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Nathan C. Grover, 4505 Dexter road, Wesley Heights. The guests of honor will be the Washington undergraduates of Wellesley and their friends who are here for their spring vacation. Members of the Wellesley acquaintanceship committee, headed by Mrs. Donald Foote Roberts, will be hostesses for the occasion.

The young women who returned from Wellesley on Friday are: Miss Neel Tje Donk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Donk; Miss Martha McKenna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal T. McKenna; Miss Lucille Sheppard, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Morris Sheppard; Miss Mary Helen Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Jones; Miss Marian Leighton, daughter of Commander and Mrs. Frank Leighton; Miss Aline Munson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. K. Monson; Miss Elizabeth Parkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Parkinson; Miss Nancy Stark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Stark; Miss Mary Stika, daughter of Commander and Mrs. J. E. Stika, U. S. C. G., and Miss Martha Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd B. Wilson.

Also Miss Alla Carnduff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carnduff; Miss Gene Patricia Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kelly; Miss Courtney Prettyman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Barrett Prettyman, all of Chevy Chase, Md., and Miss Edar Flemming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Flemming, of Edgemoor, Md.

Keyes-Hewett Wedding Set

Couple to Live in Miami; Bridal Tour to Follow Ceremony Wednesday.

The marriage of Mrs. Lorena A. Hewett, of 1875 California street, and Mr. Minor E. Keyes, of Miami, will take place at 2 Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hewett's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Wagner, the Westchester Apartments. Dr. John C. Palmer, of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, will officiate.

Mrs. Hewett, a Mississippian, has made her home in Washington for many years and has been identified with the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Archeological Society and other organizations. Mr. Keyes, with his son, conducts a real estate business in Miami, where he and Mrs. Keyes will make their home at 2158 Southwest Fourteenth Terrace after a trip following the ceremony.

Iowa State Society Plans April Dance

The Iowa State Society is planning a reception and dance for April 9, at the Shoreham Hotel, with a special program before the dance.

Mr. Leo Paulger is chairman of the floor committee, and has Mr. John Slacks, Miss Mavis Allen, Miss Julia Wade, Miss Catherine Herring, Mr. Gerald Lyons, Miss Gladys Brennen, Mrs. Helen Snyder, Miss Rosa Poling, Miss Leone Adair, Mr. Tod Beriln, Miss Helen Kennedy, Mr. Frank Scott, Mr. Philip Walker, Dr. Sterling Bookover and Mr. Ralph Byers assisting him.

Mrs. Howard, Daughter In Capital for Easter

Mrs. Paul Dinsmore Howard, wife of the deputy secretary of State of Massachusetts, has arrived in Washington with her daughter, Miss Sally Alden Howard, to spend the Easter holidays and is at the Shoreham. Miss Howard, who is a sophomore at Smith College, is visiting Miss Helen Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bennett, of Chevy Chase, who is attending William and Mary College.

Mrs. Howard is visiting her brother, Mr. Thomas White, and Mrs. White. Mrs. Howard and her daughter will return the middle of next week to their home in Newton Center, Mass.

Arts Club Plays Tonight.

The dramatic committee of the Arts Club will present a vaudeville entertainment this evening in the club auditorium with Miss Janet Coon as the headliner supplemented by two one-act plays, one of which was an outstanding succeess during the Gloucester, Mass., festival the past summer. Mrs. Carolyn McKinley Ashbrook and Miss Sally Jones will be hostesses for the dinner proceeding thee ntertainment. The program will be repeated tomorrow evening with Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest and Miss Sybil Baker as hostesses.

Visiting in Capital.

Mrs. Carleton J. Holdrege, of Savannah, Ga., and Mrs. Paul Healy, of New York City, have arrived in Washington and are spending several days at the Shoreham, after which Mrs. Holdrege will return to Savannah and Mrs. Healy will go to New York to sail on the Normandie April 28 for Europe.

At Work on Murals for Decoration Project

MRS. JOSEPH M. P. WRIGHT, wife of Lieut. Wright, comes every morning from her home in Alexandria to work at the murals she is painting in the recreation room of the Sailors, Soldiers and Marines Club at Eleventh and L streets northwest. The redecoration work is under the supervision of Mrs. Wallace Lind, chairman of the house committee of the Women's Army and Navy League.

D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs Will Sponsor Art Exhibit in April

Mrs. Wallace Heads List of Patronesses for Display.

The art exhibit and contest sponsored by the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at the National Museum April 9 to 29. Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, leads the list of patronesses. Among the other patronesses are:

Mrs. Daniel C. Roper, wife of the Secretary of Commerce; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Mrs. Walter George, wife of Senator George, of Georgia; Mrs. Josiah Bailey, wife of the Senator from North Carolina; Mrs. W. W. Howes, wife of the Assistant Postmaster General; Mme. Dmitriu, Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Lloyd W. Biddle, president of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mrs. Virginia White Speel, Mrs. Victoria Faber Stevenson, Mrs. W. W. Hubbard, Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, Mrs. Edgar B. Meritt, Mrs. Clifford K. Berryman, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Miss Emily Millard, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. W. W. Husband, Mrs. Dewitt Croissant, Mrs. Samuel Swiggert, Mrs. Stanley Sears, Mrs. John W. Frizzell, Mrs. John W. Bennett, Mrs. Otto Hammerlund, Mrs. Willoughby Chesley, Mrs. E. Morgan Pryse, Mrs. O. Max Gardner, Miss Margaret Payson Blish, Mrs. Ernest Humphrey Daniel, Mrs. William E. P. French, Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, Mrs. Cabot Stevens and Mrs. J. D. Kiley.

Luncheon, Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority, Willard, 12:15 p. m.

Luncheon, Woman's National Press Club, Willard, 1 p. m.

Easter dance, Senior High School Girl Reserves, Y. W. C. A., 9 p. m.

Meeting, Woman of the Moose, Moss Hall, 8 p. m.

District P. E. O. Sisterhood, Pierce Hall, banquet, 7 p. m.

Card party, Easter Chapter, O. E. S., Willard, 2 p. m.

Members of the Business Women's Council will serve as models at the fashion show to be held in the auditorium of the Covenant-First Presbyterian Church tonight. The show will be in charge of Miss Frances Goodacre. Miss Fanny Buck will have charge of the music. The devotional service will be conducted by the Rev. Robert M. Skinner.

Members of the board of the National Council of Jewish Women met at the home of Miss Betty K. Shapiro last night.

The committee in charge of the senior junior tea to be given at the Jewish Community Center April 7 will be Miss May Ponorow, Miss Charlotte Schwartz, Miss Anne Bachman, Miss Paula Starr and Miss Bobby Kurtz.

The Washington Chapter of the Inter-Professional Association held a tea at the Inter-Professional Center, 808 Seventeenth street northwest, Sunday. Nancy McKnight, New York dancer, gave a group of modern dance studies.

A general business and membership meeting of the Washington Chapter of the Inter-Professional Association will be held at the Inter-Professional Center, 808 Seventeenth street northwest, tonight at 8. David Saposs, chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board, will speak on the current labor crisis. The public is invited to attend.

Mrs. Roper and Miss Perkins Also Included as Patronesses.

There will be an exhibition of paintings by members of the art section of the Woman's Club of Chevy Chase, Md., beginning today at the bookshop, 3204 O street northwest. These paintings have been done by a group of eight during the past year. Mrs. Lloyd Biddle, president of the D. C. Federation, will be guest of honor at the tea.

Prompted by the spirit that ministered to soldiers during the World War, the Washington unit of the Women's Overseas Service League is taking part in a national movement to compile a record of all women who saw war service overseas.

Through the administration of relief funds which are being built up it is the purpose of the league to help overseas women war workers.

The survey is under the direction of Miss J. Etta Mullen, of Boston, national service chairman, with the co-operation of the corps area and unit chairmen throughout the country. In Washington, Mrs. John G. Robbins, 2630 Newton street northeast, chairman of the local unit's trust fund committee, and Mrs. Fred W. Franke, 4011 Leland street, Chevy Chase, president of the unit, have been active in the work in this area.

Members of the Wednesday Club, 614 E street northwest, will be the guests of the Takoma Park Woman's Club tomorrow. Mrs. Bryon Coon, president, will be assisted by Mrs. Albert F. Lingle and Mrs. Perry Huss, of the Junior Woman's Club.

Drury College Alumni Feted

Alumni and faculty members of Drury College, of Springfield, Mo., were guests at a tea given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Shelton, 4411 Hadfield Lane, yesterday.

Miss Louise Foster, Mrs. James Ruffin and Mrs. Guy Gill assisted the hostess.

Among out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Newton, of St. Louis; Miss Ina Clement, of Princeton, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Knoerle, of Baltimore.

Those from the city were Mr. and Mrs. James Ruffin, Maj. and Mrs. Homer Case, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Howison, the Rev. and Mrs. James F. Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hill, Miss Louise Foster, Dr. John Latimer, Miss Helen Hubbell, Miss Betty Ketcham, Miss Katherine Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Max Boyd, Mr. Demetrius Theodore, Mr. Rollin Dickerson, Mr. Jacob Lotver and Mrs. Virginia Unger.

Egg-Rolling, Guests Busy First Lady

Mrs. Roosevelt Attends Congressional Club Tea Today.

Tweedsmuirs to Arrive in Time for Dinner for Miss Cornell.

Mrs. Roosevelt had another of her busy days yesterday. Early in the morning she greeted the children and their parents who were gathered on the south lawn of the White House for the annual egg-rolling festival.

Mrs. Roosevelt held her usual press conference at 10 o'clock, and at luncheon had as her guest Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the American Ambassador to Rome, who is in town for a visit. Later in the afternoon she accompanied the President out among the egg-rollers.

This afternoon the First Lady will be the guest of honor at the tea to be given by the Congressional Club. Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir will arrive here late this afternoon and will attend the dinner at the hite House at which the National Achievement Award will be presented to Miss Katherine Cornell.

Tomorrow the members of the Seventy-third Club will entertain in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt at a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel. Tomorrow evening the Tweedsmuirs will be the honor guests at dinner in the Executive Mansion. They will be entertained by the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, at luncheon Thursday, and that evening they will be guests at the Canadian Legation.

Thursday evening President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain at dinner, later taking their guests to the opening performance of Hoof Prints, the society circus to be given at Fort Myer, April 1 to 4.

Sunday there will be a luncheon at the White House for the cast of the Harvard Hasty Pudding show, of which Mr. John Roosevelt is a member.

Envoy to Entertain.

The Minister of the Irish Free State and Mrs. Michael MacWhite will give a dinner in their apartment at the Shoreham on Tuesday evening.

Miss Jane Wilson Becomes Bride

Mr. and Mrs. William Slayton Wilson have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Burden Wilson, to Mr. Egbert Hudson Womack, of New York, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Watson Womack, of Suffolk, Va.

Miss Wilson attended the Harley School in Rochester, N. Y., and was graduated from St. Michael's School in Maryland.

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- Capes, says Hollywood!

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$25

A bold shouldered cape costume of sheer wool with blouse top of pure dye monotone print. Sizes 12 to 20.
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Make your own cape costume with one of these youthful sheer wool capes! Navy, grey, beige, thistle or green. Sizes 11 to 17.
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EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED

Distinguished Washingtonians and Envoys From Abroad Attend Ball of Nations to Foster American U. Fellowships

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Chairman, Is Hostess at Dinner Before Ball; Assisted in Receiving Line by Wives of Diplomats.

The first Ball of Nations for the benefit of the International Fellowship fund designed to bring foreign students to Washington for study, was held last night at the Mayflower under distinguished patronage.

The ballroom was decorated with flags of the nations, and the receiving line further carried out the international aspect of the party.

With Mr. J. Borden Harriman, chairman of the affair, were Mme. Bonnet wife of the French Ambassador; Mme. Espil, wife of the Argentine Ambassador; Mme. van Haersma de With, wife of the Minister of the Netherlands, and Mrs. Henry L. Stimpson, wife of the former Secretary of State, and Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins.

Mrs. Harriman was in black with bands of fox on loose panels which hung from her waist. Mme. Bonnet wore a gown of aquamarine crepe with a fox cape. Mme. Espil was in white; Mme. de With wore black; Mrs. Stimson was in a gown of black sequins, and Mrs. Robbins wore a grape-colored frock with her white hair tinted a delicate shade of the same tone.

One of the features of the party was the drawing at midnight of the names of the two countries from which the fellowship students will come next year. Names of all the nations represented in the patroness drew hte slips. The two countries were Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua, with Finland and Columbia as the alternates.

Earlier in the evening Mrs. Harriman had entertained at dinner at her home a group which later attended the dance. Among her guests were the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay; the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Espil, the Netherlands Minister and Mme. van

The hour of the ball was set for 10:30, but not until after 11 did the receiving line form, and it was more than half an hour later by the

Miss Esther Belle McHarg was in charge of a group of girls from American University who were dressed in foreign costumes and sold cigarettes. Mis McHarg wore black with a white lily in her dark hair. The girls in the group included the Misses Pauline Schloesser, Jean and Margaret Snaveley, Vilva Henkinson and Jane Brough.

Miss Caroline Chantry, who wore a flowered white satin gown, was accompanied by Lieut. de Preneuf, one of the officers of the French training ship, Jeanne d'Arc. Capt. Latham, commander of the ship, and several of the other officers also were among the guests.

Several were there from the Brazilian Embassy, including the Charge a'Affaire, Mr. Bueno do Prado, and Mr. Paulo G. Hasslocher, Commercial Attache, who had with him Mrs. Joyce Booth, who wore a gown of gray lace, and Mr. Decio de Moura, who was with Miss Katherin McKane, and Miss Diane Rowland, who wore a grape-colored gown with a green flower at the neck.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morris had as guests with them in their box Congressman and Mrs. Hampton P. Fulmer, Commissioner and Mrs. Melvin son, Edgar Morris, jr.

Several dinners were given preceding the ball, at one of which Mrs. Harriman entertained. Among her guests were the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay; the Ambassador of France and Mme. Bonnet, the Ambassador of Argentina and Mme. Espil, the Minister of the Netherlands and Mme. van Haersma de With, Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, Miss Stellita Stapleton, Miss Dorothea Sowers, Miss Hope Jackson, Mr. Francis E. Garvin, Mr. Kennard, Miss Mary Cootes, Mr. Merritt Cootes, Mr. F. Moran McConihe, Mr. Frederick Cameron, Col. and Mrs. Arthur O'Brien and Mrs. Harry Black.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellery C. Stowell were also among those who entertained dinner beforehand. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hans Rheindorf, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Hogue, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Goodale. Dr. Stowell is the executive secretary of the advisory committee of the Hall of Nations.

Among the boxholders were the Minister of Siam and Mme. Rajamaitri, Mrs. John R. Williams, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Mrs. Lawrence V. Benet, Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Karl Fenning and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, who turned her box over to a group of students from George Washington University.

At the Ball of Nations last night were, left to right, Mrs. Melvin Hazen, wife of the District Commissioner; Mrs. Edgar Morris, wife of the president of the Washington Board of Trade; Mrs. Hampton Fullmer, wife of Representative Fullmer, of South Carolina, and his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Reed, of Detroit, Mich.

Ambassador and Mme. Bonnet Entertain Visiting Midshipmen

The Ambassador of France and Mme. Bonnet yesterday afternoon, immediately upon their return from a short stay in Florida, entertained at an informal tea dance for officers and midshipmen of the French naval training ship Jeanne d'Arc.

They received in the drawing room of the embassy. Dancing was in the large salon adjoining and the guests were served in the dining room. Many members of the young Navy set, who were present at the party given last Thursday by the Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. William D. Leahy, were there.

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, also was present, as were Mrs. George Pettingill, wearing a yellow linen collar and flower on her black taffeta suit; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter S. Anderson, who knew Capt. Latham, commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, and Mme. Latham in London; Mrs. Adolphus Andrews—Rear Admiral Andrews is in Florida—Commander and Mrs. Roscoe E. Schuirmann, Capt. and Mrs. Royal E. Ingersoll, Capt. and Mrs. Stephen C. Rowan, accompanied by their daughter; Capt. and Mrs. John R. Beardall, with their daughter, Miss Edith Beardall, and Commander and Mrs. Wallace Lind.

Mrs. Gerald Linke and her sister, Mrs. R. B. Buchanan, were among those who came toward the end of the afternoon. Miss Carolyn Chantry and Miss Catherine Du Bois were dancing and chatting with the midshipmen and officers of the training ship.

Mme. Charpentier, bride of the new second secretary of the French embassy, was assisting the hostess, as were other wives of members of the embassy staff, among them Mme. Sable, Mme. Lucet, Mme. Lombard and Mme. Saint. Mme. Charpentier was one of the most attractive of the girls on the dance floor, wearing a white blouse with a black velvet skirt, and a peaked black hat on her fair, curly hair.

Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Bradley, of the British Embassy; the Naval Attache of the Italian Embassy and Donna Bianca Cugia, the Naval Attache of the German Embassy, Rear Admiral Witthoeft-Emden; Senora de Althaus, wife of the Naval Attache of the Peruvian Embassy; the Air Attache of Chile and Senora de Puga, who are entertaining today; Miss Yolanda de Maudit, and Capt. and Mrs. William D. Brereton, with their daughters, also were among the guests.

Minister of Honduras and Wife Feted by Dr., Senora Caceres

The Minister of Honduras and Senora de Lozano, who are leaving shortly for a trip to their homeland, were guests of honor for whom the First Secretary of the Legation, Dr. Julian R. Caceres, who will be the charge d'affaires of the legation during the Minister's absence, and Senora de Caceres entertained at a dinner party last evening at the Shoreham.

Other guests were the Minister of El Salvador and Senora de Castro, the Minister of Costa Rica and Senora de Castro Beeche, the former Minister of Nicaragua and Senora de De Bayle; Dr. and Mrs. William S. O'Donnell, Mrs. Louis Schapiro, Mr. Mark Schapiro, the Secretary of the El Salvador Legation, Mr. Pena Valle; Dr. Robert S. McGrath, Senorita Conchita Gonzalez and Senorita Elena Carias.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Harry H. Woodring, has returned from a visit to Florida. Last evening he and Mrs. Woodring had as their guests at the performance of "Lohengrin" in Baltimore the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mme. Troyanovsky.

Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given in the patio of the Carlton Hotel today by the Overseas Writers.

The officers of the Overseas Writers are: Mr. Carroll Kenworthy, president; Mr. Phelps Adams, secretary, and Mr. Paul Wooten, treasurer.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Richmond have closed their home on R street and will sail the latter part of the week from New York for England, where they will remain until autumn.

Club Women Are Hostesses At Luncheon

Mrs. Tilman B. Parks Entertains Political Study Club Board.

Several members of the Congressional Club entertained yesterday at the Monday luncheon and bridge given at the clubhouse.

Mrs. Tilman B. Parks, was hostess to 24 members of the executive tive board of the Political Study Club, of which she is president. They included Mrs. Lloyd Biddle, president of the District Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. P. Lee Hodges, Mrs. Philip B. Matz, Dr. Ella Sales, Mrs. Z. D. Blackistone, Mrs. Lane Schofield, Mrs. Warren J. Haines, Mrs. Needham C. Turnage, Mrs. Lloyd A. Morrison, Mrs. Walter J. Hayes, Mrs. William Francis Keohan, Mrs. Frank Morrison, Mrs. Edward Campbell Shields, Mrs. Cabot Stevens, Mrs. George Oliver Gillingham, Mrs. Byron M. Coon, Mrs. William J. McGee, Mrs. Frank M. Shortall, Mrs. Wallace Streater, Mrs. William O. Boss, Mrs. Joseph F. Randall, Mrs. Mary Ford Adams and Mrs. Elma R. Saul.

The guests were seated at small tables. Little Easter rabbits were the favors at each place.

Mrs. Paul H. Maloney, wife of Representative Maloney, of Louisiana, also entertained at the third in a series of parties she is giving at the bridge-luncheons. Her guests were Mrs. John H. Overton, Mrs. Lacy C. Zapf, Mrs. Robert Connor, Mrs. Harry Fulton, Mrs. Benjamin Hill, Mrs. William H. Dietrich, Mrs. James A. Meeks, Mrs. Herbert Drane, Mrs. W. T. Durfee, Mrs. Frank Crowther, Mrs. Alfred L. Bulwinkle, Mrs. Shotard Eustis, Mrs. R. Ewing Thomason, Mrs. Overton Brooks, Miss Lucille Le Court, Mrs. Fred Vinson, Mrs. Harllee Branch, Mrs. Paul Brown and Mrs. Edward C. Eicher.

Other hostesses were Mrs. Harry Englebright, who had 25 guests, Mrs. Riley J. Wilson, who was hostess to a party of ten, and Mrs. William N. Roach, who entertained one table.

'State of Union' Lecture Topic

Miss Janet Richards Will Discuss Foreign Relations.

Miss Janet Richards, tomorrow morning at her closing talk for this season on "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," will give a general review of the "State of the Union," including our outstanding domestic problems. The talk is at the Sulgrave Club at 11 o'clock.

Our foreign relations and the present political situation in Europe—in its bearing upon a future war or a constructive peace—will also be received, with special mention of the new nonaggression pact between Yugoslavia and Italy (Prince Paul and Mussolini) and the predicted abatement of friction in the Adriatic. A large European map will be used. A short book review will close the lecture.

Jolliffes and 2 Daughters Are Visiting in Capital

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Jolliffe and their daughters, Jane and Julia, are at the Shoreham for a week's visit, having come from their home in Larchmont, N. Y., for the Easter holidays. They formerly lived in Chevy Chase, and the latter part of next week they will visit there as guests of Mrs. Howard S. Paine, and later, with Mrs. Jolliffe's sister, Mrs. R. E. Dunning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jolliffe will leave May 1 on a year's trip abroad.

THE MERRY WHIRL

By Marylyn.

When Johnnie Roosevelt called up the White House the other evening and was chatting with his mother about this coming weekend when he will be here with the Hasty Pudding cast from Harvard, some mention was made of a luncheon Sunday. Mrs. Roosevelt, trying to get things straight, asked her son whether he had made any plans about the luncheon——. Said son John, "Oh, yes, I've asked them." Whereupon the First Lady inquired as to how many there would be and the reply was "Oh, I don't know exactly, about 40, I imagine."

* * * *

We have at last had some word from the Davies in Moscow. Emlen Knight Davies is taking lessons in Russian every day and (something which has us groping for our hat to lift it high) has reached the point where she can really converse at the formal dinner parties. At a recent one she kept two guests from Japan quite enthralled with her table-talk, all in Russian. In addition to this she is keeping on with her writing. Not so long ago she had the thrill of not only bundling two of her poems off to a prominent magazine, but in the return mail received, not the usual blue slip, but a most complimentary letter, and what's more, a check!

* * * *

Dorothy Lee Ward is one person who really seems to enjoy life. Now, after having had a marvelous season in Florida (she says so herself) she has gone to Nassau for a few days, making the trip by plane. In a few more days or so she will be packing up and setting sail for England and the coronation.

* * * *

Mobey Dick, frisky little wirehaired terrier that belongs to Hazel Edgar, can hardly believe his eyes these days. There is a strange and interesting newcomer at his home. It is about two and a half feet high, is white, fuzzy and has long ears. On its head reposes a halo hat, its frock is of lavender organdy, and to complete its ensemble it wears boots and mitts. This bunny, given to Hazel by Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, is causing its new owner no end of puzzlement as to just where she can put it to keep it out of the dog's way.

* * * *

Little Sharon Ferguson, 6-year-old daughter of Representative and Mrs. Phil Ferguson, who live at Wardman Park, has more energy and imagination than any two other tots her size. Scooting through one of the wings of the hotel she met someone who asked what she did with herself on these flying trips of hers indoors. Dimpling up at her questioner she replied—"I'm looking for danger!" She's quite a little ring-leader out there, swings the highest in the swings and can outrun anyone else in her clique.

* * * *

Peggy Mary Whiteley, one of the season's debutantes, is among the college students who are spending Easter at school instead of at home on vacation. She attends Rollins College, in Florida, which closes early in June because of the warm weather and therefore continues classes through what is a holiday period elsewhere. Therefore Peggy Mary is having invitations to Easter parties the younger set is enjoying here relayed to her in Florida by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Whiteley.

Dance Planned For Delegates

Banquet Also to Be Given Tomorrow for Student Members.

A banquet and dance will be given tomorrow night at the Shoreham Hotel for delegates attending the National Intercollegiate Fying Club conference which opened its sessions last night at the National Aeronautical Association's headquarters.

Mrs. Kenneth Holland, of Washington, the former Miss Mary Kimball, of Lexington, Mass., is in charge of arrangements for the banquet. She was president of the Flying Club at Smith College in 1934-35 and her sister, Miss Margaret Kimball was one of the first women fliers to hold a commercial pilot's license.

Among the 34 clubs represented will be the Harvard Flying Club, that of Lake Erie College, Ohio State University and probably Minnesota University, in all of which there are women members. The Lafayette Hotel is headquarters for the conference.

The new Director of Air Commerce and Mrs. Fred D. Fagg will be among those present at the banquet. Mr. Fagg will speak as will Mr. Grover Loening, pioneer in aviation, who will present the Loening trophy to the club which has accomplished most during the year. Other speakers will be Mr. Glenn L. Martin, of Baltimore, president of the Martin Aircraft Co., and Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, Chief of lighter-Than-Aircraft, U. S. N.

Honored at Dinner.

Miss Margaret Crockett, whose marriage to Mr. William K. Milhollen, jr., of this city, will ake place in May, was entertained Saturday by Mrs. S. J. McMichael, jr., Mrs. Jack Thomas and Miss Nan Crockett at a dinner party at Green Top, near Berryville, Va.

Miss duPont Picks June 30 For Wedding

Will Become the Bride of Mr. Roosevelt in Wilmington, Del.

Attendants at Ceremony Not Yet Announced by Principals.

June 30 has been selected by Miss Ethel du Pont as the date of her marriage to Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr. The ceremony will be performed in picturesque Christ Church, in Wilmington, Del., founded by the du Ponts a century ago. It will be in the afternoon, with a reception following at Owl's Nest, the estate of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene du Pont, at Greenville, Del.

The engagement of the son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss du Pont was announced last November.

They have not yet announced the wedding attendants, but it is understood that some of the ushers will be members of the Harvard crew. Mr. Roosevelt is entertaining in New York Saturday evening for his ushers, which gave rise to the rumor that the marriage was to take place before June. Mrs. Roosevelt, however, at her press conference yesterday, explained that no change had been made in the date—the reason for the early party was the fact that the members of the crew would soon be in training, which would temporarily eliminate such functions for them.

Kanes Give Party For Mrs. Cooke

Entertain for Visitor Who Is Sailing for England.

Maj. and Mrs. Norman Kane last evening entertained at a farewell party for Mrs. Frances King Cooke, of Chicago, who has been in Washington for the winter and is sailing aboard the Queen Mary for the coronation.

Mrs. Basil Toutorsky assisted the hostess and guest of honor in receiving. Mrs. Kane, who is well known as an artist, has just completed a picture of Mrs. Toutorsky in a costume of here native Mexico.

Among the guests were also Lieut. Toutorsky, Mrs. Mattie Wyatt Porter, Miss Muriel Austin, Miss Suzanne Mullett, Miss Bobbie Kerr, Mrs. Vinnie Wilson, Miss Lucy Howard, the Rev. Alexander Zolotovsky, Baron Gregory Zietseff, Mr. Frazier Maurice, Mr. James T. Parker, Mr. A. Olsen, Mr. Ernest May, Mr. James Logan Hopkins, Mr. William Sterrett and Miss Elizabeth R. Lewis.

Miss Carol Baer and Miss Joan Kaufman were hostesses at a supper dance last evening, at the Woodmont Country Club.

Walter Johnstons Visiting Capital

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Johnston, of New York, with their daughter, Miss Margot Johnston, are at the Wardman Park Hotel while in Washington for a spring vacation.

Mrs. Leo Schoenthal, Mrs. Louis Levy and Mrs. O. Wolf are spending some time in Florida.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Delafield Rands have had with them their daughter, Miss Frances Rands, who is returning to New York today for the reopening of the operetta "Frederika," in which she has a part.

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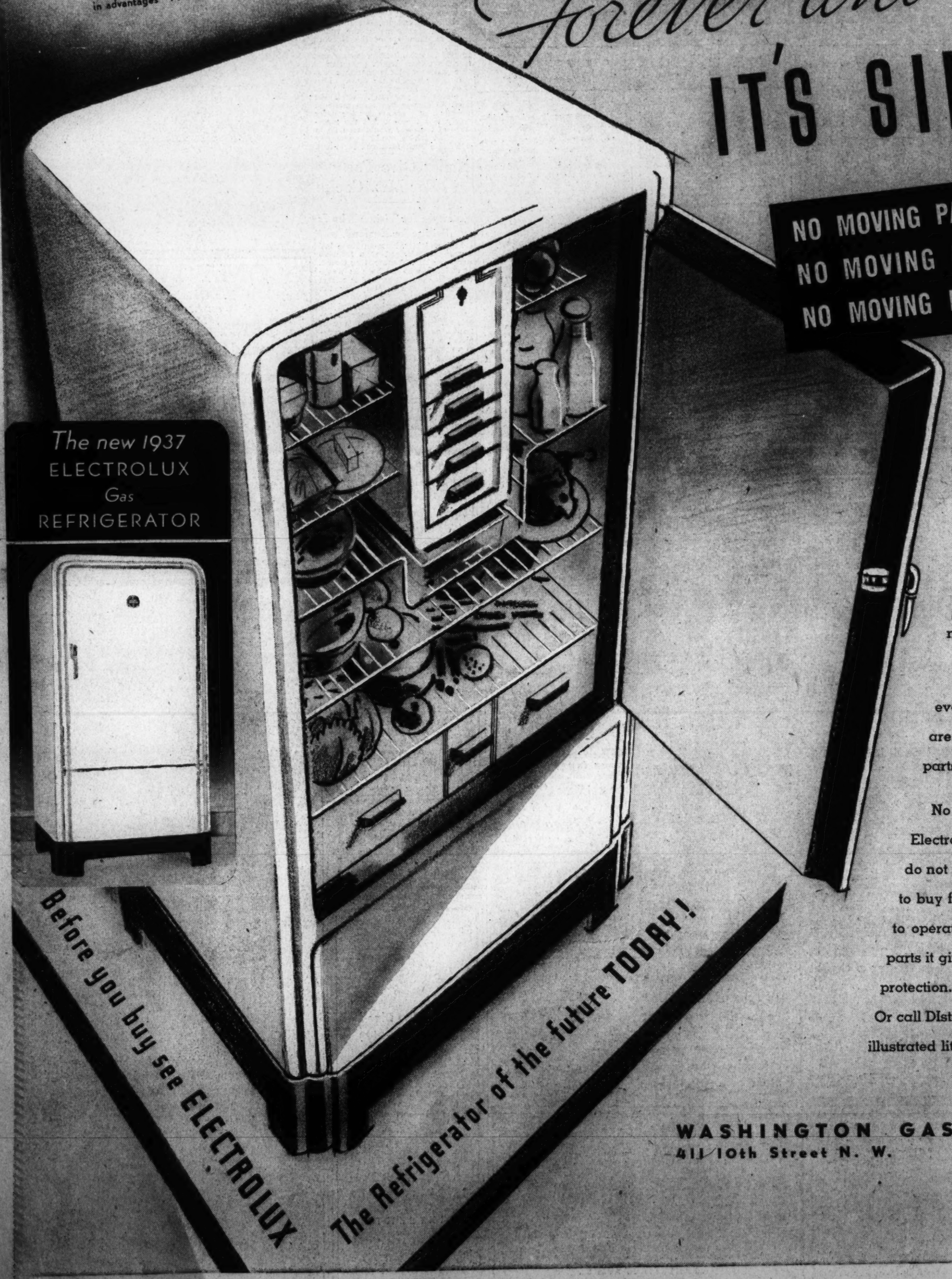

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★★★★ X WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1937 17

Bob Burns Says

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By Bob Burns.

Only sympathetic people should be given positions of authority. There ain't nothin' more comfortin' than a word of kindness at the right time.

I had a sympathetic uncle down home who was a judge. One time his duty compelled him to sentence a man to 99 years in the State penitentiary. The man looked at my uncle and, with a quiver in his voice, said, "I'll never live long enough to do it."

My uncle brushed back a tear from his eye and looked at the man and says, "Well, don't let that worry you, Brother; you jest do as much of it as you can."

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THE FEDERAL DIARY

Reg. U. S. Patent Office.

By Scott Hart.

Coveted Constitution.

This is nothing new—but certainly the sadness that touches a man's heart as he stands by an empty shrine is always a matter for the public's attention . . . In current instance, the man by the empty shrine is Archavist R. D. W. Connor . . . The shrine is a vault in the Archives Building, a ponderous affair built to house the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence . . . It has huge portals and air-proof glass cases; it is, perhaps, as fine a shrine as there is . . .

It has everything but the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence . . . That's what makes the archivist sad, for there's little point in presiding over an empty shrine—it's sad to reflect that here's a really first rate shrine with no shrine material in it; it's the sort of thing that finally would wear down a man, just such a thing as having a beautiful cocktail shaker around the house with never any cocktail in it . . .

Undoubtedly, the archivist wants the Constitution and Declaration for his shrine . . . But so does Congressional Librarian Herbert Putnam, who now keeps the Constitution and Declaration in his library . . . In the library these powerful relics, pregnant with the early flavor of the Nation, attract thousands of tourists . . . They reflect that here is the Declaration that men were willing to hang individually or collectively for; and here is the Constitution that men, nowadays, are eager to amend, or leave alone, but without any especial willingness literally to be hanged for their convictions . . .

Two employes of the Department of Agriculture will hear goodbys from fellow workers tomorrow. . . . They are James A. Bowles, a junior laborer in the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has served the Government for 30 years and 3 months. . . . He is now 65 years of age. Samuel Becks, junior laborer in the Bureau of Animal Industry, leaves after 19 years and 8 months of service. He also is 65 years of age. . . . Seth C. Brady, an assistant clerk in the Bureau of Forest Service, was accorded a disability claim last month after 23 years and 4 months of service. . . . His age is 41.

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Discussion of resolutions to be presented by various locals to the national convention at Springfield, Ill., next fall will be chief business at the regular forum meeting of the District of Columbia Federation of Federal Employes Unions, N. F. F. E., at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening in the hall at 710 Fourteenth street northwest. . . . Dr. J. Franklin Meyer, of the Bureau of Standards, will preside.

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John W. Studebaker, United States Commission of Education, announces that W. L. Creasy, instructor in vocational agriculture at the Woodlawn, Va., High School, has been awarded the title of master teacher of vocational agriculture of the South for the year 1936. . . . This is the third time, says the commissioner, that a Virginia teacher has received the honor. . . . It is awarded annually to the vocational agriculture teacher of the South who, in the judges' opinion, has done the most outstanding work of the year.

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While Representative Howard W. Smith, of Virginia, is busy with his duties on the House Rules Committee, it may interest him to know that his brother, W. Worth Smith, of Louisa and Richmond, Va., was the first to meet the State's rules in qualifying for candidacy for the office of attorney general of Virginia . . . Incidentally, Worth Smith once served on the rules committee of the Virginia Senate.

• • • •

Grant Bruce, a principal clerk in the Forest Service of the Agriculture Department, retires on Thursday after a career with the Government that dates back to 1901 . . . His fellow employes have presented him a comfortable chair and other tokens . . . Beginning work with the Forestry Division in 1901, his permanent status came a year later . . . For years he held the job of keeping the Forest Service atlases up to date; and it is recalled that when he began in the service, the forest reserves that became the national forests comprised a little over 46,000,000 acres . . . Today the 156 national forests contain 170,000,000 acres.

For the first time since its organization in 1916, the National Association of County Agricultural Agents will meet in Washington . . . The time is the week beginning June 7 . . . The meeting will be devoted entirely to a tour of Government departments and to brief addresses by the department heads . . . The association's regular business meetings are held annually in Chicago . . . Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of Agriculture's Extension Service, has appointed Dr. Fred C. Meier, of the Extension Service, to assist in the program.

Fear Termed Prime Factor In All Wars

O'Mahoney Stresses Part Catholic Court Can Play for Peace.

Fear through all the ages has been the principal cause of war, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, told 300 ecclesiastical dignitaries, governmental officials, educators and other guests who attended the international dinner of the Catholic Association for International Peace, held last night at the Mayflower.

"Peace will be achieved among nations, as among men, when we shall have developed a willingness to recognize the spiritual integrity of all nations and of all men," he continued.

"This, it seems to me, is an objective to which Catholics can with special energy and conviction devote themselves. It is an objective to which Americans can likewise with special energy and conviction devote themselves, for the democratic ideal is the foundation of both the Catholic religion and of the American Republic."

Stressing that tolerance instead of intolerance, faith instead of fear, must be the basis for the only world peace that can endure, Senator O'Mahoney pointed out that "Peace cannot be imposed, it must be willed. It cannot proceed from any super-state, whether that superstate be a powerful empire or a league of states, which does not derive its authority from the free will of free peoples."

Opportunity Great.

Never was the task of the peacemaker greater or more necessary than it is at this hour, the speaker went on. "Never was the opportunity greater, for never before did the peoples of the world more accurately comprehend the dangers of war. It is no idle use of words to say that the human race might not be able to survive another world war."

Millions of young men and women see no hope in the old order and become ready instruments of dictatorial states which destroy the very basis of democracy, of individuality and of religion in a frantic effort to create some form of economic stability, he said. "In this turmoil civilization faces the most critical challenge with which it has yet been confronted. Religion and democracy are the answers to this challenge—if the human race is capable of utilizing them. Not upon fear for what we may lose, but upon faith in what we can give to mankind, will peace be established."

Dr. Michael Francis Doyle, of Philadelphia, who was a member of the President's commission to Buenos Aires, presided at the dinner, and introduced both Senator O'Mahoney and the other speaker, Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, of Bryn Mawr College, Pa., who talked on "Our Responsibility for World Peace."

Issues Emphasized.

Emphasizing the issues at stake in preserving peace, Dr. Fenwick pointed out ways and means that all citizens—Catholic and Protestant—can make reality of the peace ideal.

As president of the Catholic Association for International Peace, Dr. Fenwick presided at the three round-table parleys that marked the opening of the eleventh conference of the association yesterday. He stressed at the first meeting that the conference is dedicated to the proposition that peace be sought "because of its essential goodness, not because war brings death, or for any other materialistic reason."

Giving a brief background for each subject developed in the three round-table discussions, Dr. Fenwick then introduced the chairman of each section who directed the program at the morning session and at the two sessions in the afternoon. Dr. Kathleen Murphy, of the faculty of Fordham University, New York, advocated "a world society to end this constrant bickering and bloodshed among nations," and pointed out some of the obstacles to be overcome in attaining this goal. She participated in the discussion on the "Moral Foundation of a World Society," directed by the Rev. Charles C. Miltner, of Notre Dame University.

First Good Held Peace.

"The natural end of the state is to work for the good of its people and the first good is peace," the Rev. Philip Reilly, of Providence (R. I.) College, said, as he continued the discussion. "Man seeks society in the family, the tribe and the state; but he must not forget his own good in paying homage to the state. Aritostle and Aquinas, two consummate geniuses on political philosophy, deemed it intellectually imperative to score extremes in statecraft, because they were first and foremost concerned with fundamental concepts of human nature and natural moral law as it really is, and not as wishful and wistful thinking would have them be."

Directing the discussion of "Social Relations in a World Society," Dr. Elizabeth M. Lynskey, Hunter College, New York City, mentioned the moral, social, economic and political problems involved in achieving a better world order. She listed education, health, control of the narcotic trade and religious organization as four lines of endeavor that have thus far brought nations closer together and established bonds of understanding between them.

Soft-voiced and smiling, the Rev. Mother M. Lawrence, of Rosemont (Pa.) College, gave one of the most impressive addresses of the day as she continued the discussion and pointed out the danger of overemphasis on patriotism. "The Catholic Church is older than any, or all, national attitudes," she said, adding, however, that despite the odds, much progress had been made toward international understanding in recent years. "We are learning at last that we are our brothers' keepers," she went on. "And we are awakening to the value of discussing the problem in a conference such as this—a meeting that 25 years ago would have been impossible."

Episcopal Churches of Washington Conduct Annual Election of Officers and Vestrymen

Col. McClellan Chosen Senior Warden at St. John's.

The annual Easter Monday election of officers and vestrymen by Episcopal churches in and near Washington were held yesterday.

At St. John's Church, Sixteenth and H streets northwest, Col. George B. McClellan was elected senior warden. Judge J. Harry Covington was named junior warden.

Vestrymen elected includes: Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Alanson B. Houghton, Charles S. Hamlin, Rear Admiral Horatio G. Gillmor, Edward S. Hull, David E. Finley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Owen J. Roberts and Marcy L. Sperry. Admiral Gillmor also was elected register. The American Security & Trust Co. was made treasurer of the church.

The Rev. James F. Madison was elected superintendent of the church schools. Delegates to the convention of the church, held here May 12, include Col. McClellan, Admiral Gillmor and Capt. D. C. Bingham, U. S. N. Alternates, also elected yesterday, are Capt. John R. Eddie, U. S. N., Harry L. Grant and James S. Taylor.

St. Margaret's.

New officers elected at St. Margaret's Church, Connecticut avenue and Bancroft place:

LeRoy Tuttle, senior warden; Capt. E. J. Dorn, junior warden; Harry K. Boss, treasurer; George W. Littlehales, registrar; vestrymen, Lincoln Green, Capt. Dorn, C. B. Keferstein, William R. Benham, Mr. Tuttle, Charles H. LeFevre, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Mr. Boss and Dr. Edmund Barry. Clerical delegates to convention, the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, D. D. Lay delegates to convention, Mr. Boss, alternate, Mr. Littlehales.

St. Alban's Parish.

Senior warden, Peter Bisset; junior warden, P. B. Fletcher; treasurer, William M. Bousal; register, John Brewer; vestrymen, C. A. Ammann, William L. Browning, Dr. William E. Clark, G. B. Craighall, Victor B. Deyber, James E. Eckloff, Lloyd B. Wilson and Edward M. Weeks; delegates, Dr. W. S. Bowen, J. A. Grimes; alternates, Maj. Gen. Andrew Hero, Thomas E. Ferguson.

Grace Episcopal Church.

William H. Mattoon, senior warden; John L. Hart, junior warden; M. R. Latimer, treasurer; George S. Stephens, register; James B. Price, William W. Carney, Frank A. Walker, Roy Rudderforth, Carl A. Cheseldine and Hamilton Kendrick, vestrymen; delegates to convention, John L. Hart, delegate, and William H. Mattoon, alternate.

Transfiguration.

Senior warden, Norman E. Ryon; junior warden, Ulysses Butler; treasurer, Matthew L. Rue; register, Roland Jefferson; vestrymen, Herman J. Galloway, John G. Staack, Mrs. Lucy B. Neale, Reuben Ford, Ernest T. Walker; delegate, Herman J. Galloway; alternate, John G. Staack.

St. Mark's.

Senior warden, Joseph H. Wheat; junior warden, David W. Gall; vestrymen, Henry P. Blair, Charles L. Hutchinson, Hull P. Estabrook, Sherman W. Prasle, Morris E. Marlow, David E. McCoy, E. Taylor Papson and John N. Robertson.

Church of the Ascension.

Senior warden, Frederick S. Tyler; junior warden, Bruce Baird; register, Jesse C. Watts; treasurer, Robert B. Riley, jr.; vestrymen, Frederick H. Barclay, Jesse C. Watts, Robert B. Riley, jr., George B. Wells, Roane A. Clary, Chauncey G. Parker, jr., John E. Carpenter, Walter T. Hurdle; delegate, Frederick S. Tyler; alternate, Bruce Baird.

All Souls Memorial.

Louis S. Greene, senior warden; Dion S. Birney, junior warden; Richard A. Ford, registrar; Arthur P. Miller, treasurer; Clifford H. Bangs, John W. Burke, John B. Hyde, W. Chaplin Huntington, William P. MacCracken, jr., George C. Pegram, C. H. Pope and H. C. Whitehurst, vestrymen; Hugh T. Nelson, delegate to convention, and Dion S. Birney, alternate.

Christ Church.

Senior warden, Frederic W. Duvall; junior warden, Richard Marshall; registrar, Henry E. Matthews, jr.; treasurer, H. Owen Thompson; vestrymen, Ernest F. Mechlin, H. Owen Thompson, Basil D. Bolster, F. Worthington Dorsey, Roger M. Stuart, Louis Mackall, jr., L. L. Reeves and Henry S. Matthews, jr.

St. Paul's Rock Creek Parish.

Charles W. Miller, senior warden; I. Jones Parker, junior warden; J. Fred Parsons, registrar; Claude L. Perkins, treasurer; Lewis T. Miller, William M. Gude, James K. Kerr, C. F. Brown, J. Fred Parsons, D. P. Simpson, George L. Evans, Mrs. Mary Lamond White, vestrymen; C. W. Miller and Mrs. Mary Lamond White, delegates; C. S. Brown and George L. Evans, alternates.

All Saints, Chevy Chase, Md.

Arthur Ilsley and Addison H. Bowie, wardens; J. E. Moran, treasurer; Z. D. Blackstone, Julian Richards, Ward T. Bower, Robert J. Potbury, Lester G. Wilson, F. Irwin Ray, William M. Steuart and Harold Goiterer, vestrymen; Thomas E. Robertson, delegate; Clyde D. Garrett, alternate.

Christ Church, of Rockville.

Senior warden, Washington Hicks; junior warden, Judge Thomas M. Anderson; registrar, Walter A. Williams; treasurer, William H. Baden; delegate, Edward L. Stock; alternate, Arthur Thompson; vestrymen, Albert M. Bouic, F. L. Leisear, Julian Whiting, F. M. McGraw, Dr. James Alexander Lyon and P. Bache Abert.

St. Paul's, Twenty-Third Street.

H. L. Rust, senior warden; George B. Hooker, junior warden; H. L. Rust, George B. Hocker, T. H. Talaifero, William B. Sinnott, Wales H. Jack, Henry W. Starr, H. M. Meacham and L. D. Munroe, vestrymen.

St. John's Norwood Parish.

Harry D. Amiss, Edwin G. Ballinger, J. C. Bensing, Robert D. Hagner, Thomas D. Lewis, F. Eliot Middleton, E. Windsor Offutt, R. Hanson Weightman, vestrymen.

St. John's, Georgetown.

George L. Nicolson, senior warden; Henry W. Offutt, junior warden; William M. Beall, registrar; Godwin Ordway, treasurer; delegate, Gorwin Ordway; alternate, John W. Chambers; vestrymen, George Nicolson, Henry W. Offutt, Clarence Phelps Dodge, Edmund M. Talcott, J. Bernard Wyckoff, John W. Chambers, William M. Beall.

St. Luke's.

Col. West A. Hamilton, senior warden; Henry L. Dixon, junior warden; vestrymen, James P. Bourke, Ralph Qualls, G. T. Brooke, Z. F. Ramsaur, Mrs. Maude C. Rycraw, Mrs. Isadore A. Letcher, Dr. Virginia R. Washington and William A. Lee; Mr. Rourke, treasurer; Mrs. Rycraw, register; delegate to convention, Col. Hamilton; alternate, Mr. Ramsaur.

Emmanuel Church.

James Larsen, senior warden; Paul Green, junior warden; A. M. Stone, registrar; Virgil Costello, treasurer; C. W. Wallace, Mr. Costello, Mr. Larsen, Mr. Stone, Quentin Clark, Lee Wolfe, Norman Stinchcomb and Mr. Green, vestrymen; delegate to convention, Mr. Green; alternate, Mr. Wolfe.

St. Peter's, Poolesville.

W. W. Poole, senior warden; Lawrence Price, junior warden; Sidney Thompson, treasurer; George B. Remsburg, registrar; Joseph B. Tyles, Athur G. Elgin, William E. Williams, Malcolm White, George R. Remsburg, Notley Davis, John Davis, Sidney Thompson, vestrymen.

Grace Church, Georgetown.

Senior Warden, Fulton Lewis; junior warden, Carl Baumann; registrar, William A. Mattice; treasurer, Miss Sara Wheatley; delegate, Fulton Lewis; alternate, William A. Mattice; vestrymen, Arthur Bremner, Charles F. Huntington, Francis Rackey, William A. Mattice, Miss Sara Wheatley, Miss Phebe Ross, Mrs. Rose Mitchell and Arthur Miller.

Grace Church, Woodside.

Senior warden, Frank Fidler; junior warden, George G. Getty; treasurer, Charles T. Barber; registrar, Henry H. Waples; delegate, Henry H. Waples; alternate, Frank S. Pohanka; vestrymen, Blair Lee, Enos C. Keys, Francis A. Blundon, Leo L. Graeves, Frank S. Pohanka, Charles T. Barber, Henry H. Waples and U. L. Buckingham.

Pinkney Memorial, Brattsville, Md.

Senior warden, Elgin Noack; junior warden, John R. Burton; vestrymen, S. Marvin Peach, Harry A. Boswell, Ernest Gasch, Noble L. Owings, G. Hodges Carr, Stanleigh Jenkins, Charles G. Lamhardt, Harry R. Hall.

St. Philip's, Laurel, Md.

Senior warden, Edwin Marchant; junior warden, Eugene Sagle; treasurer and registrar, Wilbur Sagle; vestrymen, G. W. S. Musgrave, W. E. Beall, John Stanley, John Biggar, P. T. G. Melbourne, Charles Bechtold, Charles E. Little, Vinton D. Cocker; delegate, P. G. Melbourne; alternate, John Bigger.

St. Mary's, Twenty-third and G Sts.

S. E. Compton, senior warden; J. E. Brown, junior warden; Leon Turner, registrar; Miss Julia Davis, treasurer; Mrs. Rosanna Dutch, A. W. Latimer, Dr. W. J. Pinkard, Fred Hundley, Sidney Washington, W. A. Tinner, vestrymen; Mrs. Mattie Shippen, delegate; Mrs. Edna Pinkard, alternate.

Church of the Ascension, Silver Spring.

Senior warden, William B. Perry; junior warden, Charles Leisear; registrar, George Werner; treasurer, Lloyd Clark; delegate, William Nixon; alternate, William B. Perry; vestrymen, William Nixon, George Warner, Roland Davies, Junian Cate, Clement Evans, John Compton, Louis Kummel and Dan Bowie.

Christ Church, Kensington.

Senior warden, Walter S. Pratt, jr.; junior warden, James E. Malcomb; registrar, Lewis T. Boynton; vestrymen, Alfred B. Hastings, Henry M. Milburn, George W. Ashworth, Welles Meriam, Dr. J. Wilkins Cooch, Edward Northrop, Dr. George F. Ashworth, jr., and Charles Henderson.

St. Barnabas, Leland, Md.

Senior warden and treasurer, W. Seton Belt; junior warden, Forrest Bowie; registrar, Thomas E. Berry; vestrymen, James Hamilton, sr., James Parker, W. Beall Bowie, Charles E. Berry, James Hamilton, jr., William Dean; delegate, Thomas E. Berry; alternate, James Parker.

Trinity, Marlboro, Md.

Senior warden, John H. Traband; junior warden, William S. Hill; registrar, Senator Lansdale G. Sasscer; vestrymen, T. Van Clagett, Dr. Reverdy Sasscer, Hal B. Clagett, William T. Davis, Charles C. Marbury.

Epiphany Parish.

(Epiphany Church, Forestville, and Christ Church, Clinton, Md.)

Senior warden, Pinkney King; junior warden, Warren Mullikin; treasurer (Epiphany Church), Miss Ruby Farr, (Christ Church) J. F. Dent; registrar, George Walter Bunch; vestrymen, Edward L. Allen, C. Norris Hartman, William E. Suit, Henry Walter, Raymond Schultz, Guy Schultz, A. P. Lund, J. F. Dent; delegate, Arthur C. Balser; alternate, Mrs. Clara Vallandingham.

St. Agnes.

Senior warden, Ira G. Bloomer; junior warden, Dr. Ralph D. Lillie; treasurer, Ira G. Bloomer; registrar, Harry L. Hauser; Ira G. Bloomer, Dr. Ralph D. Lillie, Charles R. Van Horn, Benjamin S. Gillott, sr., David G. Fletcher, E. Guy Donaldson, Charles F. Mullen and Harry L. Hauser, vestrymen; delegate, Byron S. Adams; alternate, Harry L. Poynton.

King Georges Parish.

(St. Barnabas, Oxon Hill and St. John's, Broad Creek, Md.)

Senior warden, George F. Von Ostermann; junior warden, J. Owen Kerby; registrar and treasurer, George M. Kerby; treasurer (St. Barnabas), George Von Ostermann; (St. John's), James T. R. Edelin; vestrymen, George M. Kerby, Austin L. Adams, James T. R. Edelin, John A. Russell, Stanley Pumphrey, Miss Katy V. Grimes, Arthur B. Richardson, Eugene Latimer; delegate, Mrs. Edgar J. Thorne; alternate, Miss Katy Grimes.

Addison Parish.

Senior warden, Henry Chaney; junior warden, Bernard Collins; registrar, R. J. Chaney; treasurer, E. W. Brown; delegate, W. S. Collins; alternate, Ralph Morrow; vestrymen, E. W. Brown, B. F. Brown, C. M. Mace, Harry Maloney, George Effinger, John Wagner, R. J. Chaney and Russell M. Brown.

St. Stephen and the Incarnation.

Senior warden, J. C. Williams; junior warden, E. S. Riggs; A. C. Houghton, registrar; treasurer, Lynch Luquer; vestrymen, W. E. Richardson, Mr. Houghton, Edward S. Dawson, John M. McGrew, J. S. McCathran, Mr. Luquer, T. S. Scrivener and Donald Glew.

Congress Heights Episcopal Church.

Senior warden, James W. Blaine; junior warden, Elmer S. Hayes; registrar, Alfred E. Davidson; treasurer, Francis A. Davidson; delegate, Mrs. Henry Diedrich; alternate, C. H. Selby; vestrymen, Robert Shepherd, Charles M. Padgett, Francis A. Davidson, C. H. Selby, W. W. Lynch, Richard R. Cranford, Harry K. Welsbrod and R. D. Porter.

St. Paul's Parish.

(St. Paul's Church, Baden and St. Mary's Church, Aquasco, Md.)

Senior warden, W. W. Wilson; junior warden, R. E. Young; treasurer, Dr. Harry M. Bowen; registrar, J. Roy Baden; vestrymen, W. S. Young, J. Amos Davis, A. D. Jones, Henry Compton, E. C. Trueman, Kenneth G. Wilson; delegate, Kenneth Wilson; alternate, E. C. Trueman.

St. Andrew's Chapel, College Park, Md.

Treasurer, Dr. W. T. L. Tallaferro; vestrymen, E. R. Conner, Dr. A. O. Etienne, Dr. W. B. Kemp, Dr. H. J. Patterson, S. B. Shaw, S. S. Steinberg, Dr. T. B. Symons, Dr. W. T. L. Tallaferro.

Zion Parish.

(St. John's Church, Beltsville and St. Mark's Church, Fairland, Md.)

Senior warden and registrar, H. G. Emack; junior warden, treasurer and delegate, Richard Breaden; vestrymen, J. S. Jones, E. E. Emerson, Willard J. Marlowe, Gen. E. T. Connally (also alternate delegate), William McCeney, Joseph Chaney.

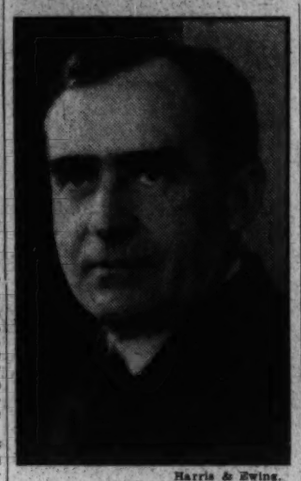
A. C. Bono Funeral Will Be Tomorrow

Funeral services for Alvin C. Bond, 52, who died Sunday, will be held at 10 a. m. tomorrow in the home, 4327 Fourth street northwest. Burial will be in Ivy Hill Cemetery, Laurel, Md.

Mr. Bond, who served the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for 26 years, was when he retired in 1936 chief clerk of the building supplies and motor equipment department.

He started with the company in 1910 as a clerk in the plant department. He was made chief clerk of the maintenance department in 1920, the chief supply clerk in 1923.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Helen Clary Bond; a daughter, Beverly Bond; his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Bond, of Laurel, Md.; three sisters, Mrs. J. W. Dunn, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Andrew Schuttinger, of Melba, N. Y., and Mrs. Douglas C. Kenly, of Detroit, and a brother, Carl F. Bond, of Washington.



Harris & Ewing.

REAR ADMIRAL GRAYSON.

Rev. James F. Madison Named Superintendent of Church Schools.

House Enacts 4 Measures For District

U. S. Charter Proposal for Southeastern U. Is Debated.

Four District bills were passed in rapid-fire order yesterday by the House, with debate occurring only on one.

The measures, all of which now go to the Senate, are as follows:

To prevent blindness among infants.

To legalize bowling on Sundays after 2 p. m.

To provide alterantive methods of prosecution for violations of rules of the joint board of the District Commissioners and the Public Utilities Commission.

To authorize the issuance of a Federal charter to Southeastern University, associated with the Y. M. C. A.

Only the latter minor bill aroused any objection, and that was directed against the principle of issuing Federal charters to local educational institutions.

Michener Objects.

Representative Michener (Republican), of Michigan, who on the previous District day assailed the House District Committee for failing to report bills properly, assailed the practice.

He stated that the House Judiciary Committee had discontinued the practice of approving similar requests and that local schools now appeal to the District Committee.

There are two reasons, he said, why the practice has grown up: First, a Federal charter gives a school prestige, and second, there is no agency to supervise the use of a Federal charter.

Representatives Randolph (Democrat), of West Virginia, and McCormack (Democrat), of Massachusetts, defended the bill.

Other Bills Unopposed.

The measure which sets up machinery for the application of prophylactic treatment to new-born children was passed without discussion, although spokesmen for the Christian Science Church had sponsored an amendment to exempt faith healers from certain of the requirements.

The purpose of the bill relating to the joint board is to authorize the dual agency to enforce its regulations either by civil action to recover a penalty of $200 or in the Police Court. Only the latter recourse is now available in some instances.

The regulations affected chiefly are those relating to operation of taxicabs.

Eleven bowling alleys will be affected by the bill to permit them to operate on Sunday afternoons. The measure has been reported favorably by the Senate District Committee.

Hilaire Belloc Speaks Tonight on Chesterton

Hilaire Belloc, English author and lecturer, will talk at 8:30 p. m. today on "Chesterton and His England" at the Holy Trinity Theater, Thirty-sixth and O streets northwest. The lecture is sponsored by the Regina Guild of the Holy Trinity Parish.

Drawn together as converts to Catholicism, Chesterton and Belloc long carried on a theological fight with George Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells. Shaw and Wells labeled them "amateur theologians." They termed Shaw and Wells "amateur historians."

Lanahan Absolves Dent in Shooting

Jerry Lanahan, 21, of Oxon Hill, Md., yesterday exonerated Louis A. Dent, jr., a friend, when he signed a statement in connection with the shooting Saturday in which Lanahan was wounded critically.

The statement made Sunday was released by police. It said:

"Of my own volition, I desire to put in writing my statement to the police officers that I attempted to take my own life with my own gun, a .22-caliber, and that my friend, Louis A. Dent, jr., had nothing to do with it. (Jerry C. Lanahan.)"

Notice Posted Barring Union Talk at Willard

Surprise Exhibit Marks Testimony Before Labor Board.

Introduction of a surprise exhibit into evidence given before the National Labor Relations Board, dealing with the discharge of Mrs. Mabel Norman, former Willard Coffee Shop waitress, was the highlight in the final testimony heard yesterday.

The exhibit, which was introduced by Joseph Blum, regional attorney for the board, was a notice posted in the coffee shop last week, signed by Miss Evelyn Miller, manager. It stated: "Anyone discussing union activities in the coffee shop will be subject to instant dismissal."

Under questioning by government counsel, Harry P. Somerville, managing director of the Willard, denied he authorized the posting of the notice. He said it had been taken down when he was informed about it.

Somerville Only Witness.

Somerville was the only witness in the final day's hearings held before Trial Examiner Edwin S. Smith, board member. He denied he had discharged Mrs. Norman due to her testimony in a previous board case, giving as his reason her "insubordination."

Somerville denied he discriminated against union labor, emphatically stating that "no employe was penalized for joining if he or she did the job properly." He said that when repeated complaints were made to him during January about Mrs. Norman's conduct he took no action because he did not want to get involved in another board meeting. "Conditions became so bad, however," he said, "I made up my mind Mrs. Norman should be removed."

Waitress "Frantic."

The hearings closed after opposing counsels agreed to introduce a deposition by Miss Mamie Harlow into the record. Miss Harlow, Willard waitress, is at present in a sanitarium. Her present condition, defendant contends, was induced by Mrs. Norman's conduct. "Miss Norman drove Mamie Harlow frantic," Somerville testified.

Mrs. Norman, who served as shop steward for the Coffee Shop unit of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Alliance, was dismissed from the hotel February 28. On January 23 she had testified against the management in connection with the discharge of a union waiter, Webb.

Rep. Boylan Defends Plans For Shrine

Jefferson Memorial Site Meets Fine Arts Body Rules, He Says.

Representative John T. Boylan (Democrat), New York, chairman of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commmission, yesterday came to the defense of the site and the design chosen for the $3,000,000 monument.

Both the site in the Tidal Basin and the design of John Russell Pope have been under fire in recent weeks.

Taking up first the site selected, Boylan said the commission considered numerous proposed locations, and consulted constantly with representatives of the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

"With due recognition of the merits of other sites," he said, "the memorial commission finally decided unanimously for the site on the south side of the White House. It well fulfills governing principals laid down by the chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts in a statement presented at the first meeting of the memorial commission."

Regarding the architect and design, Boyland explained in part as follows:

"It was the opinion of the memorial commission, as of many highly placed in Washington, that the designer should be chosen by direct selection, as in the case of the Lincoln Memorial and many Government buildings in Washington. John Russell Pope, architect of the Scottish Rite Temple and the Archives Building, and designer of several distinguished memorials, was selected by the commission, and prepared many designs during a period of two years.

"The memorial commission gave due weight to suggestions that the memorial be devoted to a utilitarian purpose, which would doubtless also have involved the choice of a different site. It is the universal experience that in such memorials the utilitarian side soon dominates over the commemorative, even to the extent of completely effacing it. Moreover, as will be seen, Jefferson himself, approved the purely commemorative and monumental type.

"One may argue that the day for adoption of classical models is over, and that the harmony of classical characters in the buildings of Washington should be abandoned—but clearly the Jefferson Memorial is not the building with which to begin.

"The Jefferson Memorial Commission gave careful attention to the matter of costs, and worked with most detailed estimates. The direct cost of the Lincoln Memorial begun in 1910, was approximately three millions, estimated as equivalent to $5,200,000 today. Beside this, easily an equal sum was involved in developing the surroundings with park treatment, roads, water approach, etc. The cost of the Jefferson Memorial proper, with its foundations, including the whole area of its terraces, is estimated at $3,000,000. These figures have been confirmed by borings which show bed-rock at about 80 feet. Beyond this there will be filling and grading, planting, relocation of certain roads, etc., all of which has been planned for many years past and should not be charged to the memorial. Much of this work will be of the type familiar in unemployment projects and will create jobs for unskilled labor."

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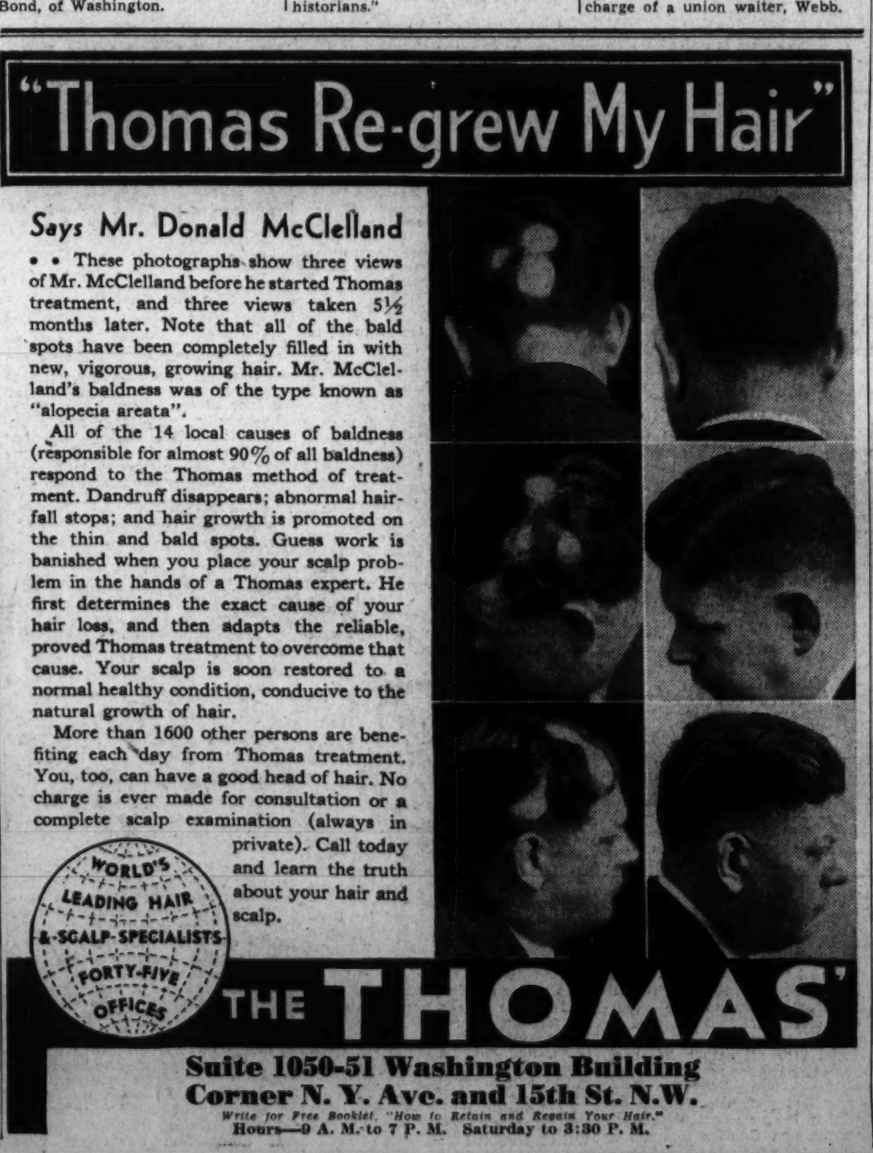
"Thomas Re-grew My Hair"
Says Mr. Donald McClelland
• • These photographs show three views of Mr. McClelland before he started Thomas treatment, and three views taken 5½ months later. Note that all of the bald spots have been completely filled in with new, vigorous, growing hair. Mr. McClelland's baldness was of the type known as "alopecia areata".
All of the 14 local causes of baldness (responsible for almost 90% of all baldness) respond to the Thomas method of treatment. Dandruff disappears; abnormal hair-fall stops; and hair growth is promoted on the thin and bald spots. Guess work is banished when you place your scalp problem in the hands of a Thomas expert. He first determines the exact cause of your hair loss, and then adapts the reliable, proved Thomas treatment to overcome that cause. Your scalp is soon restored to a normal healthy condition, conducive to the natural growth of hair.
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OPEN NITES

A Large House Laughs Lustily At New Comedy

'Hitch Your Wagon' Gets Hilarious Welcome at the Belasco.

By Nelson B. Bell.

"HITCH YOUR WAGON." Malcolm L. Pearson and Donald E. Baruch present a new comedy in three acts and nine scenes by Bernard C. Schoenfeld. Directed by Garson Kanin; settings by Watson Barratt. Reviewed, first time on any stage, in the Belasco Theater Monday night.

—THE CAST—

Donnelly	Mary I. Wickes
Jimmy the Orderly	Keenan Wynn
Matt Conroy	Joseph Sweeney
Rex Duncan	George Curzon
Miss Schwartz	Dennie Moore
Delivery Boy	William Tracy
Constantin Yox	Robert X. Williams
Mr. Wayne	Willis Claire
Taxi Driver	Gilmore James
Geneva	Ethel Purnello
Mr. Schwartz	Joseph Greenwald
Mel Kahn	Kenneth Roberts
Mrs. Schwartz	Dora Weissman
Miss Hunt	Millicent Grene
Dawson	George Hunter
Master of Ceremonies	Jamse G. Backus
Al	Robert Kellard
Pete	John Galedon
Speedy McLane	Frank Munn
Taxi Driver	Thomas Willard

Fashioned largely upon the theme and in the manner pursued by Twentieth Century-Fox in fabricating their hilarious screen fable of "Sing, Baby, Sing," in which Adolphe Menjou, Alice Faye and Ted Healy had themselves such a time, this amusing comedy concerns itself with the amatory adventures of a once-great actor, fallen into his cups and confined in the alcoholic ward of a great New York hospital.

Instead of forming the principal character in a series of long-distance chases, Rex Duncan, former classic actor and more recently an idol of the films, is visited by a shy little blonde idolator from Eighty-sixth street and, upon escaping from his "jailers," seeks asylum in her home, clad in blue silk pajamas, a brown overcoat, borrowed from his whisky agent, a crumpled brown fedora hat and carrying a violin, without a bow.

The complications that ensue when Camille Schwartz' stage-struck mother attempts to make a match between her daughter and the great Rex Duncan are for the most part fast and furious, although it must be said that at certain periods in the three acts and nine scenes they are seriously retarded by an attempt to introduce too great a variety of comic material.

May Recall Famous Case

It is probably inevitable that this farce will arouse further recrudescences of the famous Caliban and Ariel episode that occupied the front pages some months ago, but such claims of similarity, it seems to me, are less valid in this instance than in the case of "Sing, Baby, Sing." The entire action of "Hitch Your Wagon" takes place in New York. There are, however, frequent brief flashes in which telephone conversations between Broadway and Hollywood, and between interested parties in Manhattan, are indicated by cross-stage blackouts that could be shortened to the advantage of the closely-knit integrity of the major premise of the comedy. Certainly, the presentation of the benefit performance during which Rex runs out on his ostensible "leading lady" could be abridged to the immense benefit of the script.

Duncan, of course, eventually escapes from the clutches of the girl and her ambitious mama, but only after a series of encounters that sometimes get just a little rough, in a purely physical sense. The whole frivolous business is played in a lusty vein of broad burlesque of the more orderly sort and makes no false pretenses to subtlety or finesse.

The cast boasts few names to be found upon the roster of the first flight of American actors, but nevertheless acquits itself creditably. As a matter of fact, last night's was as smooth a first performance as one might be able to turn up in many months of theatergoing. There was no fumbling for lines and no serious stage waits, despite the obvious lagging of a few of the light cues in the telephone scenes.

Leads Are Agreeably Cast.

George Curzon and Dennie Moore are assigned to the roles of the fallen actor and his new infatuation and they play their parts understandingly and well, even if not with all of the spontaneity and fire that will come with greater familiarity with their roles. Joseph Greenwald gives an especially fine account of himself as Mr. Schwartz, the wholesale fur dealer, stuck with 5,000 sealskins by a burst of midsummer weather in November, and Dora Weissman manages to be satisfactorily annoying in the role of the wife and mother who will not take "No" for an answer, until circumstances compel it.

Joseph Sweeney, as Conroy, the theatrical agent; Robert X. Williams, in the role of the Yugoslavakian director, Constantin Yox, "half man and half humming-bird;" Ethel Purnella, a Negro actress, cast as Geneva, the maid; Kenneth Roberts, as Mel Kahn, the all-American, five-letter man, who finally becomes a screen star, and James G. Backus, as master of ceremonies at the benefit, easily led the supporting cast, which numbers many players.

There is a soundly comic idea in "Hitch Your Wagon" that will be emphasized when the play has been tightened up in its development by discreet deletions of redundant text. Last night's audience howled with laughter at frequent intervals.

The Messrs. Pearson, Baruch and Schoenfeld may have something here.

National

"THE GREAT WALTZ." Max Gordon presents the operetta in two acts and nine scenes with book by Moss Hart from the libretto of Dr. A. M. Willner, Heinz Reichert, Ernest Marischa, Carroll Garth and Desmond Carter, with music by Johann Strauss (father and son). Directed by Hassard Short. Reviewed Monday night, return engagement, at the National Theater by Mary Morris.

—THE CAST—

Greta	Gladys Clark
Ehsedor	Ralph Sanford
Leopold (Poldi)	John Early
Therese (Resi)	Lee Whitney
Johann Strauss, jr.	Guy Robertson
Augustine	Ruth Ryder
Lottie	Martha Pecina
Hans Heindrich	Ernest Taylor
Paul Heindrich	Harry Corfus
Countess Olga Baranskaja	Ruth Altman
Karl Hirsch	Stanley Harrison
Johann Strauss, sr.	Charles Romano
Katki Lanner	Vivien Fay
Dommayer	Solly Ward
Capt. Boris Androff	Earle MacVeigh
Dreschsler	Sam Mann
Marikof	Gordon Richards
Franz Ludwig	Sandra Lynde
Lieut. Carl Bock	Ward Tallman
Capt. Hal Frederick	Bob Gray
Lieut. Ferdinand Hofman	Albert Amato

As rich in color and movement as in ever-stirring Strauss music, "The Great Waltz" comes this second time to Washington as a sort of special Easter Week treat.

Nor is this reward to theatergoers diluted from its Manhattan high-test origins. Practically all of the original company and the two or three newcomers have done honor to this great musical success.

Thus Ruth Altman, New York society girl, in the role of Countess Olga, gave a beautifully polished performance that repeatedly elicited neat rounds of applause. The best compliment we can think of to tender Miss Altman is that no one not previously informed would have dreamed that she was a society recruit to the show world. She played like a trouper—and a good one.

While the long-standing triumph of "The Great Waltz" is keyed on the heart-striking and satisfying Strauss music, an equally strong factor is the showmanship displayed in big, flamboyant and almost circus-y dramatizing. There is that Vienna biergarten scene, when fireworks blaze behind the footlights. It's naive, that idea of thrilling a theater audience with fireworks, but it's very clever, too, in its thought both of novelty and of recalling those days when fireworks were a "new invention."

The "big stuff" o the last act, the cretaion of a monster ballroom before the very eyes of the audience, is another tour de force of showmanship. First comes the orchestra (swinging into the compelling rhythms of "The Blue Danube") in its normal position, then the picture and orchestra retreats into a perspective of crystalled chandeliers and tall columns and whirling waltzers. It's all rather immense.

It would be graceless not to mention that the same fine folk whom we saw last year are equally delightful in their current visit. Guy Robertson and Charles Romano as the junior and senior "Waltz King" Strausses, Lee Wihtney, as Resi; John Early, as Poldi, that mature cutey, and Gladys Clark, as Greta, are only a few of these splendid performers. And a special bouquet must be offered to all the little ballet dancers and premiere dansuese, Vivien Fay.

In case anybody has forgotten, "The Great Waltz" deals with the musically jealousy of the senior Strauss when confronted with his son's compositions. Cetrain romantic compliactions arise. But they arise still further in Strauss music. For which, thanks be.

Nelson B. Bell About The Show Shops

Phil Lampkin Will Observe His Sixth Anniversary As 'Guest' Conductor at Capitol Thursday, April 1

America's 'Youngest Fork-Handed Musical Director' Came to Washington for Single Week and Has Been Here Ever Since; 'Seventh Heaven' Supplants 'Personal Property' on Screen Next Week; Maxwell Anderson Again Honored by N. Y. Critics Circle; Blanche Yurka an Easter Visitor; Theater Gossip.

PHIL LAMPKIN will be 6 years old on Thursday.

That is to say, about the first of April, 1931, there came to the musical conductor's stand at the then Fox Theater a swarthy young fellow who swished his rattan from the port side and was introduced to the Washington public as "the youngest musical director in America". I believe he is still carrying that billing. Perhaps he still is entitled to it. At any rate, he is entitled to the six years that he will have rounded out on the podium of Loew's Capitol come Thursday.

BELL.

As one who has been dangling about the cathedrals of the celluloids, as our old friend, the late Samuel Lionel Rothafel, "Roxy," liked to call them, practically since their inception as the lowly "nickolodeons" of three or four decades ago, I always have marveled at Phil Lampkin's ability to revitalize time-worn overtures, medleys and pot-pourris that have been dismal "flops" under the batons of less dynamic and energetic leaders. Much of the flamboyant athleticism that Phil displays on the stand may mean nothing whatever in the matter of lending any new nuance or interpretative quirk to the selection that is being played, but it is superlative showmanship and has resulted in a greater percentage of hit offerings than any other orchestra director in a motion picture theater here ever has been able to muster.

Phil has seen many masters of ceremonies come and go; he has seen two Presidents occupy the White House; there have been all sorts of international complications, wars, holocausts and whatnot, but Master Lampkin goes placidly on at the top of his calling.

Lampkin was born some 32 years ago, whether in Russia or San Francisco doesn't matter. His parents were Russians who left their native land for America with a fortune in the millions, when they sailed, and landed in California penniless as a result of the revolution's destruction of the securities and currency by which their fortune was represented. Phil took up the study of music at the age of 7 and developed into one of the youngest trumpeters ever permitted to take his place in an orchestra pit.

He has been going great guns, as you might say, ever since. Among his closest friends are Abe Lyman, who was sort of a godfather to him in music, and Rudy Vallee, whom he visits frequently in New York.

This column extends its congratulations to a young fellow who may not be from the home town, but who certainly made good in the city.

And can that guy tell stories!

• • • •

By one of those eleventh-hour changes in bookings that the moguls of the picture industry seem able to devise on a moment's notice, "Personal Property," costarring Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor, will not be the next attraction at Loew's Capitol Theater for the week beginning this Friday. Instead, James Stewart and Simone Simon will occupy the screen in the new camera version of "Seventh Heaven," in which they will be seen in the roles that originally brought fame to Charlie Farrell and Janet Gaynor. In the supporting cast will be such able players as Jean Hersholt, John Qualen, who always has played as father of the "Quins" with Hersholt in the Dionne screen stories; Gale Sondergaard, John Beck, Mady Christians and numerous others. "Personal Property," of course, will come along at a later date.

• • • •

The committee recently chosen by the amateur and semiprofessional acting groups of the Capital to conduct the 1937 One-Act Play Tournament of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the Community Center Department, is headed by that admirable actor, Denis E. Connell, who will act as chairman of the committee, with Mrs. Elizabeth K. Peeples, director of the Community Center Department, as chairman ex-officio.

The committee which already has met and formulated the rules for the tournament next October, also includes Maud Howell Smith, one of the mainstays of Washington's resident drama; Bess Davis Schreiner, M. Forney Reese and F. G. Lyman.

Mrs. Peeples asks that all drama groups who are interested in receiving a copy of the 1937 rules at once send the names and addresses of their directors or group leaders to the Community Center Department, in order that copies of the rules and regulations may be supplied them promptly.

Those desiring to make personal application for the rules may do so at the Administration Building, Thirteenth and K streets northwest, on and after Monday, April 5.

• • • •

Blanche Yurka, distinguished actress of both stage and screen, who is an Easter visitor in Washington, last evening attended the dress rehearsal of the Civic Theater's production of "Girls in Uniform," under the joint direction of Constance Connor Brown and Day Tuttle, just back from the Coast. Miss Yurka is remembered for many fine portrayals on local stages and to the younger generation will be recalled as the revolutionist who did such a fine piece of work in support of Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities."

• • • •

The Drama Critics Circle of New York again has bestowed its highest honor upon Maxwell Anderson by denominating his play of "High Tor"—not seen in this city—as the best presented on Broadway this year. Mr. Anderson also has two other dramas enjoying hugely successful engagements in New York—"The Wingless Victory," which already has passed its 100th performance with Katharine Cornell in the stellar role of Oparre, and "The Masque of Kings."

Burgess Meredith, who is appearing with Peggy Ashcroft in "High Tor," by the way, is spending such hours as he has free from the theater in clearing his 40-acre farm in Rockland County, N. Y., near the mountain after which "High Tor" is named. Meredith's latest great adventure as a gentleman-farmer, so the informative Ray Henderson tells me, was the installation of a windmill to pump water for what he optimistically expects to be his summer crop. "Hope springs eternal, etc."

• • • •

Out of regard for an earlier local musical association, Jan Garber and his orchestra, providing the stage entertainment at the Earle Theater this week, tonight will adjourn to the Rainbow Room of the Hamilton Hotel after his last stage show to regale the customers with a complete program of dance tunes and specialties. The musical director at the Hamilton is Milton Davis, one of the Capital's ablest pianist-conductors, who with Jan years ago formed the Garber-Davis affiliation that purveyed dance music up and down the countryside with great success. It is memory of those ancient years that prompts Jan's generous gesture.

• • • •

None-of-My-Business Note.

What solicitous urchin outside the gates did you hire for a dime yesterday to get you into the egg-rolling at the White House.

Rent your spare room with a Post Classified Ad. Just call an Ad Writer, National 4200.

House Majority's Plea Forces Vote On Lynching Bill

By the United Press.

A majority of the House, rebelling against efforts of the Democratic leadership to sidetrack anti-lynching legislation, last night completed a petition which will force the issue to a vote on April 12.

The petition, sponsored by Representative Joseph A. Gavagan (Democrat), New York, requires that his anti-lynching bill be considered within seven legislative days under a rule limiting the general debate to six hours. Sixteen Representatives signed the petition today, making a total of 218 signatures, the number necessary to bring a measure to the floor without committee action.

A Romance That Was Barred!

In "Swing High, Swing Low," the new Paramount production with music, coming to the screen at the Warner Brothers' Earle Theater on Friday, the costellar roles are played by Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray, pictured above in a slightly amorous moment. Mr. MacMurray assumes a thick disguise at about this time in the picture and then toots a "hot" trumpet in an orchestra for contrast.

In Hollywood

With JIMMY FIDLER

HOLLYWOOD, March 30.

Memories that bless and burn: When the canyon, where now live many of our movie millionaires, was alive with wildcats, and Joel McCrea earned pin money trapping them. When Joan Crawford needed only one invitation to dance the Charleston, in any night club. When Charlie Chaplin received a traffic tag for stopping his Rolls Royce in the middle of an intersection to wipe his son's chocolate-smeared face. When Al Jolson won a year's free rent of Joseph Schenck's elegant apartment by playing one game of pinochle for "double or nothing."

CHAPLIN.

When a studio press agent looked at photographs of Greta Garbo in shorts and said, "Her legs are bad but use the picture anyway, because she'll never get anywhere in this business." When Cecil B. De Mille put his feet in the waste basket to keep them dry while the stableman washed the carriage in the other half of C. B.'s first Hollywood office.

When Carl Laemmle, sr., gave a job to a second cousin, only to have his first cousin opine, "He's going pretty far afield for his talent."

When Sue Carol, unable to decide which of two men she loved, asked her friends for advice, received it—and next day took up with an entirely new boy-friend. When Mary Pickford actually received 14,360 fan letters in one week, and hired auditors to check it so she could lay claim to an official record (which still stands).

When a cameraman protested to producer Howard Hughes about "waste of film" and Hughes impatiently ordered him to set his camera on a open lot, point it skyward, and grind until told to stop. The lensman was at it three hours, and in those days cranking was done by hand.

While memory's clock is turned back, let me tell the story of Colleen Moore's historic dinner. Two hours before guests were to arrive her servants quit cold. With no time to spare, Colleen telephoned an employment agency and cried for aid.

Came the dinner; the guests surrounded the board. As the last echo of soup-sipping died away, the pantry door swung wide to admit the new butler. And what a picture he made as he staggered into view with six salad plates strung along his arm! The rest of the dinner was served with equal gusto.

When the guests had departed, Miss Moore crashed the kitchen. "What do you me-e-ean," she screamed, "disgracing me by serving six salads at a time?"

The butler grinned apologetically. "I'm sorry, ma'as, he said, "but your plates are new to me. It won't be no long time before I can handle 10 at once!" The chap's only previous experience had been in a railway station restaurant.

This mention of servants reminds me of the reason Gloria Stuart made her last trip to Honolulu. The actress had two employes who had been with her so long she had become attached to them. They in turn had grown careless, and when repeated warnings did no good, Gloria decided she must get rid of them.

She lacked courage to fire them outright, so she told them she was going to Honolulu for three months and would have no need for household servants.

They crossed her. They said, "That's fine, Miss Stuart. We need a rest, and when you come back, we'll be waitin'."

And Gloria had to go to Hawaii to make good her word.

Contract Bridge

By Mrs. Ely Culbertson.

The Ruff That Failed.

As I have pointed out time and again in this column, an opening lead is not sacred, and should not be returned automatically, without good and sufficient reason by the partner of the leader. But this is a generality. My main reason for advancing it is to destroy "woodenness." On specific cases the opening lead is tantamount to a command. Today's hand falls into that category.

North, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.
N-S 30 part-score.

	♠ 8 4 ♡ 9 5 ◇ A K 10 8 6 3 ♣ A 10 8	
♠ 7 6 ♡ J 8 4 3 2 ◇ 2 ♣ J 6 5 4 3	North West East South	♠ A Q 2 ♡ A Q 10 6 ◇ Q 9 5 4 ♣ K Q
	♠ K J 10 9 5 3 ♡ K 7 ◇ J 7 ♣ 9 7 2	

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Dble.	3 ♠	Pass
Pass	Dble.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West opened the deuce of diamonds, sensibly deciding that the best chance for defeating the contract lay in a second-round ruff. Dummy's King won the trick, and a trump was led through East. East's embarrassing trump holding impelled him to put up the Ace. West, accepting this as a sign that his partner was alert to the situation and had pounced on the first trump lead in order to return a diamond while he (West) still had a trump, felt a surge of relief—the hoped for diamond ruff was as good as home. To his horror, however, East, with an air of the greatest confidence—exactly as though he knew what he was doing—laid down the club King. Dummy's Ace won, and a second spade lead followed, declarer finessing against the Queen. The latter card was picked up with the King. A heart play toward the King then gave declarer his ninth and fulfilling trick.

West, normally a very pleasant player, icily asked his partner what interpretation he had made of the deuce of diamonds opening lead—"Had he thought that it was from four diamonds?" he asked sarcastically.

East wore an air of righteousness about him like a sable coat as he answered that "of course he had known it was a singleton diamond but that it would have been ridiculous for him to have returned the lead, thus giving up complete control of the diamond suit." To that portentous observation poor West could find no adequate answer, and settled back in gloomy resignation.

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Mrs. Martha Jones Rites Are Tonight

Mrs. Martha Taylor Jones died unexpectedly Sunday at the home of her sister Mrs. George L. Fox, of Linden, Md., shortly after she had returned from morning church services at Grace Episcopal Church Woodside. She was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Jones was the widow of Stokley W. Jones. She had been living in Linden for 20 years.

Besides Mrs. Fox, she is survived by two other sisters, Miss Elizabeth L. Taylor and Mrs. Caroline Kimball, both of Philadelphia.

Funeral services will be held today at 8 p. m. at Grace Episcopal Church, the Rev. Richard Aselford officiating. Burial will be in Philadelphia.

The Post's New Yorker

By LEONARD LYONS

New York, March 29.

THE NEW YORK Drama Critics Circle, meeting in secret session, made its second annual award for the best American play of the season. Ten ballots were taken before the winner was decided. "High Tor" finally was voted the best play. Maxwell Anderson, who wrote "High Tor," won the Critics Circle prize last season also, with "Winterset" . . . Runner-up in this year's voting was the Group Theater's anti-war play, "Johnny Johnson."

• • • •

EASTER NOTE: A deal just consummated by Sherman Billingsley calls for his purchasing the complete egg output of the chickens belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Walker. The eggs will be served in the Stork Club.

• • • •

THE EDITORS of the conservative New York Times were shocked Wednesday when they exited from the Times Annex and were given handbills calling upon the employes "to strike for better working conditions." The handbills were signed "The Communist Party Unit of the New York Times!"

• • • •

A deal now pending calls for Stuart Erwin to take over the Jack Benny show for the summer season.

• • • •

DENNIS KING, who portrays Goethe in "Frederika," is inserting ad libs . . . In greeting Ernest Truex, after a long absence, King is supposed to say: "You haven't changed a bit." To which Truex replies: "Well, my hair is thinner" . . . Instead, King ad libbed: "You haven't grown a bit" . . . To which the diminutive Truex returned: "No—I guess I'm settling" . . . This change will remain in the script.

• • • •

The veteran Sophie Tucker, even with her 30 years of the theater, radio and night-club experience, shed three pounds on the first day of her screening "Broadway Melody" for M-G-M.

• • • •

LAST NIGHT'S rumors were that New York may see "The Great Waltz" once more this spring, and that the theater would be the New Amsterdam . . . The magazine folders are amusing themselves with page 70 of Esquire . . . Helen Gleason will be guest-starred on the General Motors program April 11 . . . Ed Wynn was shocked to learn of the settlement of the Woolworth sit-down strike. He had intended using the gag: "I found a million-dollar baby sitting down in a 5 and 10 cent store."

• • • •

SAM JAFFEE is more determined now to have a new regime governing Equity. He still is angry at the present Administration as a result of Sam's having been barred from the nominating room for 40 minutes before he finally was permitted to enter.

• • • •

DICK HIMBER'S Coffee Club broadcasts over WOR have met with such approval that the program is moving to the larger networks . . . Goodman Ace, the inveterate racetrack devotee, is grateful now that his income is in the upper brackets. Before his radio program clicked, Ace now confesses, he was living from horse to horse . . . Harry Delmar, the agent, who for years has been insisting that vaudeville will come back, is in Poughkeepsie now—doing a vaudeville turn.

• • • •

THREE SCENARISTS cornered Sam Goldwyn last week and compelled him to listen to their pleas for an increase in salary. Their demands were exorbitant, and Goldwyn rejected their suggestions in definite terms . . . "Listen, Mr. Goldwyn," the spokesman for the trio stated, "you're unfair to us" . . . "Unfair to you?" the producer replied. "Who do you think you are—Organized Labor?"

• • • •

THERE are so many exits and entrances at the Manhattan Opera House, where "The Eternal Road" is playing, that gate-crashers are having a field day at each performance.

• • • •

THE RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL is reproducing the Potomac at cherry-blossom time for its new EASTER show. The setting is complete—even to the extent of a view of the Capitol.

• • • •

Mario is still puzzled as to why Margie Hart, the strip-teaser, quit his Mirador revue. "I'm just tired," she explained. "Taking your clothes off six times a day is no cinch!" . . . A Bensonhurst school teacher who discovered that one of her pupils had B. O., wrote to his parents, suggesting more frequent bathing. The lad returned the note the next morning. Across it the parent had penciled: "Learn him—don't smell him."

Film Table

Palace—"Maytime," at 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45 and 9:25 a. m.

Earle — "King and the Chorus Girl," at 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 12:45, 3:35, 6:25 and 9:05 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"Quality Street," at 11:51 a. m., 1:51, 3:51, 5:51, 7:51 and 9:51 p. m. "March of Time," at 11:31 a. m., 1:31, 3:31, 5:31, 7:31 and 9:31 p. m.

Loew's Capitol—"A Family Affair," at 10:15 a. m., 12:35, 2:55, 5:15, 7:50 and 10:15 p. m. Stage shows at 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:50 and 9:10 p. m.

Metroplitan — "No Man of Her Own," at 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40 and 9:40 p. m.

Columbia — "Last of Mrs. Cheyney," at 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35 and 9:45 p. m.

Rialto—"Stand Up and Cheer," at 11:04 a. m., 1:24, 3:44, 6:04 and 8:32 p. m. "Ambassador Bill," at 12:19, 12:39, 4:59, 7:27 and 9:55 p. m.

LittleTheater—"Escape Me Never," at 11:33 a. m., 1:31, 3:34, 5:37, 7:40 and 9:44 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Newsreel and Shorts, at 10 and 11:15 a. m., 12:30, 1:45, 3, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8, 9:15 and 10:45 p.m.

Trivoli—"When You're in Love," at 1:45, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30 and 9:35 p. m.

Ambassador — "King and the Chorus Girl," at 2, 3:55, 5:50, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.

Uptown—"Lloyd's of London," at 2:25, 4:45, 7:05 and 9:30 p. m.

Clipper Plane Starts Final Leg of Flight

Pago Pago, American Samoa, March 29 (AP).—The "Pan American Clipper," with a crew of seven, took off at 9:03 a. m. (Pacific standard time) today for Auckland, New Zealand, to explore a new airline route across the south seas from California.

Commissioners Hint Opposition to Retirement Bill

The District Commissioners yesterday intimated opposition to a bill designed to permit judges of the Municipal, Police and Juvenile courts to retire after 12 years' service on pensions.

Although instructed by the Budget Bureau to make no commitments on the bill, the Commissioners in a letter to the House District Committee explained "this legislation is in the nature of private relief."

They added that, while Government employes are required to make regular contributions to the retirement fund, the bill makes no provision for similar contributions by the judges.

The measure would give the judges one-third pay upon retirement after 60 years of age and one-half pay if they remained past 65 years of age, in each instance after 12 years on the bench.

Sell your house with a Post Classified Ad. Just phone National 4200.

AMUSEMENTS

NATIONAL TONIGHT 8:30 SHARP! MATS. TOMORROW AND SAT. AT 2:30
MAX GORDON presents the **** Musical Play Production Conceived & Directed by HASSARD SHORT
The GREAT WALTZ
Same Brilliant Cast and Gorgeous Production as Last Season. Now Presented at These New Low Prices.
Eves., 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 & $2.75. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20 (inc. tax).

Starts SUNDAY NIGHT APRIL 4TH at 8:30
SEAT SALE Starts THURSDAY
Pearl Buck's PRIZE WINNING NOVEL WITH THE 1936 ACADEMY AWARD WINNERS TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME.
THE GOOD EARTH
PAUL Muni Rainer LUISE
MATS., 55c, 83c, $1.10
EVES., 55c, 83c, $1.10, $1.65 (INCLUDING TAX)
ALL SEATS RESERVED • TWICE DAILY 2:30 - 8:30
NATIONAL

Loew's CAPITOL F-A-T 14TH
NOW
Glorious . . . uproarious . . .
"A FAMILY AFFAIR"
with LIONEL BARRYMORE
OSSLIA PARKER • ERIC LINDEN
STAGE GALA INDOOR CIRCUS
A thrilling carnival for the whole family

Loew's PALACE F-A-T 13TH
NOW
Unforgettable . . . !
Jeanette MacDonald
Nelson EDDY
in "MAYTIME"

Loew's COLUMBIA F-A-T 12TH
Joan CRAWFORD • Wm. POWELL
Robt. MONTGOMERY in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney"
25c to 5:30 Nights, 25c • 40c

BELASCO Opposite White House
TONIGHT
"Hitch Your Wagon"
Matinee—Thurs. & Sat.
Popular Prices—Phone NA. 0149

GAYETY BURLESK
NOW PLAYING
AL (HIMSELF) GOLDEN AND HIS ALL NEW SHOW
WITH
MAX COLEMAN AND HARRY BENTLEY
ADDED FEATURE
DIANA (TITIAN TOP) LOGAN
IRELAND'S RAVISHING BEAUTY

TRANS-LUX 14th & H Sts., N.W.
Films of Headline News
Travel, Sport, Comedy
Cont. 10 A.M. to Midnight
Programs Change Friday
Admission (All Hours) 25c

TODAY'S Neighborhood MOVIES
(NEW) CIRCLE 2105 Pa. Ave. Phone West 0058
Errol Flynn, Anita Louise, "GREEN LIGHT." Comedies.
DUMBARTON 1343 Wisconsin Ave.
Mae West in "GO WEST YOUNG MAN."
FAIRLAWN ANACOSTIA, D. C.
Ann Dvork in "RACING LADY." Comedy—Sport Reel.
SECO 8244 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring, Md.
Shirley Temple in "STOWAWAY."
STATE-BETHESDA 6970 Wisc. Ave. Bethesda, Md.
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young in "LOVE IS NEWS." News—Cartoon—Comedy.
FALLS CHURCH, VA.
STATE NO PARKING WORRIES LEE
Tyronne Power, Freddie Bartholomew in "LLOYDS OF LONDON." | Ray Milland in "BULLDOG DRUMMOND ESCAPES."
TAKOMA 4th and Butternut Sts. No Parking Troubles
Bobby Breen in "RAINBOW ON THE RIVER." Arthur Treacher, "THANK YOU JEEVES."
WILSON Opp. Colonial Village Arlington, Va.
Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Tyrone Power in "LOVE IS NEWS"
HIPPODROME K Near 9th Today
Marlene Dietrich, "Garden of Allah." March of Time.
CAMEO MT. RAINIER, MD. Today Only
Barbara Stanwyck—Banjo On My Knee.
ARCADE Hyattsville, Md. Today
Shirley Temple in "STOWAWAY."
RICHMOND ALEXANDRIA, VA. Today
Loretta Young in "Love Is News."
JESSE THEATER 18th & Irving Sts. N.E.
Kay Francis, Ian Hunter, "STOLEN HOLIDAY."
SYLVAN 1st and R. I. Ave. N.W.
Greta Garbo, Robert Taylor, "CAMILLE."
PALM THEATER DEL. RAY, VA.
Kay Francis, Ian Hunter in "STOLEN HOLIDAY."
BERNHEIMER'S Direction Sidney Lust

AMUSEMENTS

Warner Bros. EARLE
LAST 3 DAYS
FERNAND GRAVET
In Warner Bros.—Mervyn LeRoy's
"KING & CHORUS GIRL"
with JOAN BLONDELL
On Stage
JAN GARBER & ORCH.
Coming Friday
CAROLE LOMBARD ☆ FRED Mac MURRAY
In Paramount's Drama
"SWING HIGH, SWING LOW"
—On Stage—
BERT GRANOFF & Others
25c to 1 P. M.

NATIONAL SYMPHONY
HANS KINDLER-Conductor
Constitution Hall Tomorrow 4:45 P. M.
FINAL GALA CONCERT with
PERCY GRAINGER
Celebrated Pianist-Composer
In a program including Cesar Franck's Symphonic Variations and Liszt's Hungarian Fantasy (both works for piano and orchestra), and works by Bach, Moussorgsky.
Tickets: 50c to $2.50 on sale at box office, Julius Garfinckel & Co. Store, Na. 7750. Before concert at Constitution Hall, Me. 2661. C. C. Cappel, Manager.

METROPOLITAN
LAST 3 DAYS
CLARK GABLE ☆ CAROLE LOMBARD
In Paramount's
"NO MAN OF HER OWN"
Brought Back By Popular Demand
Coming Friday
CHESTER MORRIS
Exposes Loan Shark Racket in
"I PROMISE TO PAY"
A Columbia Picture with
LEO CARRILLO ☆ HELEN MACK
MAT. 25c-EVE. 25c & 40c

RKO NOW KEITH'S
KATHARINE HEPBURN and FRANCHOT TONE in
IN J. M. BARRIE'S
"QUALITY STREET"
AND... the NEW issue of "The MARCH of TIME"
Coming...
CHARLES BOYER
JEAN ARTHUR in
"HISTORY is MADE at NIGHT"

TIBBETT
NEXT SAT. AFT.—3 P. M.
Famous American Baritone of Metropolitan Opera Assn.
IN PERSON! IN RECITAL!
Constitution Hall, 18th & C.
Professional Exc., Mar. 31. Seats: Mrs. Dorsey's, 1300 G.

RIALTO 9th St. ABOVE F. OPENS 10:30 A.M.
WILL ROGERS
IN
"AMBASSADOR BILL"
and Excerpts from
"STAND UP AND CHEER"
Shirley Temple - Warner Baxter

LITTLE THEATER 9th ST. ABOVE F
WE BRING BACK THE BIG ONES
Elsa Maxwell presents
BERGNER
in ESCAPE ME NEVER

Nats Make Most of 4 Hits to Win From Montreal Club, 4 to 2

Foes Are Shut Out After First-Frame Drive on DeShong

51 Cash Customers Watch Pitchers Hold Royals to Five Hits; DeShong Yields Three Safeties and Cascarella Gives Up Two.

By Shirley Povich.
A Staff Correspondent.

Orlando, Fla., March 29.—The Nats climbed to new heights today in full view of 51 cash customers sprinkled in Tinker Field's rickety wooden grandstand. In a battle billed as for the Orlando City championship, they turned back Rabbit Maranville's Montreal Royals, 4 to 2, to reign supreme in the town both clubs use as training headquarters.

Proceeding on the logical and oft-tried theory that if the Washingtons are to be beaten left-handed pitchers will do it, Maranville sent three southpaws to the post today, and with gratifying results. They held the Nats to four well scattered hits, but here and there along the way they neglected to get the ball over the plate, and this negligence cost the International Leaguers the ball game and the title.

Meanwhile, Bucky Harris had no complaints to make of his own pitching. The Royals opened as if to pin back the ears of Jimmy DeShong and wound up by getting only five hits off the eminent clotheshorse and Joe Cascarella, who relieved DeShong in the sixth inning.

DeShong opened the game by pitching a single to Sammy Bell and a double to Ben Sankey. It looked like Freddie Sington might get the two-bagger and Bell only reached third, but Gus Dugas, the old Nat, scored him on a grounder to Buddy Myer and DeShong obligingly wild-pitched Sankey home and Montreal was off to a 2-to-0 lead.

This was a margin short lived. Marvin Duke, the first of Maranville's three southpaws, opened no more impressively than DeShong and walked Ben Chapman. After Buddy Lewis popped out, Joe Kuhel looped a fluke single to left and Sington rammed a single to center, scoring Chapman and sending Kuhel to third, from where he scored while Johnny Stone was forcing Sington.

The 2-2 tie existed until the fifth inning, when Duke bowed out. It was DeShong himself who started the manufacture of what proved the game-winning run by singling through the box and galloping to second on a wild pitch. Shortstop Sankey proved a big help by letting Chapman's grounder go through his

Continued on Page 21, Column 7.

Orlando Champs

Montreal.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Bell, 2b	3	1	1	2	5	0
Sankey, ss	4	1	1	4	3	1
Dugas, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Dunlap, cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Harris, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Cobb, 1b	4	0	0	14	0	0
Jeffries, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	0
Chandler, c	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kies, c	2	0	0	0	0	0
Duke, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kaddis, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smythe, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	5	24	10	1

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Chapman, cf	1	1	0	3	0	0
Lewis, 3b	4	0	0	2	4	0
Kuhel, 1b	4	1	1	15	0	0
Sington, rf	4	0	1	1	0	1
Stone, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Travis, ss	3	1	0	0	3	0
Myer, 2b	3	0	1	1	3	0
Hogan, c	2	0	0	2	0	0
Crompton, c	2	0	0	2	0	0
DeShong, p	1	1	1	0	1	0
Cascarella, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	4	4	27	11	1

Montreal ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
WASHINGTON .... 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 x—4

Runs batted in—Sington, Stone, Dugas, Kuhel, Chapman. Two-base hits—Bell, Sankey, Harris, Dunlap. Double plays—Sankey to Bell to Cobb. Left on bases—Montreal, 5; Washington, 7. First base on balls—Off Duke, 3; off Kaddis, 4; off Cascarella, 2. Struck out—By DeShong, 1; by Cascarella, 2. Hits—Off DeShong, 3 in 5 innings; off Cascarella, 2 in 4 innings off Duke, 3 in 5 innings; off Kaddis, 0 in 2-3 innings; off Smythe, 1 in 3 1-3 innings. Wild pitch—DeShong. 1; Duke, 1. Winning pitcher—DeShong. Losing pitcher—Duke. Umpires—Kolls and Buck Newsom. Time of game—One hour 45 minutes.

Dodgers Bow, Bees Subdue Cardinals, 4-2

Yankees to Prune Squad; Greenberg Back in Form; Cronin Stars.

By the United Press

Sebring, Fla., March 29.—The Newark Bears of the International League snapped the five-game winning streak of the Brooklyn Dodgers, their longest in two years, with a 5-3 victory today.

Three successive singles gave the Bears their first run in the opening inning, but the Dodgers came back and tied the score in the second when Roy Henshaw, the Brooklyn starting pitcher, singled and scored Babe Phelps from second.

An error by Johnny Hudson, rookie shortstop, and four successive hits counted three more tallies for the Bears in the third and two singles and two walks scored their final run in the fourth.

Max Butcher finished the game for the Dodgers and allowed but one safety in the last four innings. Al Piechota and Marius Russo divided the Bears' pitching and allowed ten hits. Piechota yielded four safeties in the opening five innnigs.

Bees Beat Cards, 4-2.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Pitcher Jim Turner homered in the eighth inning and gave the Boston Bees a 4-2 win over the St. Louis Cardinals today. It was the Cards' ninth loss in 13 starts.

Lon Warneke and Vic Frasier were the starting pitchers for the Cards and Bees, respectively, and each allowed two runs. Mike Ryba took over the Redbirds' hurling in the sixth and was charged with the loss.

Yanks to Prune Squad.

The Yankees took a busman's holiday and watched the Bees beat the Cardinals, the team selected by many to play the Yanks in the World Series. The New Yorkers

Continued on Page 21, Column 2.

Cavaliers Beat Dartmouth, 7-5, In First Game

Virginia's 5 Runs in First 2 Innnings Clinch Hard Fought Contest.

Charlottesville, Va., March 29.—Virginia's nine opened the season by defeating Dartmouth here today, 7 to 5, in a hard-fought contest.

Capt. Bud Abbitt, of the Cavaiers, was effective for seven innings, but weakened at the start of the eighth and gave way to Pinder, who checked the New Hampshire ads, after they had pushed over three runs. In the final frame Pinder retired Tesreau and Viens on strikes.

Virginia registered five runs in the first two frames. Ayres drew a pass at the start of the second innmg, advanced to second on a sacrifice and counted on ReDavid's single to center, which got away from Casey. On a squeeze play, ReDavid scored and two more runs were added when Male drove a liner over Casey's head in centerfield.

Virginia played a faultles fielding game, the feature being Edmunds' running catch of Casey's long fly to deep eftfield. Male had aperfect day at bat.

Dartm'th.	AB	H	O	A	Virginia.	AB	H	O	A
Hanna, lf	3	1	2	1	Male, 2b	3	3	2	3
Kicsak, ss	3	2	1	2	Nistad, 1b	3	0	12	0
McLeish, 2b	3	1	1	1	Edm'nds, cf	4	0	2	0
Casey, cf	4	0	3	0	Sare'nt, 3b	3	0	2	4
Longley, rf	4	0	1	0	Todd, ss	3	1	1	4
Loveday, rf	1	0	0	0	Ayres, rf	2	0	1	0
Jenkins, 3b	3	2	0	3	Cowgill, lf	3	0	1	0
Tesreau, 1b	3	1	10	0	ReDavid, c	4	2	7	0
Urban, c	3	0	5	0	Abbitt, p	3	0	0	0
Viens, c	1	0	0	0	Pinder, p	1	1	0	0
Bruce, p	1	0	0	0					
Lane, p	1	0	0	2	Totals	30	8	27	12
Ray, p	1	0	0	0					
Totals	36	10	24	7					

Dartmouth ..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 0—5
Virginia ..... 1 4 0 0 0 0 1 1 x—7

Runs—Loveday, Jenkins, Viens (2), Lane, Male (3), Ayres, ReDavid (2), Abbitt. Errors—Casey, Tesreau. Two-base hits—Jenkins, McLaughlin. Three-base hits—Todd. Home run—Male. Stolen bases—Hanna, McLaughlin, Jenkins. Sacrifices—Nistad (2) Ayres, Cowgill. Double play—Todd to Male. First base on balls—Off Abbitt, 4; off Pinder, 3; off Bruce, 2; off Lane, 1; off Ray, 1. Struck out—By Abbitt, 3; by Pinder, 4; by Bruce, 1; by Lane, 1; by Ray, 3. Hits—Off Abbitt, 9 in 7 innings; off Pinder, 1 in 2 innings; off Bruce, 4 in 3 innings; off Lane, 0 in 3 innings; off Ray, 5 in 2 innings.

Sports in Brief

New Orleans, March 29.—Alva Bradley, president of the Cleveland Baseball Club, announced today he was asking Commissioner K. M. Landis to summon Billy Evans, former general manager of the Indians, for questioning in a dispute over Tommy Henrich, Milwaukee outfielder.

Bradley said he was prepared to charge Evans with "breach of ethics."

The young outfielder was sold to Milwaukee last fall by New Orleans. Both these clubs are affiliated with Cleveland in the development of players.

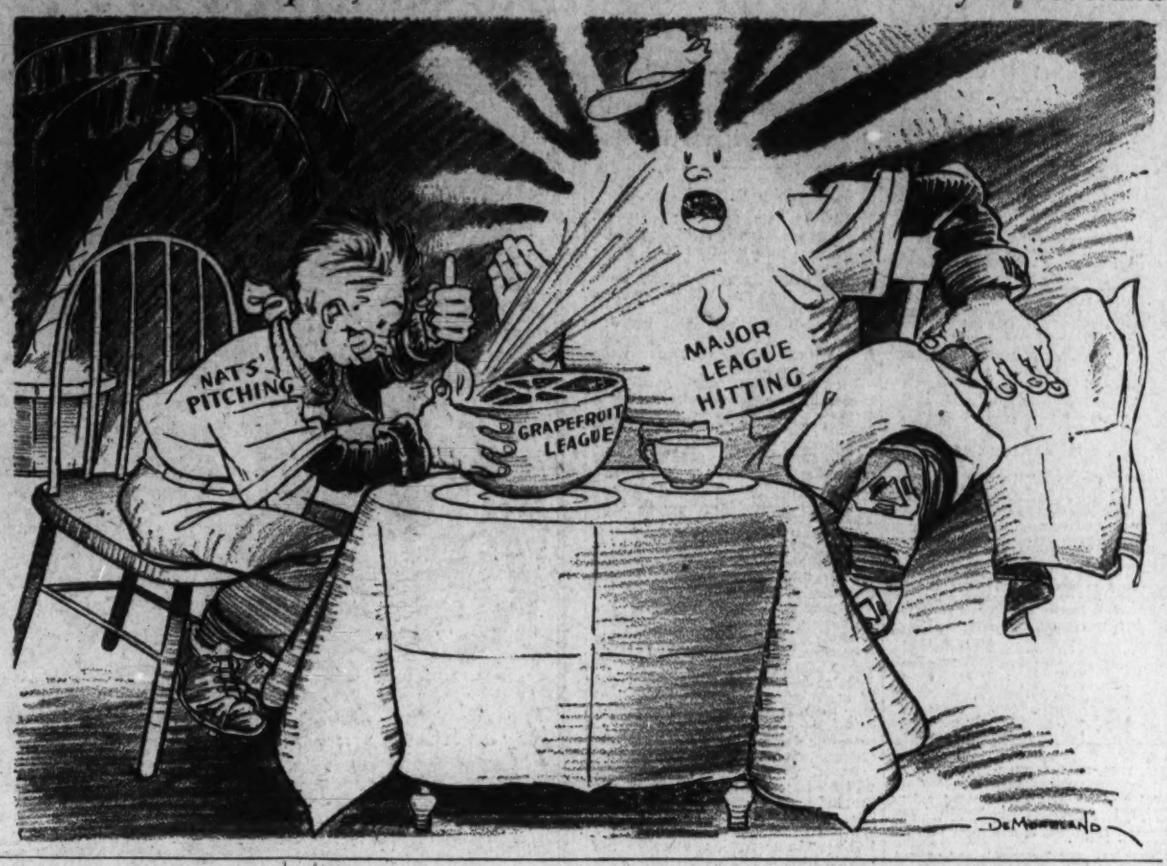
Springfield, Ill., March 29 (AP).—The State House of Representatives, with leaders of both parties leading the move, tabled today a bill passed recently by the Senate which would set a $10 "top" on seats to the proposed James J. Braddock-Joe Louis heavyweight fight in Chicago June 22.

The action, in effect, killed the measure.

Sacramento, Calif., March 29 (AP).—Southern collegiate boxing delegations, the first of a host of amateur fighters who will toss gloves in national competition here starting Thursday, arrived tday by plane and train.

Via air came Harvey Miller, coach of the University of Maryland, with Benny Alperstein, 135-pounder, and Tom Birmingham, 123.

Not Such a Little Squirt, at That! —By DeMoreland



De Angelis Gives 1 Hit; G. W. Wins

Long Island Bows, 6-3, as Johnson Leads With 3 Triples.

By Lewis F. Atchison.

George Washington's diamond squad finally ferried its own particular Delaware yesterday, that stream of ill-fortune that kept it out of the winning ranks, and hammered out a 6-3 victory over Long Island Universtiy in plain view of some 4,000 holiday fans on the East Ellipse. It was the Colonials' first victory in three starts.

Whereas the first two games of the season against Ohio State were played in semi-frigid weather with sample-size dust storms swirling about the premises, yesterday's was committed in comparatively perfect spring weather and the Colonials clearly showed their gratification by giving good performances at bat and afield.

Vince De Angelis limited the Blackbirds to one solitary hit, a smashing triple off Mark Lowe's paddle; "Lefty" Johnson blasted three triples off the offerings of two visiting hurlers, and Tim Stapleton knocked a home run that traveled as far as some of the new Easter suits.

De Angelis bumped into a wild streak in the seventh that threatened to be his undoing, but weathered the storm after three runners crossed the pan, and finished the game in big league style. Coach Ed Morris' men had a 5-0 lead when the disturbance arose, and they added another run in their half of the inning as if to make doubly sure of victory.

The Colonials' first run clattered over the plate in the fourth when Johnson connected for his first triple and came home on DeAngelis' succeeding single. There was no further outburst until the fifth, when the decisive four-run rally occurred.

Stapleton incited the scoring with a clean single to center with one down. Mitchell threw out Williams, but Johnson's big bat spoke in three syllables again, scoring Stapleton. "Lefty" got home on DeAngelis' second hit, and Vince moved around to third as Brennan and Edmondson drew walks. Berg followed with a whistling single to rightfield that scored DeAngelis and Brennan with the last two runs of the frame.

Berg, too, was responsible for his team's final run of the game, doubling to right-center after Brennan walked and Edmondson was hit by a pitched ball.

Long Island's big inning opened with a walk to Lowe, who advanced to second when Jones dropped Pearlman's towering fly in rightfield. DeAngelis planted his foot

Continued on Page 21, Column 5.

Braddock Is to Appear in Court As Garden's Legal Battle Starts

By the Associated Press.

Newark, N. J., March 29.—Heavyweight Champion Jimmy Braddock today agreed to explain in Federal court here next Monday why he should fight Joe Louis in Chicago June 22 instead of first meeting Max Schmeling in New York, June 3.

The champion, tired of dodging Madison Square Garden's process servers, went out of his way to accept a court order which Federal agents have sought to toss in his lap for several days.

The order was served by United States Marshal William P. McDermitt, who said his men had "evidently made a mistake last Saturday when they served 'Gunboat' Williams in the belief that he was Braddock."

This explanation did not satisfy Col. John Reed Kilpatrick, president of Madison Square Garden, who insisted even after McDermitt's statement that today's action was just a re-run of last Saturday's

Explaining it would lose "prestige and good will" in addition to over $150,000 if Braddock did not keep his contract to meet Schmeling, the Garden asked that the champion "be restrained and enjoined by injunction from entering into any major fight or into any contest with Joe Louis June 22 or any other time unless and until the defendant shall have fulfilled his contract to meet Schmeling."

Tracing past relations and contracts with Braddock, the Garden attorneys said in the court order that Braddock had been advanced $15,276.07. They charged the champion and his handlers with stating they were repudiating the Schmeling contract because they could get more money for fighting Louis.

Referring to Braddock's alleged guarantee of $500,000 to meet Louis, the order says: "The defendant knows the sum offered in Chicago is based on the fact that he holds the heavyweight championship of the world, and he cannot possibly know for a certainty that he will be champion after he fulfills his contract to meet Schmeling."

The Garden pointed out it cannot sell tickets when it does not have the assurance that Braddock will appear, and claimed that the failure of the champion to keep his contract would "cause damage and injury which cannot be estimated by law."

After receiving the papers, the champion described how he has dodged the Federal court agents for a week.

"I was at the race track in Miami last Monday when I heard they were looking for me," the champion said. "I called home and my wife told me they were outside the door, so I had her pack my bags and give them to a friend who met me on the other side of town and drove me to Savannah, Ga. I got on a train there and came right here to Newark. All the time the Garden people thought I was in Chicago I was right at home."

"When they start kicking these things around in the courts, it takes years," he said. "I'd sorta like to fight again."

Chris Dundee Buys Phil Furr's Contract

Phil Furr, the District welterweight champion whose contract has changed hands more often than a stack of chips in a poker game, yesterday came under the managerial wing of Chris Dundee, one of the country's outstanding managers.

Dundee purchased Furr's contract from Ralph Murdock for $1,000.

Official Tally Assures Navy Of Rifle Title

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Annapolis, March 29.—Official reports from the five points at which regional matches of the finals of the National Collegiate Rifle Association, show that the Naval Academy, with a total score of 1,397, has won the national championship for the second time in two years. George Washington, with a total of 1,372, was second. The University of Maryland, shooting 1,353, finished in the fourth position among the 39 contesting college teams.

Regional matches took place at the Naval Academy, New Haven, Conn.; Pittsburgh, Chicago and Lincoln, Nebr.

The positions in which the teams finished, with points scored, follow. Where teams were tied, the higher position was given to the one which made the better score in off-hand shooting.

1, Naval Academy, 1,397; 2, George Washington, 1,372; 3, University of Minnesota, 1,264; 4, University of California, 1,355; 5, University of Pittsburgh, 1,355; 6, University of Maryland, 1,353; 7, Lehigh, 1,349; 8, University of Illinois, 1,349; 9, N. Y. U., 1,343; 10, U. S. Coast Guard Academy, 1,342; 11, Carnegie Tech, 1,342; 12, Conn State College, 1,341; 13, Brooklyn Poly (day division), 1,341; 14, University of Cincinanti, 1,321; 15, University of Nebraska, 1,328; 16, Cornell, 1,328; 17, Lafayette, 1,327; 18, Ohio State, 1,326; 19, Drexel Institute, 1,324; 20, City College of New York, 1,324; 21, Newark, 1,322; 22, Massachusetts Tech, 1,317; 23, Kansas State, 1,217; 24, Yale, 1,316; 25, Iowa State, 1,309; 26, University of Indiana, 1,303; 27, Virginia Poly, 1,303; 28, University of Florida, 1,300; 29, University of Wisconsin, 1,296; 30, Brooklyn Poly (night division), 1,292; 31, University of Vermont, 1,289; 32, Bowdoin, 1,271; 33, Virginia Military Institute, 1,256; 34, Columbia, 1,256; 35, Georgetown, 1,254; 36, Rhode Island State College, 1,251; 37, Harvard, 1,249; 38, University of Chicago, 1,218; 39, Cooper Union, 1,181.

Mader Beats Williams in Fast Fight

Decision Is Unanimous Before Capacity Crowd; Roesch Winner.

By Bill McCormick.

Eddie Mader, once a ranking heavyweight from New York, wiped the slate clean here by punching his way to a unanimous decision over Charles (Hobo) Williams, of Alexandria, in a fast and furious feature bout at Turner's arena last night.

The bout was slated for nine rounds. That peculiar figure was reached as a compromise between Williams, who wanted only eight rounds—the distance at which he held Mader to a draw recently—and Eddie, who wanted ten heats.

Williams, who is really nothing but an overstuffed middleweight who has to fight out of his class to get even matches, lost little, if any, prestige in the action-packed session of sock, which delighted a capacity crowd.

Mader Wild at Start.

Williams did very well against the lank New Yorker, as long as he stayed on top of Mader. When he allowed Eddie to take the lead, however, a different story was told. A story of countless destructive punches—a story that explains the defeat of Williams.

For a round or two, Mader was a bit wild, searching for a weak spot. He found it in the fourth round. It was located in Williams' midsection, and Eddie played a merry tattoo thereon until the final bell.

Williams rallied in the sixth round, got off first every time and won the round by a substantial margin. He slipped back into his habit of waiting for Mader to lead in the seventh, and stayed in that habit until the finish.

Hobo Almost Out.

Neither boxer was floored and neither was near a knockout until the final round. In that three-minute period of punches, Williams was almost floored by a smashing left hook to the body. As though that punch wasn't enough, Eddie crashed over two rights to the head which had Williams reeling for the first time in the fight. Williams recuperated in the final seconds, but his rally came much too late to do him any good.

Max Roesch, considered in some quarters an outstanding heavyweight prospect, began to show his real form in a scheduled six-round semifinal against Jimmy Wilson, of Worcester, Mass.

Floored for a nine count by a vicious left hook to the body,

Continued on Page 11, Column 4.

This Morning

WITH SHIRLEY POVICH

Orlando, Fla., March 29.—Baseball has broadened Dizzy Dean, filled his purse and supplied a kind of polish to the guy. He isn't the country bumpkin who came to the Cardinals fresh from the cotton fields of Arkansas, began to wear shoes every day in the week and discover that city folks liked his pitching.

He was a crude character then, laughing loudly at his own jokes, boasting when he won, alibying when he lost, daring the papers to quote him and letting the chips fall where they may. The day of reckoning, if any, didn't exist for Dizzy and for years he went blithely along taunting even his own colleagues and bosses, loudly proclaiming his pitching feats and—fortunately—making good on most of his boasts.

POVICH.

But even the rough character of Dizzy could not totally withstand the erosive effects of association. Like many another sports hero who had been of low station as a lad—Babe Ruth, the orphans' home inmate; Bucky Harris, the breaker boy of the coal mines, and Jack Dempsey, the reformed hobo—Dean gained a yen to make himself personable in select company.

He learned to wear dinner clothes and to hold his tongue sometimes. His native sense of humor permitted him to exchange his crude cracks of his bumpkin days for a certain clever style of repartee. The better things in life took on an appeal for Dizzy and he wants to be a gentleman, not a character.

But he was a character back in those early days with the Cardinals when his irresponsibility recalled the eccentricities of the late Rube Waddell. Dizzy hadn't bothered about the King's English much, either. He was its lord high executioner, in fact.

Dizzy was sitting on the bench one day when the Cardinals' only utility infielder who had been in the line-up twisted his ankle on a slide into second base and was carried off the field. It was during an important series and the entire Cardinal bench was moaning.

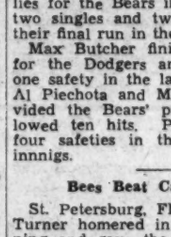
"Hell," said Dizzy, watching his teammates carry the fellow out of

Continued on Page 21, Column 3.

Sports Postscripts

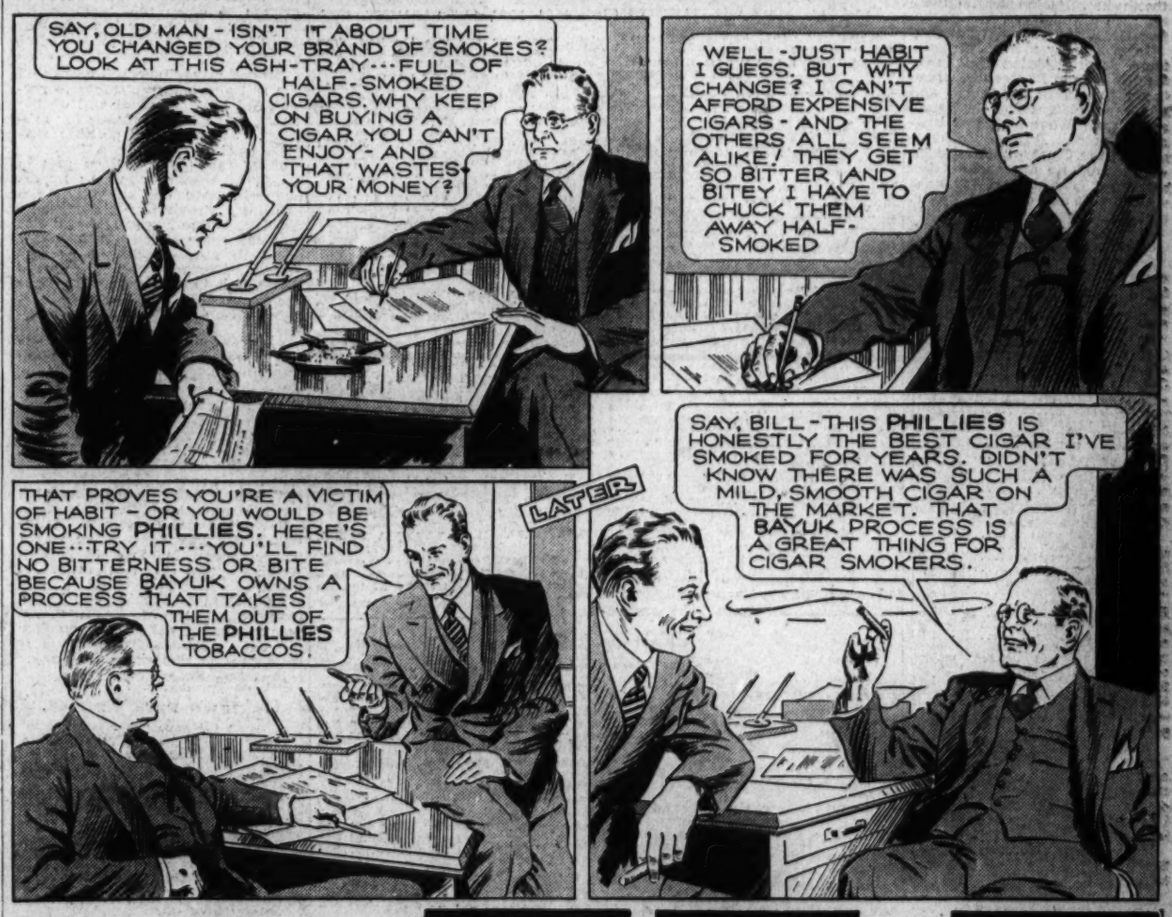
The first point after touchdown made on a forward pass was scored by Washington and Jefferson . . . the largest gallery in the 35 years of its existencee attended the North - South Open Golf Tournament at Pinehurst last week. . . . Walter Leveau, who used to design boats, now is in a new field . . . he has turned his talent to designing automobile buses. . . . Benny Leonard's fighter, Irish Eddie Dunne, will go to the post against Joey Straiges again at Camden tomorrow night. . . . Dunne won from Straiges here . . . one of the tallest centers in intercollegiate basketball is 6 feet 10 inches in altitude, Louis Lasiter, of Illinois College . . . . he has led the Little Nineteen Conference in scoring for two years. . . . Kismet, the 30-year-old horse of Fritz Kleeman, is hale and hearty again. . . . Kismet was reported dying and vets gave up all hope for him last winter . . . he made a miraculous recovery within a few weeks . . . and the old campaigner who still holds the world's record for a high-bred jump, snapped back to win two blue ribbons under the expert handling of the Arlington Hall School riding master . . . that funny burning odor that crept over Washington early yesterday morning was the celluloid collar of Walter Dewey Haight. The Post's racing expert, smoldering. . . . Haight called for a messenger boy at his home to deliver some copy to the paper . . . four hours later the copy had not reached the office . . . four hours after that, in the wee small hours of the morning, Haight's telephone jangled . . . Walter Dewey donned his bathrobe and fell downstairs to answer the bell . . . it was the telegraph company, apologizing for poor delivery service . . . P. S. Haight will use air mail in the future. . . . Best three-horse parlay of the season: . . . Pedro Montanes to beat Lightweight Champion Lou Ambers. . . . Jimmy Braddock to fight Joe Louis . . . and Braddock to win. . . .

BILL McCORMICK.



JOE LOUIS.

NO LONGER A "VICTIM OF HABIT"


SAY, OLD MAN - ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME YOU CHANGED YOUR BRAND OF SMOKES? LOOK AT THIS ASH-TRAY---FULL OF HALF-SMOKED CIGARS. WHY KEEP ON BUYING A CIGAR YOU CAN'T ENJOY - AND THAT WASTES YOUR MONEY?
WELL - JUST HABIT I GUESS. BUT WHY CHANGE? I CAN'T AFFORD EXPENSIVE CIGARS - AND THE OTHERS ALL SEEM ALIKE! THEY GET SO BITTER AND BITEY I HAVE TO CHUCK THEM AWAY HALF-SMOKED
THAT PROVES YOU'RE A VICTIM OF HABIT - OR YOU WOULD BE SMOKING PHILLIES. HERE'S ONE---TRY IT---YOU'LL FIND NO BITTERNESS OR BITE BECAUSE BAYUK OWNS A PROCESS THAT TAKES THEM OUT OF THE PHILLIES TOBACCOS.
LATER
SAY, BILL - THIS PHILLIES IS HONESTLY THE BEST CIGAR I'VE SMOKED FOR YEARS. DIDN'T KNOW THERE WAS SUCH A MILD, SMOOTH CIGAR ON THE MARKET. THAT BAYUK PROCESS IS A GREAT THING FOR CIGAR SMOKERS.

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ONLY 5¢

Jockeys J. Renick and Rosen Injured in Tropical Park Spill

Bertillion Falls, Trips Over Rival

Blazing Memory First to Go Down, Favored Darby Duke Wins.

By the Associated Press.

Tropical Park, Fla., March 29.—In a bad looking spill that occurred shortly after the start, two jockeys were painfully if not seriously injured with the running of the third race here today, a 4-furlong dash for maiden 2-year-old colts and geldings. The veteran Joe Renick went down with Mrs. Emil Denemark's Bertillon, falling over Mrs. T. B. Brown's Blazing Memory, which fell with Joe Rosen.

Both boys were given immediate first aid and a hurried examination at the track hospital quarters and it was reported that Renick broke his left collarbone. Rosen, who remained down longer than Renick, also may have a broken collarbone. He had a cut over his right eye and was stunned and bruised.

Both jockeys were taken to Jackson Memorial Hospital for further examination, treatment and X-rays. Rosen broke a collarbone some weeks ago at Hialeah, but recovered and had been riding here steadily.

The colt Blazing Memory ran around the track after the mishap and jumped the inner rail in front of the judges' stand, receiving cuts and bruises.

A patrol judge stationed near the accident said that Blazing Memory appeared to run up on another horse, after which he went down and Bertillon fell over him.

Darby Duke, $4.10 favorite representing Darby Farm, was a driving winner of the race. He jumped into instant command and had to be hard ridden all the way, Byrd's Flight hanging to him tenaciously and losing out by a scant half-length. Sound Wave was third throughout the running, finishing a length and a half behind. The time was 0:47 4-5.

Never Yet, paying the long odds of $105.20 for $2, made all the running and won the last race by three lengths from Tobacco Buyer. Ubald G., upon which Hubert LeBlanc was trying for his fifth victory of the day, was a heavily backed third.

Dark War and Kawagoe were backed almost to the exclusion of the other five platers in the second race, with the last named a slight choice. When it came to running, Dark War left no doubt as to her superiority. The mare beat Kawagoe by four lengths, thus giving Hubert LeBlanc two straight winners and 21 for the meeting. Scotch Queen was third, two additional lengths away. Dark War caught the fast starting Johnny Bane after the first quarter and drew off, holding Kawagoe safe while breezing along under restraint to pay $5.70.

Galon Boy gave long-shot players an opportunity to acquire "shipping money" in the fourth event of six furlongs. Ridden by Apprentice Mike Sarno, the gelded son of Gonfalon clicked by a length to return $41.80. Our Crest nosed out Narise for the place. Our Crest and Narise reached the stretch in front of the others, then Our Crest went very wide and carried Narise out with her. Galon Boy, outrun early, shot through on the inside of Our Crest and scored what may have been a lucky victory.

Hirsch Jacobs saddled the winner of the fifth race in Peedeeque, which defeated a field of $2,500 top and $2,000 bottom platers over the 1 mile distance with Wayne Wright handling the reins. Reaching contention early, the 6-year-old Vespasian gelding moved up approaching the stretch turn, caught Pre War near the eighth pole and drew out easily. Sam Worthy made a game finish and finished second, a length and a half back and a nose before Pre War. Peedeeque paid $8.60 and his time was 1:38 4-5.

Tropical Park Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $900; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

No.	Horse and Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds
4	Wiley B. Bryan (Cooper)	116	20-1
5	Jolly Faye (Vessell)	105	20-1
6	Fake (Balaski)	113	15-1
7	War Jewel (Arcaro)	107	10-1
8	Swiftlick (Cooper)	104	6-1
9	*Miss Tad (Bierman)	104	6-1
10	Regula Baddun (No boy)	116	3-1
1	*Again (Swain)	104	8-1
2	Balanced Budget (Wagner)	110	8-1
3	Scintilla (Wright)	111	2-1

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $900; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward; division of first race).

2	*Robert S. (Schmidl)	111	7-2
3	King Bee (Swain)	111	3-1
4	Contribute (Balaski)	112	10-1
5	*My Date (Sarno)	105	15-1
6	Grace Bunting (No boy)	107	20-1
10	A. O'Connell (Wagner)	110	15-1
7	*Tramway (LeBlanc)	115	4-1
8	*Jackfull (Bierman)	102	8-1
9	Impromptu (Arcaro)	112	20-1
1	*Bird Lore (Clutter)	107	20-1

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $900; 2-year-olds and upward, maiden fillies and mares.

5	Count Up (Wholey)	118	15-1
6	*Wee Colleen (LeBlanc)	103	3-1
7	*Jamesville (Bierman)	103	10-1
8	Idealistic (No boy)	108	20-1
9	Nogalo (Vessell)	108	20-1
1	*Sister Fan (Swain)	103	6-1
2	Comeda (No boy)	108	20-1
3	Lancers Lady (Wright)	108	8-1
4	Proximity (Arcaro)	108	7-5

FOURTH RACE—Four furlongs; purse, $900; allowances; the Greater Miami Restaurant Association; for 2-year-olds.

4	Royce Lake (Steffen)	105	20-1
5	Radio Charm (No boy)	116	8-1
6	Our Ketchum (Steffen)	113	6-1
7	Spindletop (Wright)	113	4-1
8	Gayset (Arcaro)	113	2-1
1	Miss Apprehend (Wagner)	110	6-1
2	Bregas (Landoli)	108	20-1
3	Lilith (Coule)	110	6-1

FIFTH RACE—One mile; purse, $900; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

7	Van Nuys (Landoli)	115	6-1
6	Fred In Blue (Wagner)	108	15-1
5	Aftermath (No boy)	113	5-2
4	Miss Fonne (No boy)	108	10-1
3	*Veiled Lady (Schmidl)	108	8-5
2	Joan Asbestos (Balaski)	110	8-1
1	Black Cohort (Arcaro)	112	8-1

SIXTH RACE—One mile; purse, $900; claiming; for 3-year-olds (division of fifth race).

6	Sorceress (Wright)	113	8-2
7	Blue King (Wagner)	110	20-1
8	*Miss Pecan (Bierman)	108	5-1
1	*Chalphone (Schmidl)	105	15-1
2	*Slippery Jim (Sarno)	108	8-1
3	Tellingyou (Arcaro)	115	5-1
4	Torquil (LeBlanc)	103	10-1
5	*Madonna (Swain)	103	4-1

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $900; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

4	Pay Rack (LeBlanc)	115	2-1
4	*Tyronne (Schmidl)	109	4-1
5	Chrysmute (Balaski)	106	5-2
6	Communist (Wagner)	114	6-1
1	*Sandwrack (Bierman)	109	15-1
2	Glittering (Arcaro)	111	10-1

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $900; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

4	Prettylass (Wagner)	112	8-1
8	Vance (Landoli)	117	6-1
9	*Parden Girl (Clutter)	107	30-1
7	*Sockdologer (LeBlanc)	112	8-1
3	Fervid (Merritt)	112	6-1
9	Clientelle (Balaski)	117	15-1
10	*Lem Joy (Swain)	111	15-1
6	*Miss Twinkle (Bierman)	106	8-1
11	*Winter Sport (Schmidl)	111	8-1
1	Legender (Wright)	117	15-1
2	*Sun Camp (Sarno)	106	4-1
3	Red Spark (Wright)	110	15-1

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

Chart of Races at Tropical Park

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1937.
WEATHER, CLEAR; TRACK, FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $900; claiming. For 3-year-olds which have not won since January 12. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 2:00. Off at 2:00½. Winner, Mrs. K. Jesberger's ch. f. (3), by Distraction—Misty Day. Trained by W. Jesberger. Value to winner, $650; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 1:12.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
DAY DAWN	(LeBlanc)	104	4	1	1½	1¹	1¹	1¹		$1.75
OPOCA	(J.Renick)	107	6	2	3¹½	3²	2¹½	2²		12.05
CUBAN BOY	(Bierman)	105	3	6	6²	6²	6¹½	3½		9.30
PLAY LINE	(Arcaro)	114	2	5	4¹	4½	3³	4⁴		2.45
IDYLLIC	(Balask)	115	1	4	5¹	5²	4¹	5¹		3.70
UNKNOWN WORLDS	(Maschek)	110	7	3	2²	2¹	5½	6½		18.90
GABE J.	(Keegan)	108	5	7	7	7	7	7		36.50

Two-dollar mutuels paid—DAY DAWN, $5.50, $3.90, $3.10; OPOCA, $8.10, $4.60; CUBAN BOY, $4.10.

DAY DAWN was much the best. She opened a wide gap early, came out to the middle of the track and drew away. OPOCA was a stout contender all the way. CUBAN BOY closed a big gap and was a fast-going third. PLAY LINE was best of the others.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $800; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 2:30. Off at 2:34½. Winner, Cosgrave Stable's br. m. (7), by Traumer—Sun Thor. Trained by A. K. Alexandra. Value to winner, $650; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 1:11 3-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
DARK WAR	(LeBlanc)	109	5	1	2²	1¹	1¹	1¹		$1.85
KAWAGOE	(Arcaro)	119	6	3	3¹	2¹	2¹	2²		1.25
SCOTCH QUEEN	(Bierman)	112	3	5	4¹½	4¹	3²	3½		7.75
QUQEEN VIC	(Sarno)	109	1	6	6¹	6²	5¹	4¹		13.35
GREAT SHAKES	(Coule)	110	4	7	7	7	4¹	5¹⁰		14.40
MISS MONK	(Swain)	107	7	4	5½	5½	6½	6⁴		* 33.60
JOHNNY BANE	(Maschek)	110	2	2	1¹	3¹	7	7		20.85

Two-dollar mutuels paid—DARK WAR, $5.70, $2.50, $2.20; KAWAGOE, $2.50, $2.30; SCOTCH QUEEN, $2.40.

DARK WAR was much the best. He was rated along behind the pace to the far turn where he ran into the lead, drew away and won nicely in hand. KAWAGOE, away good, was hard ridden all the way. SCOTCH QUEEN slipped through on the inside and finished gamely. QUEEN VIC moved up gamely and ran a good race. JOHNNY BANE tired badly after showing speed for a half mile.

$2.00 DAILY DOUBLE—FIRST AND SECOND RACES—PAID $13.00.

THIRD RACE—Four furlongs. Purse, $900. For maiden colts and geldings, 2-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:03. Off at 3:05. Winner, Darby Dan Farm's br. c. (2), by Kiev—Rolling Wave. Trained by M. H. Jordan. Value to winner, $650; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 0:47 4-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	Start	¼	Stretch	Finish	Straight
DARBY DUKE	(Balaski)	116	6	1	1¹	1¹	1½	$1.05
BYRD'S FLIGHT	(Wright)	116	7	2	2²	2²	2¹½	7.40
SOUND WAVE	(LeBlanc)	111	1	3	3¹	3½	3³	23.60
UPSEE DUTCH	(Wagner)	116	8	5	4¹½	4⁴	4⁴	12.50
CAMARADERIE	(Lynch)	116	2	7	6¹	5¹	5³	9.35
BROWN MOTH	(Maschek)	116	9	8	5²	5³	6²⁰	7.05
EDDIE JOE	(Cooper)	116	5	9	7	7	7	30.50
BLAZING MEMORY	(Rosen)	116	4	4	†			18.35
BERTILLION	(J.Renick)	116	3	6	†			9.25

†Fell.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—DARBY DUKE, $4.10, $2.90, $2.40; BYRD'S FLIGHT, $5.10, $3.90; SOUND WAVE, $6.70.

DARBY DUKE got away fast, was kept on the inside and had to stand a long drive to win. BYRD'S FLIGHT, displaying great speed, forced the pace and tired only in the closing strides. SOUND WAVE showed a smart race and is sure to improve over this effort. UPSEE DUTCH ran a good race. There was a jam going into the far turn and BERTILLION and BLAZING MEMORY fell.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $900; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:34. Off at 3:37½. Winner, M. Fator's ch. g. (5), by Gonfalon—Gnome Girl. Trained by F. L. Moore. Value to winner, $650; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 1:11 2-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GALON BOY	(Sarno)	106	8	6	6²	6²	3½	1¹		$19.90
OUR CREST	(Arcaro)	113	5	1	2h	3²	1²	2ns		3.55
NARISE	(LeBlanc)	107	6	3	3²	1h	2½	3²		2.60
MUGGINS	(Wagner)	110	3	7	4½	4¹½	5½	4½		4.85
AIR LINE	(Bierman)	112	4	8	5h	5¹	6⁵	5¹		12.35
MONDORF	(Merritt)	106	1	2	1h	2h	4½	6¹		2.80
GALLANT PAT	(Cooper)	112	2	8	8	7²	7½	7¹⁰		65.40
SAY WHEN	(Schmidl)	106	7	4	7¹	8	8	8		19.30

Two-dollar mutuels paid—GALON BOY, $41.80, $17.60, $6.20; OUR CREST, $4.90, $3.70; NORISE, $3.10.

GALON BOY moved up very fast around the turn, came to the inside of OUR CREST and, closing fast, won going away. OUR CREST, away fast, was kept in hand to the stretch, where she drew away from the field, but suddenly swerved out and just saved the place. NARISE might have won but for being carried a bit wide by OUR CREST. MUGGINS closed a big gap. MONDORF stopped badly at the end of the half mile.

FIFTH RACE—One mile. Purse, $900; claiming. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start bad. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 4:06. Off at 4:09½. Winner, Mrs. E. D. Jacobs' ch. g. (6), by Vespasian—Alma Ata. Trained by H. Jacobs. Value to winners, $650; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 1:38 4-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
PEEDEEQUE	(Wright)	112	3	7	6¹	4h	2¹	1¹	1¹½	$3.30
SAM WORTHY	(Swain)	111	7	2	3h	5h	3¹	2ns		8.10
PRE WAR	(Sarno)	110	2	5	4¹	1h	1½	2½	3²	11.00
SEVEN STAR	(Arcaro)	118	6	9	7½	8½	8½	6½	4h	4.70
IDLE ALONG	(LeBlanc)	109	1	1	8¹½	6¹	5¹	4¹	5¹	2.90
ANHELATION	(Lynch)	112	5	8	9	7h	7²	7²	6h	49.90
GALLOPING	(Bierman)	103	8	4	2h	2²	4½	5h	7²	17.85
BUSHMASTER	(Schmidl)	113	9	3	1¹	3¹½	8h	8h	8h	22.95
MISS DIGNITY	(Merritt)	108	4	6	8h	9	9	9	9	7.75

Two-dollar mutuels paid—PEEDEEQUE, $8.60, $4.80, $3.70; SAM WORTHY, $8.30, $5.20; PRE WAR, $5.50.

PEEDEEQUE, away well, was hustled along, got to the front around the turn and drew away at the end. SAM WORTHY beat the gate, but the boy took him back. He closed fast and was second in the last stride. PRE WAR, well up all the way, ran a good race. SEVEN STAR, away in a tangle, closed a big gap. IDLE ALONG had no mishap.

SIXTH RACE—One mile and a furlong. Purse, $900; claiming. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start bad. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 4:39. Off at 4:44. Winner, Victory Stable's br. m. (7), by Paul Weidel—Battle of Flowers. Trained by R. Shepp. Value to winner, $650; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 1:51 3-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
BATTLING GIRL	(LeBlanc)	105	1	1	8¹⁰	2h	2¹	1¹½	1²	$1.00
ADAMITE	(Balaski)	118	2	2	4¹	3²	3¹	2¹½	2⁴	5.40
CHAMBERSBURGER	(Sarno)	112	4	8	1¹½	1½	1h	2h	3¹½	10.40
BICHLORIDE	(Arcaro)	114	3	4	3h	4²	4¹	4¹	4³	4.55
WILCO	(Coule)	115	6	5	6¹	6²	5²	5h	5h	10.85
TREASURE SHIP	(Schmidl)	107	7	7	7	7	6¹	8⁴	6¹⁰	10.90
HERKIMER	(Bierman)	110	5	3	2½	6²	7	7	7	33.70

Two-dollar mutuels paid—BATTLING GIRL, $4.00, $2.90, $2.40; ADAMITE, $5.20, $3.40; CHAMBERSBURGER, $3.90.

BATTLING GIRL, with a pull in the weight, moved up and into the lead, drew out in the last quarter mile, winning nicely in hand. ADAMITE broke a bit slow and could not get to the front, but held on gamely. CHAMBERSBURGER had plenty of early speed, but stopped. BICHLORIDE was hard ridden and had no excuse.

SEVENTH RACE—One mile. Purse, $900; claiming. For maiden 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 5:14. Off at 5:14½. Winner, Mrs. D. A. Buckley's gr. g. (3), by Grey Coat—Soldier's Dance. Trained by T. M. Waller. Value to winner, $650; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 1:40 4-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
WAR RUMOR	(LeBlanc)	105	1	2	2h	4¹	4h	3h	1¹	$13.50
BOLD GENERAL	(Balaski)	118	8	7	4h	3½	4¹	4²	2h	11.45
WHITTLE	(Swain)	105	6	3	2½	2¹	2¹	2½	3h	9.00
MERRY KIN	(Wagner)	118	5	4	6²	6²	6¹	5¹	4h	5.70
BALLOT BOY	(Schmidl)	105	2	1	1¹	1h	1h	1h	5³	11.80
LAMB'S WOOL	(Arcaro)	113	7	6	5½	5¹	5³	6²	6¹	1.10
RICHARD THIRD	(Cooper)	114	9	8	8²	8²	8²	7½	7¹	24.05
POLYCHROME	(Bierman)	109	3	9	9	9	9	9	8¹	83.25
CHILKAT	(Swain)	104	4	5	7²	7²	7²	8½	9	8.15

Two-dollar mutuels paid—WAR RUMOR, $29.00, $12.40, $8.10; BOLD GENERAL, $10.00, $7.00; WHITTLE, $7.10.

WAR RUMOR was hustled away from the gate, was kept on the inside to the stretch, where he ran into the lead, drew away and held the race safe. BOLD GENERAL closed gamely. WHITTLE held on well. MERRY KIN finished with a rush. LAMB'S WOOL received a weird ride.

EIGHTH RACE—One mile. Purse, $900; claiming. For maiden 3-year-olds. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 5:48. Off at 5:51. Winner, Mrs. W. R. Misell's ch. g. (3), by Twink—Never Again. Trained by P. Sanford. Value to winner, $650; second, $150; third, $75; fourth, $25. Time, 1:39 4-5.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
NEVER YET	(Maschek)	110	9	2	1¹½	1½	1½	1¹	1¹	$51.60
TOBACCO BUYER	(Swain)	113	1	1	3½	5¹	5¹	4¹	2ns	14.95
UBALD G.	(LeBlanc)	105	3	6	1h	2½	2²	2¹	3¹	2.10
RAVENNA	(Cooper)	110	7	5	2¹	3¹	3²	3h	4²	5.15
NANCY MAE	(Lynch)	112	4	3	4¹	4¹½	4¹	5⁴	5½	14.55
BLACK TIMBER	(Sarno)	101	6	7	6³	6h	6²	6³	6³	47.45
SNOOD	(Critchfield)	110	5	8	7¹	7h	9²	8³	7¹	36.30
SIR REG	(Balaski)	118	8	9	9	9	7²	7¹	8²	2.80
BYNUMS RUN	(Hardy)	114	2	9	8h	8²	8²	9⁴	9⁵	5.50
GROVER O.	(Vessell)	110	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	58.55

Two-dollar mutuels paid—NEVER YET, $105.20, $36.20, $11.80; TOBOCCA BUYER, $13.90, $6.70; UBALD G., $3.00.

NEVER YET, going in much improved form, broke alertly, was rushed to the front, raced UBALD G. into defeat and won going away. TOBACCO BUYER came with a rush in the stretch. UBALD G. tired badly after getting to the leader at the far turn. RAVENNA had no mishap. SIR REG was outrun.

Oaklawn Park Results.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST—Oaklawn course; purse, $600; claiming; fillies and mares, 4 years old and upward.

Dorothy Hicks, 112 (J'son) 5.30 2.90 2.40
Aunt Marie, 107 (Ryan) 2.90 2.60
Squeeze Out, 107 (Johnson) 2.90
Ivonia, Rolanda, Sayloma, *Nagatha, Twidgets, Cycas, *Grand Baker, Barbara Carom also ran. Time, 1:09 3-5.
*Field.

SECOND—Four and one-half furlongs; purse, $800; 2-year-olds.

Montague, 119 (Lake) 4.70 2.60 2.40
Domiworth, 119 (Bryant) 3.00 2.60
Betty Allene, 113 (Finnerty) 3.10
Glenpool, Chatterwrack, Miss Pitty Pat also ran. Time, 0:53.

THIRD—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Peace Token, 102 (Adam) 65.10 15.60 7.70
Evening Gown, 107 (Canfield) ... 3.10 2.90
Damascene, 12 (Wilson) 6.50
Running Water, *Caterer, Tad, Computer, Sir Boston, Saints d'Espoir, *Miss Adele, Dixie Dan also ran. Time, 1:42 2-5.
*Field.

FOURTH—Oaklawn course purse, $700; 4-year-olds and upward.

Surveyor, 110 (Hutton) 6.30 4.00 2.90
Cristata, 116 (Cooper) 5.60 4.40
Miss Saxon, 108 (Josephson) 4.40
Raymond, Bold Lover, Golden Fate, Jean Lee also ran. Time, 1:07 4-5.

FIFTH—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Speed Queen, 104 (Napier) 42.80 16.30 9.40
Our David, 106 (F. A. Smith) .. 5.70 3.70
Boontime, 104 (Adam) 4.40
General Boy, Black Hat, Bahadur, Weroway, Lightin Bill, Hominy Imp and Cablegram also ran. Time, 1:42.

SIXTH—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $600; claiming; 3-year-olds.

Kansascitian, 102 (Napier) 11.20 6.90 4.30
Golden Gower, 107 (Joseph'n) .. 10.20 4.30
Florid, 110 (Ryan) 3.30
Water Play, Thundering Mike, Zelady, Hustle Away also ran. Time, 1:43.

SEVENTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Hymarque, 110 (F. A. Smith) 9.00 6.70 3.60
Signal Light, 109 (Wall) 18.00 5.70
Popa Betty, 105 (Johnson) 2.80
Broadway Juel, Firing Squad and Snobeedo also ran. Time, 1:45.

EIGHTH—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $600; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.

Peace Move, 100 (Smith) .. 24.70 9.40 7.40
Facchina, 105 (Adam) 14.10 7.40
Laura Kiev, 105 (Roberts) 9.70
Easter Sun, Maine Chance, Whiskarita, Muscle In, Nawab, Topway, David W. also ran. Time, 1:50 2-5 (new track record).

Table Tennis Champs to Play Tonight

U. S., European Titlists in Match to Be Played at Heurich Gym.

By John R. Vosburgh.

Table tennis bursts its sitting-room bonds here tonight and garbs itself in the glamour of an international occasion. Before an expected 1,000 fans, including delegations from the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian legations, paddle peers of Europe and America will demonstrate the world's fastest celluloid smashing at 8 o'clock in the Heurich gymnasium.

Ping ponging par excellence makes its international bow here in the person of the world's champion, Standa Kolar, of Czechoslovakia; the former champion, Hungary's Laszlo Bellak; the world's doubles champion, Bud Blattner, of St. Louis, and the former doubles champion, Sandor Glancz, of New York.

For two hours and a half this hand-picked quartet will attempt to prove the hand is quicker than the eye in this high-speed test of the reflexes. That a good share of the Washington residents owning the 30,000 local ping-pong tables are anxious to view this eye-blinking spectacle is obvious from the advance sales.

Officials have added to the list of the distinguished, corraling Senator Rush D. Holt, of West Virginia, as master of ceremonies. Washington civic and official figures are also represented among the boxholders.

America's brand of table tennis will be put to a severe test, to say the least. Test No. 1 will involve the 17-year-old Blattner, with World's Champion Kolar doing the testing. In test No. 2, Herr Bellah matches his talent with Glancz, the naturalized immigrant wearing the Stars and Stripes. Blattner and Glancz then combine their doubles artillery against the Europeans, after which Blattner will take on the former champion and Glancz confronts the champion.

Bellak, nicknamed the "Pest From Budapest," who has beaten Glancz and Blattner 18 out of 22 times, will meet his Czech rival in the concluding number involving past and present Public Paddlewielders No. 1.

The European pongers have outpinged the Americans 15 times in their 22 matches, but in no victory have they won by more than a 3-to-2 margin.

At the Post . . .

with **Bill Bennings.**

Selections at Tropical Park.

Dear Al:

The limited number of horses still at this course are being run so often that they may find themselves assigned two post positions in one race. Two of the best apprentice riders here will become fledged jockeys the middle of April. They are Hubert LeBlanc and Albert Schmidl. Those who thought LeBlanc was a flash in the pan at Laurel last fall have another thought coming. He proved his courage by coming back to be better than ever after breaking his arm at the Maryland course. I believe he will go right on with a great career after he loses his 5-pound allowance. Although he appears to be in the money, Don Meade has a disappointed look these days. He yearns to get back in the saddle. The expected political move that was to reinstate him failed. The accident today which injured Jockeys Joe Renick and Rosen will not help the saddle situation here. Numerous scratches have been made due to the inability of the trainers to find suitable riders. Clocker Mike is getting so fat that he couldn't ride anything but a two-horse entry. If you haven't weakened, Mike favors the chances of Joan Asbestos tomorrow.

BILL.

First race—**Regula Baddun** seems to be ideally placed in the day's opener. He is scheduled to carry top weight of 116 pounds, but is fit enough to down this kind. **Scintilla** looms as the one to beat. **War Jewell** should take a piece of the pay-off.

Second race—**Robert S.** breaks off the rail and has good races to recommend him. Schmidl will do the riding and I see no reason for mistakes. **Jackfull** is a possible surprise.

Third race—**Wee Colleen** gets in action here with a feather impost and will have LeBlanc to do the hustling. **Proximity**, the probable favorite, is due respect. **Sister Fan** may take care of the others.

Fourth race—**Gayset**, a recent winner, may take the measure of **Spindletop** in this race. I believe the main issue lies between this pair. **Miss Apprehend** for the show end.

Fifth race—**Veiled Lady** won her last impressively and seems well placed again in this company. **Aftermath** and **Bred In Blue** appear ready to fill out the money bracket.

Sixth race—**Sorceress**, a much improved horse since coming to Florida, looks as if she is headed for the winner's circle once more. She will have the formidable Wright in the saddle. **Madonna** and **Blue King** for the minor awards.

Seventh race—**Chrysmute**, **Sandwrack** and **Pay Rack** is the way I prefer them in this test. The weights point to this order of finish.

Eighth race—**Fervid** and **Sock Dologer**, a pair of recent disappointments, may battle it out for the chief award. **Miss Twinkle** is dangerous in this cheap company.

Best bet—**Robert S.**

Oaklawn Park Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Oaklawn course; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1 Colonel Jr.... 116 | 7 *Cloido 111
2 *Jaz Age..... 111 | 8 Orbrey 116
3 *Maddox..... 111 | 9 *Billie A'bama 111
4 *Prairie King. 111 | 10 Pompous Peter 116
5 Gay Joe..... 116 | 11 *Fred Alva.. 111
6 *Quick Dec'n. 111 | 12 Bud Smith... 116

SECOND RACE—Four and one-half furlongs; purse, $600; for maiden 2-year-olds.

1 Setemup ..... 118 | 5 †Geneses 118
2 Don Moss..... 118 | 6 †Phil Boy..... 118
3 Termison ..... 118 | 7 Prince Max... 118
4 Rapid Sweep.. 118 | 8 Our Teddy..... 118
†Chappel Bros. entry.

THIRD—Oaklawn course; purse, $600; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

1 Saludean ..... 112 | 6 Blind Hope.. 107
2 Moonburn ..... 112 | 7 Lady Penny.. 107
3 Spey Fox..... 112 | 8 Als Son 112
4 Eruption ..... 107 | 9 Think Fast... 107
5 Merry Peggy.. 107 | 10 Savage Miss.. 107

FOURTH RACE—Oaklawn course; purse, $600; for maiden 3-year-olds.

1 Top Glide..... 111 | 7 Troubadora .. 111
2 Hood Cover.... 116 | 8 Capt. Gilstrap 116
3 Kings Highway 116 | 9 Pal o' Sweep. 116
4 Whoa Back.... 116 | 10 Dr. McLarney 116
5 Sarazen II.... 116 | 11 *Peter Pepper 111
6 Terrier ..... 116 | 12 Krakatoa..... 116
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Racing Selections

Oaklawn.

1—Pompous Peter, Prairie King, Gay Joe.
2—Our Teddy, Genesee, Prince Marx.
3—Moonburn, Blind Hope, Spey Fox.
4—King's Highway, Top Glide, Captain Gilstrap.
5—Oaten, Frumper, Don Tasker.
6—Leonard Wilson, Handsome Hal, Blackthorn.
7—Rutland, Donnahona, Stepinanna.
8—Kendal Green, Our Sammy, Kingpin.
9—Terrier, Bank Me, Whoa Back.
Best bet—Our Teddy.
—Louisville Times (AP).

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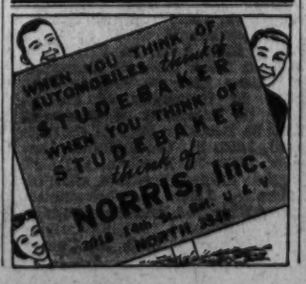


Pinehurst Golf Medal Is Won By Mrs. Vare

Her Record Equaling 72 Best in North-South Opening Round.

By the Associated Press.

Pinehurst, N. C., March 29.—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, of Philadelphia, six times the national champion, won the qualifying med

District Women's Golf Tourney Card Duplicates Last Year's

Washington Post Event At Columbia

14 Events Included on Attractive Card; Opens April 22.

By Merrell W. Whittlesey.

A carbon copy schedule of last year's tournaments with only dates and courses changed was announced yesterday by Mrs. Karl S. Giles, newly appointed tournament chairman of the District Women's Golf Association.

The meeting, which officially opened the women's season, was followed by a surprise cocktail party for Mrs. Ralph W. Payne, president of the association.

Fourteen tournaments, starting with the Phyllis Keeler Miller Memorial event, April 22, were listed, including the District, Maryland State and Middle Atlantic championship events.

The Washington Post Match Play Tourney, annually a feature of the schedule, will be played at Columbia, September 20 to 25, inclusive. Miss Dorothy Rodgers, step-daughter of Wiffy Cox, Kenwood mentor, will defend her championship, won last year at Kenwood.

Other features are the Mrs. Frank Royer Keefer Cup tourney, second on the calendar, at Chevy Chase, the annual invitation tourney at Beaver Dam, and the Corby Cup event at Columbia.

The team match schedule, presented by Mrs. Noble J. Waldron, was approved in its entirety by the executive committee.

The inaugural tourney, in which Betty Keeler will play the role of defending champion, will be a 36-hole medal event, with all members of the District and Maryland bodies eligible. The majority of the tourneys are on this basis, with either 18 or 36 holes.

The prize plum again awarded the District courses was the Middle-Atlantic championship, to be run off October 12 to 16 at Indian Spring.

The schedule:

April 22—Phyllis Keeler Miller Memorial Tournament, 36 holes medal play, Washington G. and C. C.

April 28-29—Mrs. Frank Royer Keefer Cup, Chevy Chase.

May 26-27—Evening Star Cup, Indian Spring.

June 8 to 12—Maryland State Championships, course in Baltimore to be named.

June 14 to 18—District of Columbia Championships at Chevy Chase.

June 24—Duffers Tournament at Manor.

July 3—Washington Herald Cup, Woodmont.

September 9—Corby Cup, Columbia.

September 20-25 — Washington Post Match Play Trophy Tournament, Columbia Country Club.

September 28—Washington Times Cup, Kenwood.

September 30—President's Plate, Congressional.

October 12-16—Middle Atlantic Championships, Indian Spring.

October 19—District Team Field Day, first and second teams at Congressional, third teams at Kenwood.

October 26—Annual Invitation Tournament at Beaver Dam.

Maury Nee to Forsake Local Amateur Events.

Maury Nee, Georgetown University student, and winner of numerous tournaments in this section while a member at Manor and partner of Billy Dettweiler, will forsake local amatuer events for the second consecutive season.

Nee will confine his playing to the Hoya golf team in its Eastern League matches, leaving town when school closes. He will play in the intercollegiates at Pittsburgh and following that will become director o' a boys' camp in Pennsylvania. He will return for fall football practice.

Nee holds several titles, including the amateur record at Chevy Chase with a 67. He won the Maryland and District of Columbia junior titles, was runner-up in the Manor Invitation, was schoolboy champion, qualifier for the National Amateur and one of the first five golfers in the Capital for several years.

U. S. Badminton Titular Play Starts

The District's leading badminton players start swatting the little, feathered pellet at Eastern High School tonight at 7:30 o'clock for the National Capital championship. A field of more than 30 is entered in the men's singles, doubles and mixed doubles.

Foremost players entered are Waldron Faulkner, city champion; Max Farrington, George Washington University coach, and Harry Howlett, tennis professional at Columbia Country Club. Men's doubles will start at 9 p. m. and mixed doubles an hour later. Men's singles matches follow:

D. C. Marine Riflemen Beat Frederick Team

Frederick, Md., March 29.—The Marine Barracks rifle team of Washington handed the Frederick Rifle Club its worst defeat of the season here last night in a shoulder-to-shoulder match fired on the State Armory range, 1,280.

Table Tennis on WOL.

Tony Wakeman, WOL sports commentator, will interview four of the world's table tennis stars in his program at 6 o'clock tonight. They are appearing at Heurich's gymnasium in an exhibition following the interview.

College Scores

BASEBALL.

Richmond, 7; Washington and Lee, 3.

Virginia, 7; Dartmouth, 5.

At Durham, N. C.: Duke, 10-4; V. P. I., 0-2.

Ohio U., 5; Erskine, 2.

University of Vermont, 11; Quantico Marines, 10.

At St. Louis: Iowa University, 16; St. Louis University, 1.

At Raleigh, N. C.: Wake Forest, 19; N. C. State, 17 (12 innings).

Michigan State, 8; Newberry, 2.

Maryville College, 7; Illinois State Teachers, 3.

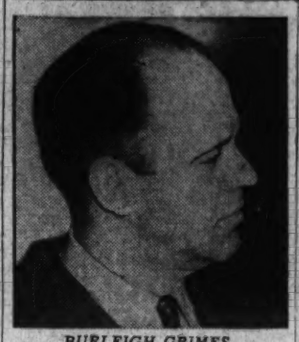
COLLEGE TENNIS.

Davidson, 6; Rollins, 2.

BOXING.

Madisonevbgkqjcmfwypshrdluuu Wisconsin, 5½; West Virginia, 2½.

Reds Growing Tough, Starting Feuds



BURLEIGH GRIMES. Now the Brooklyn manager (above) is feuding with his former pal . . .

Cincinnati Team Abandons Its Gentlemanly Tactics; Has Already Begun a Private War With Burleigh Grimes' Crew.

By Charles Grumich.

Associated Press Staff Writer.

Tampa, Fla., March 29.—The Cincinnati Reds are setting themselves up as the bad boys of the National League with malice aforethought—and on the pattern mapped out by the St. Louis Cardinals.

It may be merely a transplantation of the "Cardinal idea" in the Cincinnati club that has been supplied with talent from St. Louis. But the Reds fear not the Brooklyns or the Giants or the Cards or any ball club wearing the same kind of razor-edged spikes the Reds are throwing along the basepaths with dangerous abandon.

The Reds have been accused of being a "little St. Louis Cardinal outfit," what with the new General Manager Warren Giles coming from the Cards' Rochester farm club and Catcher Virgil Davis, Pitcher Bill Hallahan and Infielder Charley Gelbert coming to the Reds from the St. Louis varsity.

The Well-Behaved Cards.

Now these gentlemen always were regarded as being among the more docile members of the Gas House gang, the modest young men who left the rowdy stuff to such guys as Pepper Martin, Durocher, Dean and Ducky Wucky Medwick.

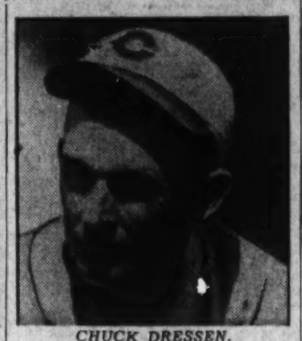
So you can't be blaming them for the new life that promises to attach a lot of gate-appeal to Manager Chuck Dressen's Rhinelanders. Dressen and the youngsters battling for jobs are responsible.

Already the Reds have brewed a feud with the Brooklyns and harsh words about bean balls and spiking have been uttered by surly Burleigh Grimes to Dressen. This feud promises to surpass in gate-appeal the notorious one waged by the Dodgers and the Giants.

The New York-Brooklyn thing appears to be passe, because Grimes and Giant Skipper Bill Terry, both great admirers and one-time proteges of old John McGraw, have a wholesome respect for each other. The interborough battling won't cease, but it'll be all baseball with no extra-curricular punching and suspensions.

What Might Have Been.

The Cincinnati manager, on the serious side, regrets that he didn't have this year's set of Redlegs in the pennant race last year when the Giants took advantage of collapses on the part of the Cubs, Cards and Pirates and "lost their way" into the N. L. championship. He points out that when the Giants were in fifth place in midseason, the Reds were fourth—and only a whoop and a couple of hollers out of first.



CHUCK DRESSEN. Accusing the Cincinnati skipper of ordering roughing in exhibitions.

Dodgers Bow, Bees Subdue Cardinals, 4-2

Yankees to Prune Squad; Greenberg Back in Form; Cronin Stars.

Continued from Page 19.

went through a two-hour drill earlier in the day.

It is expected that Manager Joe McCarthy will lop four names off the champions' roster before the club heads for Tallahassee, Fla., Thursday, and rookies were giving the practice session the college try, today.

Cronin Stars at Bat.

Sarasota, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin, who is planning to take over the Red Sox's shortstop position, knocked in the first two runs with a double today when his regulars defeated the scrubs, 3-2, in a six-inning practice game.

Emerson Dickman and Lee Rodgers shared the pitching assignments for the regulars and Dick Midkiff and Stew Bowers hurled for the scrubs. Jimmy Foxx, who has been ailing with the grip, went in as a pinchhitter in the sixth inning and hit into a double play.

Greenberg in Form.

Lakeland, Fla.—Hank Greenberg's return to form at the plate was the main consolation in the Detroit Tiger camp today.

Mickey Cochrane's crew has lost five of eight engagements with major league teams in the Grapefruit League, but Greenberg, out nearly all last season with a wrist fracture, has been hitting well.

The big first baseman got two hits off Dizzy Dean in Sunday's game against the Cardinals and another after Dean retired. The Tigers had an open date today. They meet the Phillies tomorriw.

Hughes Gets Post.

New Orleans, La.—Roy Hughes, former second baseman, received today from Manager Steve O'Neill the official nod as third sacker for the 1937 Cleveland Indians.

"I've stopped worrying about third base," remarked O'Neill. "The job is Roy's as long as he plays the kind of ball he has played this spring."

Browns Forced Indoors.

San Antonio, Tex.—The St. Louis Browns' regulars were forced indoors today by rain and cold weather.

A squad that lost two games to Minneapolis here while under Jim Bottomley's direction will probably be absorbed, at least in part, by the first stringers when they take the road again tomorrow for Seguin to meet the Tulsa Oilers.

No Movies for Phillies.

Winter Haven, Fla.—Manager Jimmy Wilson told his Phillies players today that they cannot attend motion-picture shows here because "they aren't hitting."

Cubs Beat Pirates, 23 to 14.

San Bernardino, Calif.—In a wild slugfest in which 42 hits were registered and the victors made 16 runs in the last three innings, Chicago's Cubs defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 23 to 14, today.

A walk to Dickshot, a triple by Vaughan and a passed ball gave the Pirates an 8-to-7 lead at the end of the sixth. Then the Bruins shoved over eight runs in the seventh and followed with clusters of four in both the eighth and ninth frames, as Pittsburgh was scoring six runs in its last three innings.

Four Pittsburgh errors figured in the scoring. The Cubs played flawless ball.

Giants Seek Henrich.

Gulfport, Miss.—Despite the presence of such accomplished gardeners as Mel Ott, Hank Leiber and Jo-Jo Moore on his team, Manager Bill Terry, of the New York Giants, is prepared to bid $20,000 for the signature of Tom Henrich, Milwaukee's outfielder, who has asked Judge Landis to release him from his Cleveland contract.

Landis will confer with Cleveland officials in New Orleans tomorrow and if Henrich is made a free agent there is sure to be spirited bidding for his services.

The Giants, after a week-end trip to Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., were given the day off today by Terry.

Wilson High to Play 12 Games This Season

A 12-game baseball schedule which calls for tilts with virtually every school in the Washington area was announced yesterday by Woodrow Wilson High School. The Green opens Friday against St. Alban's on the St. Alban's field.

April 2, St. Alban's, at St. Alban's; 9, Tech, at Tech (Interhigh series); 20, Central, at Central (Interhigh series); 22, Washington-Lee, at Clarendon, Va.; 26, Georgetown Prep, at Garrett Park, Md.; 30, Roosevelt, at Roosevelt (Interhigh series).

May 4, Bethesda-Chevy Chase, at Bethesda; 8, Randolph-Macon Academy, at Front Royal; 10, Landon Prep, at Landon; 14, Eastern, at Eastern (Interhigh series); 19, Episcopal, at Episcopal; 28, Western, at Western (Interhigh series).

The Hook, Line and Sinker Club, meeting last evening in the Round Robin Grill of the Willard with Fish Warden Harry Somerville in charge, paid homage to Henry G. Knight, for having paid his dues (two fish stories) on time and in a manner that put his brethren to shame. During the hilarious get-together, it is noted, that there was no need for the Fish Warden to expel any member for violation of the one cardinal sin—use of any or all of the three words—liar—fibber—deceiver.

ACKERMAN

Here is Henry's story in his own words:

"Once I went fishing on the headwaters of the Chug in the Black Hills of Wyoming, which by the way, is a tributary of the North Platte River, that great stream that flows out of the high Rockies of Wyoming. The Chug is a small stream, which for many miles through the Black Hills follows a tortuous course but at no point in all that distance is it more than 2 feet wide. The trout each year travel toward the headwaters to spawn and the young trout as they increase in size slowly descend to the placid waters of the Platte.

The Chug is very seldom fished in the area I am speaking about, and I was looking forward to some interesting sport. Well, it was spawning season and I noticed some rainbow trout that were at least 36 inches long, moving toward the headwaters of the stream—there were hundreds of them, all hugging the right bank and other hundreds looking gaunt and worn hugging the left bank down the stream. They were so orderly that I became fascinated, forgot to fish and instead followed up the stream.

After about two miles of travel, I came to a basin that had all the earmarks of a ship turning basin and appeared to have been made by the hand of man, but not so, as you will appreciate. At the entrance of the pool were two large trout that seemed very busy. As fish entered the pool, they were paired off by these guards, and then proceeded to the business of spawning. This over, other guards herded them toward the stream outlet, but I noticed that each was carefully examined, before he or she was allowed to escape. Close examination showed that after spawning, each fish picked up a pebble in its mouth and carried it downstream, which accounted for the great size of the turning basin.

I might add, that this natural hatchery, at the time I visited it, was literally lined with trout eggs. I made it a point to fish the left side of the stream on other visits, so as not to destroy the fish going up to spawn."

Henry's other story is a matter of record in the archives of the club. To really enjoy the story, it will be necessary to read it firsthand, either by attending a meeting or dropping in the Round Robin any noon-time.

Fisherman R. Kilbourne Castell's story received honorable mention for March.

This Morning

Shirley Povich

Continued from Page 19.

the game, "there goes our reverse strength."

Dizzy was berating his teammates on another occasion for underestimating a lowly second-division team and losing a three-game series as a result. "Hell," said Dizzy, "we'll never win the pennant that way—not unless we change our altitude."

He was one of Manager Frankie Frisch's major worries back in his freshman days and even now the task of managing Dean is not all beer and skittles for Frisch. But Dizzy is getting better—leastwise, there have been fewer eruptions by him.

It was during a clubhouse meeting of the Cardinals before a season's opening that Frisch was lecturing the squad on the strength and weakness of the opposition. All were listening intently and Frisch attempted to impress upon them the seriousness of the task at hand.

"Now, have any of you fellows got anything to say?" asked Frisch.

Dizzy had something to say, although it was not strictly germane to the situation. It was: "Cheez, you're getting bald."

Interviewed after the 1934 World Series with the Tigers when he helped to pitch the Cardinals to the championship, Dizzy belittled the Detroit club. "A bunch of semi-pros, all except that fellow Granger; he's one of the best hitters I ever did see."

Granger, what Granger?

"That Granger who plays second base for the Tigers," and then it dawned upon the correspondents that Dean was attempting to say something nice about the clever Charley Gehringer.

In Short.

The Red Sox once had a pitcher-character named Ed Morris who wouldn't report for training at the specified date because he wanted to attend a fish-fry later in the week down home in Alabama . . . Finally he received permission of the club to delay his arrival at camp . . . Morris attended the fish-fry, was stabbed to death in a fight that developed there . . . And the Red Sox only a month before had refused the Yankees' offer to buy him for $85,000 . . . Phil Troy, baseball's best-dressed club secretary, who officiates now for the Red Sox, tells of a character named Pat Townsend who was bought as a pitcher by the Boston Braves . . . Troy, in a letter to Townsend, asked that he forward a picture to be printed in the Boston papers. Shortly he received a photograph of Townsend in a ten-gallon sombrero, cowboy boots and chaps and two guns bristling from his belt . . . Asking him to quit his kidding, Troy demanded another picture, not one of those photo-gallery affairs that needed only a stuffed fish to complete the scene . . . Townsend was hopping mad . . . "Listen here," he wrote Troy, "you'll take the picture I sent you or you won't get none" . . . Later Troy discovered that Townsend wasn't kidding . . . he was the sheriff of Weimar County, Tex.

Mader Is Winner In Ring Thriller

Continued from Page 19.

Roesch rose in mighty wrath and smote Wilson to the canvas with a left hook to the head. The bell ending the first round saved Wilson at the count of four.

Right Ends Fight.

Early in the second Wilson was slammed half out of the ring by another left hook to the head. He rose only to be flattened by a right to the head, and Referee Robert Morris ran up the flag of truce, declaring Roesch the winner by a technical knockout after 2 minutes and 15 seconds of the second round.

Murray Kanner, former District amateur heavyweight champion, upset the dope by winning a unanimous decision from Tom Ponte in a six-round preliminary. Kanner, who was defeated by Max Roesch in his first professional start, triumphed over the former Western Maryland athlete in decisive fashion, although the bout was not pleasing.

Mike O'Leary won on a first-round knockout from Joe (Palooka) Mathews in a welterweight opener scheduled for four rounds.

In another four-rounder Frankie De Angelo won a unanimous decision from Joe Leto. De Angelo showed better form than in any of his previous "comeback" bouts.

Federal League Meets.

A meeting of the Federal Baseball League will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at the Atlas Sports Store, 927 D street northwest. All potential teams must be represented. Teams wishing to enter must be represented.

Spiders' Nine Beats W. & L. By 7-3 Count

Jacobs Continues Last Year's String, Winning 8th Game in Row.

By the Associated Press.

Richmond, Va., March 29.—Capt. Bucky Jacobs, diminutive University of Richmond pitcher, scored his eighth consecutive mound victory this afternoon in the Spiders' 7-to-3 conquest over Washington and Lee.

Jacobs added another triumph to last year's unbroken string of seven victories by pulling himself together in the pinches and his teammates helped him out with a barrage of nine hits, six of them for extra bases, Jacobs fanned 11.

Helped by Washington and Lee's loose defensive play, the Spiders knocked across four runs before the Generals could tally.

W. & L.	AB	H	O	A
Dunlap,c.	5	0	3	0
Davis,1b.	4	0	8	0
Iler,s.	4	3	1	0
Moore,cf.	3	2	2	0
B'ridge,rf.	4	0	3	1
Dill,2b.	4	1	2	3
Watt,3b.	3	1	3	2
Dart,p.	4	0	0	5
Cochran,lf	3	1	1	0
†Wiggins	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	8	24	11

Richm'd.	AB	H	O	A
Garber,ss.	5	1	2	5
P. J'cobs,3b	4	0	0	1
Mundy,1b.	4	1	11	0
Godsey,lf.	4	2	0	0
Tr'vett,cf.	3	1	2	0
George,c.	4	1	11	0
Walton,rf.	3	0	0	0
M'chant,rf.	1	0	0	0
B.Jacobs,p.	4	0	0	2
Lynch,2b.	4	3	1	1
Totals	36	9	27	9

†Batted for Davis in the ninth.

W. and L.	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	3
Richmond	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	x	7

Runs—Iler, Moore, Cochran, Garber, P. Jacobs, Mundy (2), Godsey, George, Lynch. Errors—Garber, Iler (2), Cochran (2), Davis. Runs batted in—Lynch, Godsey, Dill (2), Mundy (2), Trevett. Two-base hits—Garber, Godsey, George, Dill, Iler, Lynch. Three-base hits—Lynch, Iler, Mundy. Stolen base—Moore. Sacrifice—Trevett. Left on bases—Washington and Lee, 5; Richmond, 7. First base on balls—Off Jacobs, 2; off Dart, 0. Struck out—By Jacobs, 11; by Dart, 3. Umpires—Strain and Weafer. Time of game—One hour 45 minutes.

G. W. Wins, 6-3; De Angelis Shines

Continued from Page 19.

more deeply in trouble on the next play, scooping up Caruso's slow roller and trying for a force-out at third which was too late, and all hands were safe.

Apparently a little rattled by this left-handed break, Vince walked Rocklein and Mitchell before Klaus struck out. The Colonial hurler ran into more ill-fortune on the next play, a double-play ball to Berg at shortstop, which started well enough but ended too slowly for the twin-killing, allowing Caruso to score from third.

G. W. U.	AB	H	O	A
Stap'n,3b.	4	1	1	1
W'lams,2b.	3	0	3	5
J'nson,1b.	4	3	9	2
De An'la,p.	5	2	2	0
Br'nen,cf.	2	1	1	0
Ed'son,lf.	1	0	1	0
Berg,ss.	3	2	1	1
Zen'itz,c.	4	0	5	0
Jones,rf.	4	0	4	0
Totals	30	8	27	12

L. I. U.	AB	H	O	A
Grant,cf.	2	0	0	1
Klaus,lf.	1	0	0	0
J'owsky,ss.	4	0	0	4
Ponte,3b.	4	0	3	5
Abr'itz,1b.	5	0	14	1
Lowe,c.	1	1	5	1
R'istro,c.	1	0	0	0
P'lman,rf.	3	0	1	1
Caruso,2b.	4	0	3	2
R'klein,cf.	3	0	1	1
Mitchell,p.	2	0	0	1
Moriu,p.	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	27	17

George Washington	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	x	—6
Long Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Runs—Stapleton, Johnson (2), De Angelis, Brennen (2), Lowe, Pearlman, Caruso. Errors—Williams, Berg (2), Jankowsky (2). Two-base hit—Berg. Three-base hits—Johnson (3), Lowe. Home run—Stapleton. Left on bases—George Washington, 8; Long Island, 8. Hits—Off Morin, 2 in 2 innings; off Mitchell, 6 in 6 innings. First base on balls—Off De Angelis, 7; off Mitchell, 5. Struck out—By De Angelis, 5; by Mitchell, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Mitchell (Edmonson, 2). Losing pitcher—Mitchell. Umpire—McDonald.

City 'B' Loop Meets.

Managers of teams wishing to comprise the National City "B" League will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Atlas Sport Store, 927 D street northwest. Teams wishing to enter must be represented.

Center League Convenes.

A meeting of the Sport Center Government League will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at 5113 Second street northwest, Apartment 2. Teams seeking entrance must be represented.

Laffoon Ties Jones' Mark In Warm-up

Pro Shoots a 65 in Drill for Masters' Links Play Thursday.

Augusta, Ga., March 29 (AP).—Ky Laffoon, veteran Chicago shotmaker, equaled Bobby Jones' course record today by firing a 7-under-par 65 as outstanding links stars played their second warm-up rounds preparatory to the fourth annual $5,000 Augusta National tournament.

Opening his phenomenal exhibition with an average of 3 for the first eight holes, Laffoon took a disastrous 2-over-par 6 on the ninth for a 30, 1 over the record 29 scored last year by Bobby Cruickshank, of Richmond, Va.

The Windy City professional, coming in with a 1-under 35, beat by two strokes the 67 scored by Lawson Little, of San Francisco, who turned in the best performance he has ever posted for the national course.

Play Starts Thursday.

Augmented by the arrival of Gene Sarazen, of Brookfield Center, Conn.; Victor Ghezzi, of Deal, N. J.; Harry Cooper, of Chicopee, Mass.; Al Watrous, of Detroit and two outstanding amateur performers, Charles Yates, of Atlanta and Fred Haas, jr., of New Orleans the fairway elite tuned up for the 72-hole medal play tournament in ideal weather a contrast to yesterday's cold winds.

The local weather bureau, however, predicted rain or snow for tomorrow.

Jones, tournament host who still draws the larger part of the spectators, despite his previous poor showing here, equaled par for the 18 holes he played.

The former "grand slam" champion admitted he was "hitting them well," but would make no prediction as to his chances in the tournament.

Close on the heels of the two low scorers was Paul Runyan, diminutive star from White Plains, N. Y., who put together rounds of 35-34 for a 3-under-par 69.

Grant, Riggs Win In Atlanta Tennis

Atlanta, March 29 (AP).—Bryan Grant, Bobby Riggs and the other favorites in the Atlanta Invitation tennis tournament breezed through the first round with little difficulty today.

There wasn't an upset in the 16 matches played.

The mighty little Grant blasted Burtz Boulware, Georgia Tech student from Florida, 6—0, 6—2, and will square off tomorrow against Vernon Harcum, of Lakeland, Fla., who tripped up Glenn McConnel, of Atlanta, 6—1, 6—2.

Riggs, a co-favorite with Grant, toppled Dr. Glenn Dudley, of Atlanta, 6—0, 6—3.

Fight Results

At New York—Ralph (Indian) Hurtado (132), of Panama, and Maxie Fischer (134½), of Newark, N. J., eight-round draw; Bobby Pacho (146½), of San Francisco, Calif., knocked out Buckey Jones (144½), of Morristown, N. J., in 1:56 of the second round.

Exhibition Baseball

At Orlando, Fla.:

Montreal (I. L.)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington (A.)	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	x—4

Montreal (I. L.)	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Washington (A.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

DeShong, Cascarella and Hogan, Crompton; Duke, Kaddis, Smythe and Chandler, Kies.

At Sebring, Fla.:

Brooklyn (N.)	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3
Newark (I. L.)	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	x	x	—5

Henshaw, Butcher and Phelps, Klumpp; Piechota, Russo and Hershberger, Kosar.

At St. Petersburg, Fla.:

St. Louis (N.)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston (N.)	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	x	x	—4

Warneke, Ryba and Owen; Frazier, Turner and Mueller.

At San Bernardino—

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago (N.)	1	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	4	—23	19	0
Pittsb'rgh (N)	1	4	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	—14	23	4

Flowers, Higbee and O'Dea, Garbark; Lucas, Brandt, Heinzleman, Munchell and Todd, Padden.

At Winter Garden, Fla.—

	R.	H.	E.
Columbus (A.A.)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3	7	3
Baltimore (In.)	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	x	—	—7	10	2

Lannier, Shroeder, White and Grilk; Chagnon, Lohrman and Savino.

At Loredo, Tex.—St. Louis (A.) vs. San Antonio (T. L.), cancelled, rain.

At Los Angeles—

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago (A.)	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	13	1
Los Angeles	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	7	1

Chelini, Brown, Lee and Schlueter; Overman, Struss and Bottarini.

PITCHER DICK LANAHAN . . . the local boy who has yet to make good . . . getting his third tryout with the Washington club and went South this year as the fair-haired kid of the pitching staff . . . on the strength of his performance with Chattanooga last year, when he won 13 and lost 1 before his arm became sore . . . his failures during the spring are being regarded lightly because of his reputation as a slow starter . . . 6 feet tall in his stockings and likes to pitch around 180 pounds . . . graduated from Eastern High School and The Washington Post Sandlot Association . . . is a left-hander . . . is a big shot in Northeast Washington in the off-season and handy with the billiard cue . . . first to detect evidence of a big leaguer in his pitching was Charley Guyon, his coach at Eastern High School . . . he persuaded Clark Griffith to give him a trial . . . went to Biloxi as the rawest rookie on the squad in '34 and revealed himself as the best prospect before the Nats broke camp . . . Bucky Harris has envisioned him as a regular on the Nats' staff for two seasons, but a sore arm has always handicapped him . . . traces of wildness are disappearing here and his fast ball is Harris' particular delight . . . is grateful when a teammate comes up with a nice play behind him and doesn't murmur when they boot one . . . that may be his trouble . . . Harris likes a little more fight out there . . . rarely stirs far from the Nats' hotel and can usually be found leaning against the lobby entrance . . . doesn't smoke and has foresworn beer . . . never haggles over salary . . . is one of the trusting kind who says he will get paid what he's worth . . . knows that there's a regular place open for him on the Washington pitching staff if that sore arm doesn't rise to plague him again . . . you'd know he's an Irisher with one look at that pan of his.

Nats Makes Most of Four Hits To Win From Montreal Club, 6-3

Continued from Page 19.

legs for an error, enabling DeShong reach third.

Were it not for a sandlot play by First Baseman Bernie Cobb, though, DeShong might never have scored. Duke forced Lewis to pop to Bell and Kuhel to rap sharply to Cobb. DeShong broke for the plate on the smash and would have been an easy out, but Cobb elected to tag first base before throwing home. His peg was both belated and wild and Jimmy counted.

The second Maranville southpaw, George Kaddis, pitched hitless ball in the one inning in which he worked. Nobody could reach any of his deliveries and, thanks to this development, Washington added its final run in the sixth.

To start the round Stone rolled out but Travis and Myer drew passes. After Rookie Herb Crompton popped up Kaddis walked Cascarella and then did the same to Chapman, forcing across Travis. This was enough for Maranville and out walked Kaddis in favor of the venerable Ray Smythe, who forced Lewis to ground out, ending the inning.

Only once after the first inning did Montreal seriously threaten to score, although Sington made a two-base muff of Sanky's fly in the third inning with two away. But the only other bona fide threat came in the ninth, when Tom Dunlap doubled off Cascarella and the little crooner-curver followed by walking Dave Harris, the former-Nat pinch hitter.

Maranville, sensing a chance to pull the game out of the fire, ordered the Royals to flail away instead of sacrificing and playing for a tie and Cascarella mowed down Cobb, Jeffries and Kies in order. Cobb flied to Chapman, Jeffries popped to Kuhel, and Signor Cascarella finished with a flourish by bending a third strike across to Kies.

With a new winning streak started as a result of a 4-to-2 victory over Montreal today, the Griffith A. C. tomorrow will open its most extensive road campaigning of the year by meeting the Columbus Redbirds in Deland. Not until April 5 will the Griffs return to Orlando to pick up the local thread of their "grapefruit league" play.

Eddie Linke and Jack Salveson are due to face the Redbirds, whose chief success this spring, like that of the Nats, has been achieved at the expense of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Joe Kuhel's appearance against the Royals today marked the first time he broke into a ball game since last Thursday, when he was "beaned" by Leon Pettit, of Baltimore. There was nothing "gun-shy" about Joe, for he banged one of Southpaw Marvin Duke's pitches for a single the first time.

After that, however, he rolled out three straight times to first base.

For a guy not hitting the size of his hat, Ben Chapman has no trouble getting on base. He drew three bases on balls and was safe on an error on four trips to the plate today.

On the Air Today

"Professor" Jack Norworth makes a debut tonight at WMAL (8 o'clock) to begin a new series of programs celebrating the birthday of a famous person. Northworth is the same Jack Norworth who has been known for many years as a composer and actor.

Each week the birthday of a writer, composer, statesman or adventurer will be marked in a manner appropriate to that person's accomplishments. Fortune-telling, in a light way without too much faith in astrology, will be a feature weekly. Norworth intends to tell all listeners whose birthdays fall in the current week just what they may expect within those seven days.

* * * *

Following two days of hectic activity along New York's Radio Row, the proprietor of this space can look back almost delightedly to Saturday at the Park Lane where Mark Warnow, celebrated C. B. S. maestro, observed most fittingly for members of the Columbia family and their guests his new assignment as conductor of the "Hit Parade." The affair insofar as this representative of the press is concerned was in the capable hands of Don Higgins, new publicity chief for the Columbia net. Aided and abetted by Bruce Fouche and Lee Little (formerly of WJSV and now with the New York office of Columbia).

"Professor Quiz" also was there, although his heckler, Arthur Godfrey, disappeared somewhere following the "Quiz" show at 8. It was reliably reported that Uncle Arthur left the invitation to the Warnow party to run about Manhattan with his old pal, Walter Winchell.

Sunday afternoon was spent (in case it makes any difference whatever) with Nelson Hesse, manager of "Stoopnagle and Budd!" Fred Wile, publicity boss for the crass commercial phases of the Stoop and Bud show, and various others in the family at N. B. C.

* * * *

Features today:

Alexander Woollcott—Commentator and raconteur presents his network quarter-hour from studios of WJSV tonight at 7:30.

Vincent del Garza—Whose full name is Vincent de la Garza de la will now be heard twice a week from WJSV, including Tuesdays, at 8:30. He is a "discovery" of the local station, a singer and guitarist.

Frank Parker—Guests with Ben Bernie, WMAL, at 9.

Pat O'Brien—Guests with "Jack Oakie's College," WJSV, at 9:30. Judy Garland also becomes a permanent member of the cast, effective tonight.

"Poe's Tales"—Third presentation in series at WOL, 10:30, will be "The Pit and the Pendulum." J. H. H.

The Post Radio Time-Table

Tuesday, March 30. Washington. Eastern Standard Time.

	WRC 316M—950KC	WMAL 476M—630KC	WOL 229M—1,310KC	WJSV 206M—1,460KC	
6:30	Gordon	.....	.....	Elder Michaux	6:30
6:45	Hittenmark	.....	.....	" "	6:45
7:00	" "	Today's Prelude	Art Brown	Sun Dial	7:00
7:15	" "	" "	" "	" "	7:15
7:30	" "	" "	News	" "	7:30
7:45	" "	Wake Up Club ...	Art Brown	" "	7:45
8:00	News	Morning Devotions	" "	" "	8:00
8:15	Gordon	Island Serenade.	" "	" "	8:15
8:30	Hittenmark	Cheerio	" "	" "	8:30
8:45	" "	" "	" "	" "	8:45
9:00	" "	News	" "	" "	9:00
9:15	Old Timer	Chicago Breakfast	Music	Jean Abbey ...	9:15
9:30	Myriad Voices .	Club	Reveries	R. Maxwell ...	9:30
9:45	" " .	Capt. Tim Healy	News; Music	Betty Hudson..	9:45
10:00	Mrs. Wiggs ...	News	Police Flashes ...	Betty and Bob.	10:00
10:15	Other Wife ...	Ma Perkins	Music	Mod. Cinderella	10:15
10:30	Just Plain Bill.	Mountain Man ..	Marriage Clinic

Cash Wheat Sells at $1.50, Nine-Year Peak

Corn Reaches 10-Year Top, But Late Selling Erases Gains.

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, March 29.—Wheat available for immediate use excelled in Chicago today $1.50 a bushel, the first time since 1928, but big profit-taking afterward canceled the gains. Jumps of almost 2 cents took place both in wheat and corn prices, with corn outdoing peaks unequaled since 1927. Differing from wheat, the corn market held most of the day's advance.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½ cent lower to ½ cent higher than Saturday's finish; May, 1.43@1.43⅛; June, 1.28½@1.28⅝; September, 1.25½@1.25⅝; corn, ⅜@1½ advanced; May, 1.18⅞@1.19; July, 1.13⅜@1.13½; September, 1.07⅞@1.08; oats, ⅛ off to ⅜ up; May, 49⅛@49¼, and rye varying from ¼ lower to 1½ higher, May, 1.14¼. Provisions closed unchanged to 10 cents dearer.

Futures Price Range.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.43⅛	1.44⅜	1.42⅜	1.43
July	1.29½	1.30½	1.28½	1.28½
September	1.26½	1.27⅝	1.25¼	1.25½
Corn—				
May, new	1.18¾	1.19¾	1.18½	1.18⅝
May, old	1.16⅛	1.16½	1.15½	1.15⅝
July, new	1.13⅛	1.14¼	1.12⅞	1.13⅜
July, old	1.10⅝	1.11	1.10	1.11
September	1.08	1.08¾	1.07⅜	1.07⅞
Oats—				
May	49¾	50¼	49	49⅛
July	45⅝	46⅛	45¾	45⅝
September	43½	43¾	43	43
Soybeans—				
May	1.64	1.65¼	1.64	1.65
July	1.59½	1.59½	1.59½	1.59½
Rye—				
May	1.15¼	1.15⅞	1.14	1.14¼
July	1.06¾	1.09⅞	1.06¾	1.08¾
September	1.01¾	1.03¾	1.01¼	1.01⅝
Barley—				
May	80	81	80	80¾
Lard—				
March	12.70	12.70	12.65	12.65
May	12.87	12.87	12.80	12.80
July	13.10	13.12	13.05	13.05
September	13.40	13.40	13.32	13.32

Cash Grain Prices.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 1.40; No. 2 red, 1.48; No. 1 hard, 1.50@1.50⅝; No. 2 hard, 1.46; No. 3 hard, 1.47¾.

CORN—No. 4 mixed, 1.22½; No. 3 yellow, 1.25¾@1.27; No. 4 yellow, 1.25; No. 5 yellow, 1.22; No. 2 white, 1.31; No. 3 white, 1.29@1.29½; No. 4 white, 1.25½@1.26; sample grade, 1.17@1.19.

OATS—No. 1 white, 55; No. 2 white, 55; No. 3 white, 54½; No. 4 white, 53¾; sample grade, 53½.

SOYBEANS—No. 2 yellow, 1.65.

BARLEY—Sample grade, malty, 73; feed, 70@74 nominal; malting, 1.00@1.30 nominal.

TIMOTHY SEED—4.75@5.50 cwt.

CLOVER SEED—30.00@36.00 cwt.

Treasury Certificates.

(Reported by Chas. D. Barney & Co.)

Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Offer.
3	Apr. 15, 1937	100 13-32	100 15-32
3¼	Sept. 15, 1937	101 13-32	101 15-32
2¾	Feb. 1, 1938	101 24-32	101 26-32
3	Mar. 15, 1938	102 13-32	102 15-32
2¾	June 15, 1938	102 19-32	102 21-32
2¾	Sept. 15, 1938	102 17-32	102 19-32
1½	Mar. 15, 1939	100 20-32	100 22-32
2½	June 15, 1939	102	102 2-32
1¾	Dec. 15, 1939	100 3-32	100 5-32
1½	Mar. 15, 1940	100 13-32	100 15-32
1½	June 15, 1940	100	100 2-32
1½	Dec. 15, 1940	100	100 2-32
1½	Mar. 15, 1941	99 28-32	99 31-32
1¾	June 15, 1941	99 13-32	99 16-32
1¼	Dec. 15, 1941	98 30-32	99 2-32

XIN—Ex interest. CT—Certificates.

The Market

By Carlton A. Shively,
A Special Correspondent.

Stocks Are Irregular in Trading Which Falls Below a Million Shares; U. S. Bonds Improve.

New York, March 29.—Functioning again while the principal European financial markets were closed, the Stock Exchange failed to develop enough interest to establish a definite trend for stocks, and transactions fell below the million-share mark for the first time since September 17 last. Prices varied little from the closing of last week. Government bonds and other high grades were strong. Foreign exchange quotations were little better than nominal. The movements in cotton and wheat were narrow.

The initial transaction in United States Steel was by no means a fair sample o fthe week-end reappraisal of values. Steel started on 1,000 shares at 119⅜, a gain of 1⅛ points. Instead of the balance of the market following the lead of Steel that stock settled back until at the beginning of the fifth hour it was at Saturday's closing level.

Homestake Mining, which is in a class all by itself, reached a new top in the early trading, but traders were not as eager for the stock and it later reached 11 points. That was not severe in the light of Saturday's runup. The main body of the market moved within a narrow range of the previous colsing. Exceptions included the fertilizer stocks and a scattering of specialties. McKesson & Robbins responded to a favorable earnings statement. The various classes of International Paper & Power continued into new high ground.

This market was in no mood to respond to anything. It was generally believed, for instance, that the Supreme Court might hand down a decision involving the railway labor act, but nothing was done in the market for rail stocks either to anticipate the decision or to reflect how traders felt about it when the news was out. The decision was against the Virginian Railway. Pennsylvania, Great Northern and Santa Fe improved slightly and New York Central hovered around its previous close. Nickel Plate rose more than 3 points on a few transactions.

Oils advanced moderately with Seaboard up a point and Texas at a new high above 60. The only interesting thing about motor stocks was the wider range between the highest and lowest price, up to the final hour, in General Motors compared with Chrysler. American Telephone was the only bright spot in the utility list.

Specialists' Regulation.

In some quarters it was expected that the SEC would publish today its suggestions for the further regulation of specialists on exchanges. Chairman Landis has promised it for sometime this week. While stock exchange officials have discussed this with the SEC as well as other suggested regulations, it is believed that the pronouncement will be a tentative rule subject to further discussion. This has been the policy of the SEC, especially as regards the latest suggestion which was to require members to be fully margined throughout the trading session. This seems to have run into technical difficulties. There is a curious difference in the phraseology in SEC stories from Washington and those of local inspiration. Almost without exception the Washington dispatches say the SEC will announce changes in such and such a trading regulation; locally it will be said that the SEC has "suggested" certain changes after numerous conferences, etc. So far this end of the line seems to have been correct at least half the time. And it is probably a safe bet that this newest "suggestion" will receive considerable attention. It is understood, incidentally, that the chief feature of the rule will be to prohibit specialists from trading on their own account more than a certain percentage of the amount of trading done on any one day.

Making Bonds Attractive.

That there are ways of making straight investment bonds attractive in difficult markets without attaching conversion rights or stock purchase warrants is illustrated in the final setup for the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line issue, offering of which is expected tomorrow. For one thing, the company resorted to an old device of establishing a strong sinking fund which would retire more than half the issue in ten years although the final maturity is 15 years off. Yields on bonds called in the earlier years figure out at high rates so that the bonds are likely to be popular with institutions. This same thing was done with satisfactory results in some of the post-war financing to avoid excessive coupon rates.

TVA Economics.

The TVA is developing enough electricity for use of every farm home within 300 miles in every direction from every dam completed, Representative Rankin was quoted to this effect today after he had discussed with President Roosevelt rural electrification in the valley. No private utility could afford the type of transmission line necessary to carry electricity 300 miles or even 250 miles just to serve small and scattered consumers. Electricity can be transmitted that far but the loss is so great that only a Governmental agency caring nothing about costs would undertake to do business on that basis. As long as TVA activities are subsidized in other respects it is too much to expect that the line will be drawn at uneconomic distribution of power.

Terminal Corp. Names Hoover New Chairman

National Savings & Trust Head Succeeds the Late C. F. Norment, Sr.

By Thomas M. Cahill.

William D. Hoover, chairman of the board of National Savings & Trust Co., has been elected chairman of the directorate of the Terminal Refrigerating & Warehousing Corporation, succeeding the late Clarence F. Norment, sr. A prominent banker of Washington, Mr. Hoover, prior to becoming chairman of the board of directors of National Savings & Trust Co., was its president for 25 years. Before being elected president he served as the company's attorney and trust officer. A native Washingtonian, Mr. Hoover was graduated from Georgetown Law School and entered business as an official of the Real Estate Title Insurance Co. He had been vice chairman of the warehousing corporation's board of directors for several years, and is a director of the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Clarence F. Norment, jr., president of the latter company, was elected as a director of the Terminal Refrigerating & Warehousing Corporation to succeed his father.

Riggs Public Relations.

Bankers returned from a regional conference of the American Bankers Association at Atlanta were impressed by an account of the successful public relations program of Riggs National Bank related by Robert V. Fleming, president of that institution and immediate past president of the national bankers' organization.

All employes of the Riggs Bank, Mr. Fleming said, attend monthly meetings at which experts explain methods and operations of banking so that employes have become familiar with the work of all departments and, consequently, are more informative and valuable in their contact with the public.

While tellers are possibly in more frequent contact with the public than other employes, Mr. Fleming explained that all bank employes in their own social spheres meet depositors and are considered representatives of the institutions by which they are employed. He said the public relations plan of the bank had been found to be of great benefit in many ways both within and outside the institution. Dr. Harold Stonier, of the American Institute of Banking; Frank M. Totton and bank officials have added to the employes' store of information.

FHA Mortgages.

At the close of January the Federal Housing Administration had accepted for insurance 1,394 home mortgage loans made by local banks under Title 2 of the national housing act, the District of Columbia Bankers Association has announced. The loans involved a total of $9,065,960.

Banks in Washington have likewise been active in making loans under Title 1 of the act, which covers home construction work in the nature of repairs and alterations. At the beginning of February banks here had made 8,811 of these loans amounting to $4,307,150. The time for making loans under Title 1 expires April 1, although there is legislation asking for an extension.

Bankers are continuing to make loans under Title 2, and there has been some activity in this classification for spring building money. Reports of January 31 showed that in Washington, banks had made 632 insured mortgage loans aggregating $4,611,590. The higher total reported above is accounted for by the fact that local banks are permitted to make loans without the limits of the Capital.

In Virginia, financial institutions of that State had granted 3,525 of insured mortgage loans up to February 1, representing a total of $14,953,994. Maryland had negotiated 2,728 with a value of $11,730,470.

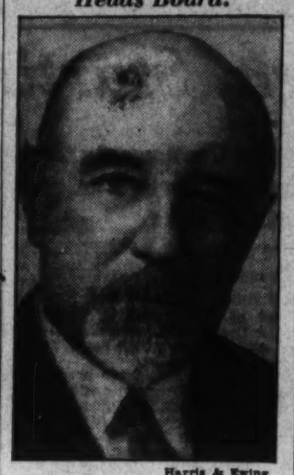
Fenner & Beane Survey.

Encouraged by the active demand from major industries, outlook for machine tool and industrial machinery companies over the balance of 1937 is highly favorable, in the opinion of the F. & B. Industries Service, comparative analysis of 28 industries published by Fenner & Beane, New York Stock Exchange firm.

Orders from the automobile, oil, railroad equipment, electrical equipment, construction, and steel industries in this country and abroad are

Continued on Following Page.

Heads Board.



Harris & Ewing.
WILLIAM D. HOOVER.

Cotton Is Higher In Trade Buying

New York, March 29 (AP).—Cotton moved irregularly today with trade buying. July recovered from 13.93 to 14.06 and closed at 14.05, with final prices 3 to 9 points higher.

Futures Price Range.

	High.	Low	Close.
May	14.20	14.06	14.16-20
July	14.06	13.93	14.05-06
October	13.57	13.47	13.56-57
December	13.50	13.38	13.49-50
January	13.51	13.46	13.50
March	13.56	13.46	13.55-56

Spot, steady; middling, 14.76.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was quiet and prices a little easier today under scattered liquidation and commission house selling. Final prices were 6 points lower to 2 net higher. Sales, 51 contracts. Crude oil was quoted at 10 cents at all points. Bleachable spot nominal; May closed 11.11, July 11.18, September 11.20, October 11.00.

Steel Operations 90.7% of Capacity

New York, March 29 (AP).—Operations in the steel industry for the current week advanced 1.1 points to 90.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 89.6 per cent last week, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated today.

A month ago operations averaged 85.8 per cent of capacity, while a year ago the rate was 62.0 per cent. The rate for the week is the highest since August, 1929, when operations were at 95.9 per cent of capacity.

Metropolitan Bank Votes 3% Dividend

Directors of the National Metropolitan Bank have declared the regular 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on the capital stock payable April 15 to stock of record April 4. Books will be closed from April 5 to April 15, inclusive.

Money Markets

Foreign Exchange.

New York, March 29 (AP).—Great Britain in dollars, others in cents.

Great Britain—Demand, 4.88⅝; cables, 4.88⅝; 60-day bills, 4.88⅛.

France—Demand, 4.59½; cables, 4.59½.

Demand Rates.

Italy	5.26⅛	Czecho-Vakia	3.49
Belgium	16.84	Yugoslavia	2.34
Germany—		*Austria	19.73
Free	40.22½	Hungary	19.75
Registered	20.00	Rumania	.75
Travel	23.75	*Argentina	32.56
Holland	64.75	*Brazil	5.80¼
Norway	24.55	Tokyo	28.51
Sweden	25.19½	Shanghai	29.85
Denmark	21.82	Hongkong	30.42
Finland	2.13½	Mexico City	27.80
Switzerland	22.78½	Montreal in New York	100.14⅛
Portugal	4.44¾	New York in Montreal	99.85 11
Greece	.90		
Poland	18.98		

*Nominal.

New York.

Call money steady, 1 per cent all day; prime commercial paper, 1 per cent; time loans steady; 60 days-6 months, 1¼ per cent offered; bankers' acceptances unchanged; 30 days, ½-⅝; 60 days, ⅝-¾; 90 days, ⅝-¾; 4 months, ⅝-¾; 5-6 months, ¾-⅞; rediscount rate, New York Reserve Bank, 1½ per cent.

Bar silver steady and unchanged from Friday, March 26, at 45.

Foreign markets closed.

Government 6-Year Spending 20 Billion More Than Income

Recovery and Relief 36.77 Per Cent of Total; U. S. Revenue Lowest in 1932, But Rose Last Year to Highest Since 1921.

New York, March 29.—Between December 31, 1930, and the close of 1936, aggregate expenditures of the United States Treasury amounted to $39,560,688,831, exceeding total receipts in that period by $20,884,552,440, according to C. J. Devine & Co., Inc., specialists in United States Government securities, in their 1937 year book, published today, reviewing the financing activities of the Federal Government.

For the six-year period ended December 31, 1936, recovery and relief expenditures of the Federal Government amounted to 36.77 per cent of the total, and apparently reached their maximum in the first quarter of the calendar year 1934. Federal revenues were at their minimum in 1932, and in 1936 had increased to such an extent as to exceed those for any fiscal year since 1921. Exclusion of the non-recurrent payment of the veterans' bonus in 1936 from the figures would show a declining trend of excesses of expenditures from early 1934 to the end of 1936.

The gross debt of the United States Government on December 31, 1936, was $34,460,920,962,as contrasted with a postwar low of $16,026,087,087 on December 31, 1930, and a previous high of $26,596,701,648 on August 31, 1919, reflecting the peak of the debt incident to Word War expenditures, the review sets forth.

Average Interest 2.57%.

The average interest rate on interest bearing debt of the United States Government was 2.57 per cent on December 31, 1936, compared with 2.55 per cent on December 31, 1935, which was the lowest rate prevailing at the end of any year since the war. The average maturity of the Federal debt at the end of 1936 was 9 years and 9 months, reflecting improvement over the year-end of 1935, when the average maturity of the debt was 8 years and 6 months, and even more striking progress over December 31, 1934, when the average interest rate was 2.96 per cent and the average maturity was 7 years and 9 months.

The operation of the Federal financing program from the beginning of 1930 to the end of December, 1936, according to the Devine review, "resulted in an increase of only 46 per cent in annual interest charges on the direct Government debt, although the principal amount was more than doubled. Maturities were widely distributed to cover a 25-year period. Of the total debt outstanding at the end of 1936, less than 11 per cent falls due in any single year.

"Major influences contributing to the success of the Treasury's financing operations were the expansion of Federal Reserve Bank credit prior to the devaluation of the dollar, devalution itself, and the fear of political disturbances abroad, which caused capital to move to this country seeking safety and opportunity for enhancement."

Unregistered Broker Enjoined by SEC

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced yesterday that it had obtained a permanent injunction in United States District Court in Portland, Oreg., against Frank I. Lamb.

The commission's bill of complaint alleged that Lamb had sold securities in Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon without being registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a broker or dealer. Lamb, in 1933, had been convicted in Kansas City of mail fraud involving the sale of securities.

Holiday Closings.

New York, March 29.—All European and Canadian commodity and financial exchanges were closed today with the exception of the Winnipeg grain market.

The Day's Movements In Leading Markets

Stocks.

	Mon.	Tues.
Advances	247	358
Declines	377	182
Unchanged	171	152
Total issues	795	692

Changes narrow in dull trading; volume, 871,470.

Bonds.

United States loans recover; transfers, $8,888,000.

Curb.

Generally lower; turnover, 396,000.

Commodities.

Wheat, cotton and sugar higher; coffee steady.

Exchange.

Steady; Great Britain, $4.88⅜; France, 4.59½ cents.

Curb Prices Dip In Light Trading

New York, March 29 (AP).—Utility, oil and some specialty shares drifted lower in an uneven curb market today with recessions of fractions to around 3 points or more. A few selected stocks managed gains, but the tendency was generally downward. Turnover was light as traders held to the sidelines pending more definite indication of the market trend.

Among utilities, Consolidated Gas & Electric of Baltimore lost 2¼ points at 73¾. Electric Bond & Share was off 1½ at 21⅛, and American Gas & Electric dropped ¾ at 36. Others to lose ground were Aluminum Co. of America, 166, off 2⅝; Singer Manufacturing, 315, off 4; Creole Petroleum, 28½, off 3⅜; Gulf Oil, 56, down ⅝, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, down 2 at 137.

Pan-American Airways, on the other hand, bucked the tendency to lower prices with an advance of 1⅜ at 68⅞. Atlantic & Pacific added 1½ at 110, and fractional gains were recorded for Newmont Mining, 126; American Cyanamid "B," 31½, and Niagara Hudson, 14.

Transactions totaled 396,000 shares against 324,000 last Thursday.

C. & P. Tel. Net For February Dips $35,366

Telephones in Service Gain 1,178 Over January.

Operating revenues of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for February, 1937, were $890,000, according to the report of operations filed yesterday with the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia. This represents a decrease of $35,366 from the previous month. Expenses, including taxes and deducting net non-operating income, amounted to $726,885, leaving a balance before dividend of $163,805, which compares with $181,000 in February, 1936. Taxes for the month were $81,745.

Washington was served by 216,916 telephones on February 28, 1937, a net gain of 1,178 telephones over the previous month. The cost of telephones in service in February was $40,023,642, according to a statement of Charles A. Robinson, general manager. Telephone users in Washington made 23,084,000 calls during the month, as compared with 22,542,000 during the same period last year.

Goodyear Tire.

Akron, Ohio, March 29.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. reported today that its net earnings for last year were at the highest level since 1929. As a result of its world-wide operations, Goodyear reported consolidated net sales of $185,915,674—an increase of 13 per cent over those in 1935. The cost of manufacturing and selling (including all taxes and the charge for depreciation) was $172,676,123. After adding miscellaneous income and deducting interest and other charges, there remained a net profit of $10,831,031 from the year's operations.

Addressograph-Multigraph.

Cleveland, March 29.—The Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation in 1936 had the best financial showing that it has had since 1930, with an increase of 23.9 per cent in shipments over the preceding year and a gain of 59 per cent in net profits, despite the higher wages paid and heavier tax payments and other charges. The company's annual report shows net profits for the year ended December 31, 1936, of $1,319,886, or the equivalent of $1.75 a share on 753,563 shares of common stock. In 1935 the net profit was $829,755, or $1.11 a common share.

Continental Oil.

Ponca City, Okla., March 29.—Continental Oil Co. today reported 1936 net earnings of $9,612,596.70 after depreciation, depletion and taxes. This is equivalent to $2.05 per share on 4,682,614.8 shares issued and outstanding, not including 55,978.5 shares held in treasury. Earnings for 1935 were $8,813,560.93, or $1.88 per share.

Transactions on N. Y. Bond Market

By the Associated Press.

Total bond sales yesterday, $8,868,000; previous day, $5,127,000; week ago, $18,638,000; year ago, $7,687,000; two years ago, $10,935,000; January 1 to date, $1,024,075,000; year ago, $1,12 3,626,000; two years ago, $880,277,000.

XIN—Ex-interest. CT—Certificates.

Range of United States Government Issues

(Sales in $1,000. Dollars and 32ds.)

1937 High	1937 Low	March 29. Sales		High	Low	Last	Change	Bid	Ask	Yield
121.14	114.26	24	Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52	115.11	115.1	115.11	+ .7	115.4	115.11	2.57
109.26	108.10	47	Treasury 3½s, 1943-45	108.29	108.17	108.28	+ .10	108.26	108.28	2.38
113.20	110.28	15	Treasury 4s, 1944-54	111.8		111.8		110.30	111.8	2.40
114.9	108.29	20	Treasury 3⅜s, 1946-56	109.12	109.10	109.10	+ .4	109.10	109.20	2.54
107.27	105.16	16	Treasury 3⅜s, 1940-43, June	105.31	105.24	105.28		105.28	105.30	1.48
110.18	108.20	10	Treasury 3⅜s, 1943-47	108.10	108.10	108.10	+ .8	108.6	108.12	2.28
108.24	108.2	3	Treasury 3⅜s, 1941-43, March	108.12	108.12	108.12	+ .2	108.10	108.12	1.89
108.24	106.7	7	Treasury 3¼s, 1941	106.7		106.7	+ .1	106.5	106.10	1.73
109.28	105.8	32	Treasury 3¼s, 1944-46	105.24	105.22	105.24	+ .4	105.28	105.28	2.34
108.24	103.25	7	Treasury 3¼s, 1946-49	104.24	104.22	104.23	+ .6	104.19	104.24	2.54
108.18	104.2	35	Treasury 3¼s, 1949-52	104.25	104.22	104.22	+ .2	104.20	104.24	2.69
107.30	103.12	85	Treasury 3s, 1946-48	104.7	104	104.5		104.3	104.8	2.48
106.28	102.19	21	Treasury 3s, 1951-55	103.5	103.1	103.5		103.3	103.8	2.73
104.30	100.25	53	Treasury 2¾s, 1955-60	101.13	101.6	101.8	— .1	101.9	101.12	2.78
106.16	101.26	332	Treasury 2¾s, 1945-47	102.22	102.17	102.19		102.18	102.20	2.41
104.16	100.1	9	Treasury 2¾s, 1948-51	100.28	100.22	100.28	+ .4	100.22	100.26	2.66
103.17	99.18	82	Treasury 2¾s, 1951-54	100.13	100.12	100.12	+ .1	100.8	100.12	2.72
103.18	99.17	29	Treasury 2¾s, 1956-59	100.9	100.5	100.6	+ .3	100.3	100.6	2.74
101.22	98.10	66	Treasury 2½s, 1949-53	98.24	98.20	98.22	+ .4	98.20	98.22	2.60
106.23	102.16	34	Fed. Farm Mtg. 3s, 1947	102.31	102.24	102.28	+ .2	102.28	103	2.36
105.17	101.26	3	Farm Fed. Mtg. 3s, 1949	102.9	102.6	102.9	+ .2	102.7	102.12	2.65
106.10	102.16	10	Fed. Farm Mtg. 3¼s, 1964	103.6	103.6	103.6	+ .1	103.4	103.9	2.74
105.3	101.14	171	Home Own. Loan 3s, A, 1952	101.30	101.23	101.27		101.27	101.29	2.71
102.7	99.28	99	Home Own. Loan 2¾s, 1949	100.10	100.5	100.7	+ .2	100.7	100.10	2.66
102.31	99.26	28	Home Own. Loan, 2¼s, 1942-44	100.5	100.5	100.5	+ .4	100	100.4	2.22

XIN—Ex interest. CT—Certificates.

Sales in thousands.		High	Low	Close
	CORPORATION BONDS.			
	A			
20	Allegheny 5 '44	97¾	97¼	97¾
6	Allegheny 5 '50	61¾	61	61
17	AmIGChem 5½ '49	107⅝	107¼	107⅝
9	Am T & T 5½ '43	113	112⅝	112⅝
17	AnacondaCop4½ '50	105	104⅜	104⅜
19	Arm Del 4 '55	97⅞	96⅝	97⅞
37	AT&SF 4 '95	110⅝	109⅝	110⅝
1	ACL cfi 4 '52	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
	B			
20	B&O rfg 6 '95	100	99½	99½
26	B & O 5 '96 F	90¼	89½	90
28	B&O cvt 4½ '60	80½	80¼	80¼
1	B&O 4 '48	106½	106½	106½
7	Bell TPa 5 '48 S	117½	117¼	117½
13	Beth Stl 4¼ '60	103¼	103	103
48	Boston&Me 5 '67	86¼	86	86¼
14	Buf R&P 4½ '57	85⅞	85¾	85⅞
	C			
14	Can Pac 4½ '60	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
26	Can Pac 4 perp	92½	92	92½
26	Cen Ill E&G 5 '51	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Can Pac 5 '54	99¾	99¾	99½
3	Can Pac 1st 4 '49	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞
24	Chesap Corp 5 '47	135	133	133⅝
13	C & O gen 4½ '92	118⅞	118⅛	118½
18	C & O rfg 3½ 96E	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
1	Chi & Alton 3 '49	55¼	55⅛	55⅛
41	C B & Q gen 4 '58	110	108¾	110
5	Chi & E Ill 5 '51	41	41	41
37	Chi Gt West 4 '59	48	46⅝	46⅞
36	CMSP & P 5 '75	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
70	CMSP&P adj 5 2000	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
32	C & N W cv 4½ '49	22⅝	22¼	22½
22	CRI & P rfg 4 '34	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
6	Ch & W Ind 4 '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
27	CCC & StL 4½ '77	95	94⅝	94⅝
41	C U T 4½ '77 C	102	101⅝	102
7	Col & So 4½ '80	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
15	Col G 5 '52 May	103	102⅞	103
3	Col G 5 1961	102½	102⅛	102½
48	Com Inv Tr 3½ '51	101⅝	101½	101⅝
25	Con Edis 3¼ '65	104⅜	103⅝	104⅜
2	Con G N Y 4½ '31	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
103	Con Oil 3¼ '51	103⅝	103	103
12	Con Pow 3½ '70	101⅜	101	101⅛
2	Cuba No Ry 5½ '42	55	55	55
	D			
33	Del & Hud rfg 4 '43	92½	93	92¼
	E			
37	Erie rf 5 '75	83⅛	82¾	83
11	Erie gen lien 4 '96	85½	85	85⅛
	F			
6	Fairbanks M 4 '56	102	102	102
1	Fed Lt & T 5 '42	102½	102½	102½
18	Fla E Cst 5 '74	17½	16¾	16¾
1	Francis Sug 6 '56	77	77	77
	G			
4	Gen Cable 5½ '47	105⅝	105¾	105¾
9	Gen Stl Cast 5½ '49	93	92	92
6	Goodrich 6 '65	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
6	Goodyr T & R 5 '57	104¼	103¾	103¾
12	Gt Nor 4½ '77E	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
60	Gt Nor 4 '46G	131	130	130
23	Gt Nor 4 '46 H	108	108⅛	108
	H			
8	Hiram Walk 4½ '45	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
6	Hous Oil T 5½ '40	102	102	102
8	Hudson Coal 5 '62A	47⅝	46⅞	47¾
28	Hud & M rfg 5 '57	78	78	78
77	Hud & M inc 5 '57	33½	32½	33½
	I			
81	Bal Tel 3½ '70B	103¾	103⅜	103¾
13	Cen 4½ '60	77¾	77	77¾
1	ChiCAInO 5 '63A	86½	86½	86⅝
7	Ill Steel 4½ '40	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
16	Interb R T rfg 5 '66	94½	93¾	94½
9	Int Hydro El 6 '44	80¼	79¾	79¾
1	Int Paper 5 '47	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
18	Int T & T 4½ '39	66	65	66
39	Int T&T deb 5 '55	73½	73	73½
	K			
3	K O South 5 '80	95	94¾	95
2	K C Term 4 '60	107	107	107
4	Le Cas 5½ '53	61	60¾	61
4	Lautaro Nit 6 '54	42¼	42¼	42¼
6	Leh Val 6 2003	65	64½	64½
14	Lizzett & M T '44	129⅞	129⅝	129⅞
17	Loew 3½ '46	98¾	98⅝	98¾
8	Long Isl rfg 4 '49	103¼	101¾	103
7	Louis & Ark 5 '69	96½	96½	96½
1	Louis & N 4 '40	106¼	106¼	106¼
9	Louis & N 3¼ 2003	83	83	83

Dow-Jones Bonds.

By the United Press.

New York, March 29.

	High	Change
40 bonds	102.24	+0.17
10 1st rails	108.13	+0.32
10 2nd rails	91.04	+0.24
10 utilities	104.18	+0.14
10 industrials	105.61	+0.07

Sales in thousands.		High	Low	Close
	M			
15	McKes&Rob 5½ '50	103½	103¼	103½
5	Mil El Ry&L 5 '71	103½	103½	103½
4	M-K-Tex 5 '62 A	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4 '90	88	88	88
11	Mo Pac 5½ '49	17⅛	17	17⅛
32	Mo Pac 5 '77 F	43	42½	43
48	Mo Pac gen 4 '75	21	20	20¼
	N			
13	Nat Dairy 3¾ '51	104¾	104¼	104½
9	Natl Steel 4 '65	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜
4	New Eng T&T 5 '52	119½	119⅛	119½
2	N O Pub Sv 5 '55B	98½	98⅛	98⅛
8	No Tex&M 5½ '54	58	57	58
69	NYC cvt 6 '44	126⅛	124⅛	124½
37	NYC rf 5 2013	99¾	99½	99¾
12	NYC con 4 '98	97¾	97⅛	97⅜
37	NYC&HR 4½ 2013	92¼	91⅜	92¼
18	NYC&HR 3½ '97	97⅞	97¼	97⅞
23	NY Ch&StL 4½ '78	91⅞	91	91
2	NYNH&Hcvt 6 '48	50½	50⅛	50½
11	NY Tel 4½ '39	107	106⅝	106⅝
1	Niagara Sh 5½ '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Norf & W 4 '96	115	115	115
9	Nor Am Co 5 '61	106½	108½	105½
17	Nor Am Ed 5 '69C	102	101½	101½
20	Nor Pac 6 2047	110⅛	110¼	110½
22	Nor Pac 4 '97	104⅜	104	104⅝
24	Nor Pac 3 2047	75	74⅜	74⅜
	O			
21	Or-W RR & N 4 '61	104⅛	104½	104¾
	P			
5	Pac G & E 3½ '61	101⅝	101

Terminal Corp. Names Hoover New Chairman

National Savings & Trust Head Succeeds the Late C. F. Norment, Sr.

Continued from Preceding Page.

contributing largely to the prosperity of manufacturers of machine tools and industrial equipment, according to the analysis.

"Major machine tool builders and equipment manufacturers are operating with huge backlogs of orders and only the shortage of skilled labor is likely to restrict the operations of the machine tool division of the industrial machinery industry," the F. & B. Service says.

Banking Notes.

"Questions That Are Asked About Banking," is the title of an interesting booklet being distributed by McLaehlen Banking Corporation. Subjects discussed deal with depositors' money, patrons' obligations, the meaning of capital and surplus, measurements of banks' strength, how banking institutions pay expenses, qualifications for loans and the advantages of checking accounts.

Columbia National Bank directors have declared a dividend of $3 a share, of which $1.50 is payable April 1, to shareholders of record March 26. The other half will be distributed July 1, to stockholders of record June 24.

First Vice President Orval W. Adams of the American Bankers Association will deliver the principal address at the annual convention of the New Jersey Bankers Association, Maj. L. B. Angas is another speaker at the meeting which will be held at Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, May 20-22.

Robert C. Jones & Co., investment bankers, has returned to his office after a vacation in Florida and Nassau.

Government Purchases Under Walsh-Healy Act

The Labor Department reported yesterday that Government agencies purchased supplies costing $93,-598,652 the past six months from private contractors who agreed to comply with the Walsh-Healy act. This law fixes minimum wages and maximum hours for workers on Government contracts.

Navy Department contracts during the past week, amounting to $2,937,416, included $212,735 in copper purchases.

Security Averages.

Stocks.

	50 Ind.	20 RRIs.	20 Util.	90 Stks.
Yesterday	170.0	63.5	*88.7	140.0
Previous day	171.3	63.6	89.4	141.0
Week ago	165.5	62.5	89.1	136.8
Month ago	174.4	61.7	95.0	143.7
Year ago	140.6	49.9	89.4	117.6
Two yrs. ago	81.2	29.1	46.8	67.1
1936 high	169.6	68.0	102.0	140.5
1936 low	126.2	44.0	80.3	106.4
1935 high	127.9	45.3	84.8	106.9
1935 low	78.6	28.6	39.5	64.0

Bonds.

	20 Ind	20 RRIs.	20 Util.	60 Bnds.
Yesterday	92.9	97.1	103.0	97.7
Previous day	92.9	97.2	102.9	97.6
Week ago	92.3	96.5	102.7	97.2
Month ago	94.4	99.6	104.8	99.6
Year ago	91.9	91.6	104.9	96.1
Two years ago	84.4	71.1	93.9	83.1
1936 high	94.8	100.4	106.2	100.2
1936 low	90.0	84.7	103.5	93.3
1935 high	91.5	86.4	103.6	93.1
1935 low	83.6	71.0	89.3	83.0

*New low.

(1926 averages equal 100.)

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Chicago Stocks.

(Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Yellow Taxi	23½	*24
Wahl	3½	3½
Thompson	12½	12¾
Butler Brothers	16¾	17
National Leather	1½	1¾
Swift	26¾	27
Swift International	32¼	32¾
Libby, McNeil & Libby	14	14¾
City Con. com		½
City Con. pfd		½
Edison		¼
Pub Serv $100 par	120	121½
Pub Serv no par	80	83¾
Quaker com	80	83½
Quaker pfd	117	117½
Bendix		138¾
Borg-Warner	28	28¼
Illinois Brick	79½	80¼
Gt Lakes Dock & Dredge	16½	17
Conso com	23	23¾
Conso pfd		½
Electric Household	4¼	5½
McCord	9	9¼
	34	36

Baltimore Securities.

Baltimore, March 29 (AP).—Following are the sales, high, low and closing prices of stocks and bonds traded today on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

Sales		High	Low	Close
75	Arundel	22½	22½	22½
3	Balt Transit	2½	2½	2½
21	Balt Transit pf	6	6	6
210	Cons Gas El Lt	76¼	74¾	75
38	Cons G 5% pf A	113	113	113
360	East Sug Assoc	35½	35	35½
23	Fid & Dep	133	133	133
25	Fid & Guar Fire	42	42	42
250	Houston Oil pf vtc	20½	20	20
10	Mfg Fin 1st pf	11¼	11¼	11¼
400	Mar Tex Oil A	3	3	3
50	Mono W Pa Pub 7 pf	27	26¾	27
226	New Amster Cas	18½	18¾	18½
300	Owings M Dist	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Phillips Pkg pf	101¾	101	101
247	U S Fidel & Guar	27½	27	27
9000	Balt Tran Deb 4 A	36	35	36
2200	Balt Tran Deb 5 A	42	41½	41½

Steel Quotations.

New York, March 29 (AP).—Steel prices per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Pittsburgh: Blue annealed sheets, hot rolled, 2.42$; galvanized sheets, 3.82$; black sheets, hot rolled, 3.17$; steel bars, 2.47$.

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NATIONAL Permanent BUILDING ASSOCIATION
UNDER SUPERVISION of U. S. TREASURY
949 NINTH STREET, N.W.

Complete Transactions Yesterday on New York Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press.

Total sales yesterday, 871,470; previous day, 531,580; week ago, 2,021,750; year ago, 946,430; two years ago, 444,500; January 1 to date, 156,381,166; year ago, 178,061,513; two years ago 80,118,013.

High	Low	1937	Dividend Rate	Name and	Add 00 Sales	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Net
				A					
58	50¾		Abbott Lab (1.60a)		1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— 1¼
80½	63¾		Acme Stl (4)		2	76	75¾	76	+ ¾
22¾	15		Adams Exp (.85e)		12	30¾	20½	20½	— ½
36	31¾		Addressoo (1)		2	32½	32¼	32½	
4¾	3		Advance Rumely		2	3⅞	3	3	
80¼	72½		Air Reduc (1a)		2	72¾	72½	72½	
5½	3½		Air-Way El Ap		3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
18⅝	14⅝		Alaska Jun (.60a)		4	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
59⅝	43½		Allegh pf 330 ww		26	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
52¼	41½		Allegh pr pf		1	51	51	51	— 1¼
45¾	38⅝		Alleg Steel (.40a)		3	45¾	45	45	+ ¼
258½	225		Al Chem & Dye (6)		4	43	42½	42½	— ¼
31½	16½		Allied Strs (.20a)		2	243	242	243	
83½	83¼		Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)		23	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	30½		Alpha P Cem (1)		6	66	65½	66	
8⅞	4¾		Amal Lea		1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
114½	101		Amerada (2)		8	7⅞	7¼	7½	— ⅛
101	83		Am Ag Ch Del (1g)		2	108	108	108	+ 2
41⅝	28½		Am Bank Note (¾g)		13	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
90¾	40		Am Brake Shoe (2)		3	63¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
160	125		Am Br Shoe pf (3¾)		80	128	128	128	+ 2½
121	105¾		Am Can (4a)		8	108¾	107½	107½	+ 1½
174	154		Am Can pf (7)		156	156	156	156	+ ½
71	66		Am Car & Fdy		2	83½	81½	81½	+ ½
90¾	72		Am Chain & Cab (1g)		2	83½	83½	83½	— ½
134	111		Am Chain & C pf (5)		1	124	124	124	— 1
23	13¾		Am Colortype		2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
30⅜	26¾		Am Coml Alco (¾a)		82	30¾	29	29¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	28¼		Am Crystal Sug (2g)		8	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
13½	8½		Am Encaus Til		7	12½	12½	12½	— ½
17	13		Am Europ		1	14	14	14	
13¾	7¾		Am Fd Pow		14	4¾	4½	4¾	
68½	55		Am & F P 1st pf		47	10⅝	10	10½	— 1
38½	20¼		Am & F P 2 pf		8	56¾	55	55	— 1¾
21⅝	18		Am-Hawaii SS (1)		8	28¼	27½	27½	— ⅝
11¼	6½		Am Hide & Lea		3	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
55⅝	31⅞		Am Hi & L pf (3)		26	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
49½	47		Am Home Pr (2.40a)		2	50¼	50	50	+ ⅛
4¾	2¼		Am Ice		14	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27½	17⅛		Am Ice pf (½g)		3	25	24¾	24¾	
17⅜	13¾		Am Internat (.40e)		16	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	22¾		Am M & Fdy (¼g)		1	26¼	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
68⅜	50¼		Am Metal		4	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ⅛
75	62		Am News (3)		50	69	68¼	68¼	+ ¾
16⅜	11⅞		Am Pow & Lt		25	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
74	66		Am Pr & L $5 pf (6)		1	67	67	67	
72½	58⅛		Am P & L $5 pf (5)		1	67	67	67	
29½	24¾		Am Rad & St S (.60)		1	56¼	56¼	56¼	
34⅝	33⅛		Am Roll Mill (1.20)		80	25¾	24¾	24¾	
39⅝	31		Am Safety Raz (2)		42	41¼	40¼	40½	
29	23½		Am Seating (2½e)		1	31⅝	31¼	31½	
58	41		Am Shipbldg (2)		30	26¼	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
103¾	89		Am Smelt & R (1¾g)		32	52½	52	52	— 1
7⅛	3½		Am Smelt rt		362	95½	93¼	93¼	— 2
107	105		Am Smelt 2 pf (6)		1	5	4¾	4¾	
73½	55		Am Stl Fdrs (⅛g)		4	43	42½	42½	— ⅜
118	110		Am Stl F pf (7)		6	106½	106½	106½	— ½
87¾	48		Am Sugar Raf (2)		80	110¼	110	110	— ½
187	168½		Am Tel & Tel (9)		6	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
99	78½		Am Tob (5)		18	171¼	170	170	+ 1
99½	80¾		Am Tob B (5)		7	82	81½	81½	+ 1
150½	128½		Am Tob pf (6)		2	134¾	134¼	134¼	— ¼
30¼	16¾		Am Type Fdrs		3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
29½	22½		Am Wat Wks (.20g)		39	23½	22½	22½	— ⅝
14⅜	9¾		Am Woolen		4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
79	64		Am Wool pf (1k)		2	71½	71½	71	
1⅜	1		Am Wtg F		2	71¼	71	71	
3⅝	3¼		Am Wtg F pf		13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20	6¾		Am Zinc L & S		12	6¼	6	6	
79¾	24		Am Zinc pr pf		33	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
69½	62¼		Anaconda (¼e)		2	65	64¾	65	+ ⅛
97	84		Anacon W & C (½g)		81	64¾	63	63½	— 1¼
37½	29		Andes Cop		2	37¾	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
3	1		A P W Paper		1	30	29½	30	— 1
122	118		Arch-D-M pf (7)		30	119	119	119	
111	65¼		Armour Del pf (7)		1	109½	109½	109½	
13¾	7		Arm Ill (.15g)		47	12¾	12	12	
99½	81¾		Arm Ill pr pf (8)		2	97¾	97¾	97¾	
70½	56		Armstrong Cork (½g)		8	65¾	65	65	
16½	6		Arnold Const (⅝g)		2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
17¾	14		Artloom		3	14	13¾	13¾	
24¾	19½		Assd Dry Gds		2	20½	20½	21	
101	98		Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)		4	98½	98½	98½	
87⅞	69½		Atch T & S F (2e)		12	82⅜	81½	81½	— ⅝
107	90¾		Atchison pf (5)		20	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
55⅛	44½		Atl Coast Line (1e)		2	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
29	25		Atl G & W I		2	25½	25½	25½	— 1¼
44¼	38		Atl G & W I pf (3a)		10	38	38	38	— 1½
37	30¼		Atl Refin (1)		22	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	17½		Atlas Corp (.80)		18	17¾	17¾	17¾	
32⅛	11½		Atlas Corp pf (3)		2	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
80	48		Atlas Pow (¾g)		1	83	83	83	
18¼	14½		Atlas Tack (¼g)		1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
36¾	28¼		Auburn Auto		29	29	29	29	— 1
9½	7⅛		Aust Nieh		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
82½	39¼		Aust Nieh pr A (5k)		20	50	49¾	49¾	
9¼	8¾		Aviation Corp		20	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
				B					
11¼	8		Baldwin Loc		8	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
9½	7½		Baldwin Loc asd		3	7½	7½	7½	
120	88½		Bald Loc pf asd		1	112	112	112	
40½	20¾		Balt & Ohio		73	38½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
44¼	25		Balt & O pf		7	44¼	43	43	
43⅝	33⅞		Barber Co (¾a)		3	39⅜	38	38	— ⅛
32	25⅝		Barker Bros		3	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ 1
41¾	36⅝		Barker pf (2¾)		1	41	41	41	
35	26⅜		Barnsdall (1)		32	21½	21½	21½	
30½	16¾		Baruk Cigar (.18¾g)		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
28⅝	25		Beatrice Cr (1g)		1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
103¾	102¼		Beat Cr pf ww (8)		1	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
15¼	13		Belding-Hem (1)		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
30½	26		Bendix Aviat (¼g)		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
23¼	20½		Benef Ind Ln (.48g)		32	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
105½	73		Beth Stl (1½a)		32	97½	96¼	96¾	— ¼
20	18¾		Beth Stl 8 pf (1)		8	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
129½	122½		Beth Stl 7 pf (7)		3	124	123	124	+ 1
69¼	57¾		Bigelow-San (½g)		8	21¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
29½	23¾		Blaw-Knox (.20a)		18	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
31½	18¼		Bloomingdale (.47½g)		20	31½	31½	31½	
49¾	33⅜		Boeing Airpl		9	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
47½	41		Bohn Alum (3)		3	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
45¾	41¾		Bon Ami B (1¼g)		2.10	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
27½	26½		Borden (1.60)		32	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
83½	72½		Borg-Warner (4)		9	80¼	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
14	8¼		Boston & Me		9	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
23¼	16¾		Bridgeport Brass (.60)		6	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
39¾	47¾		Brigss Mfg (½g)		8	50	49¾	49¾	
83¼	44		Briggs & Strat (3)		1	44	44	44	
8	6¼		Bklyn & Qu T		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
38½	32		Bklyn & Q T pf (3)		1	36	36	36	— 1½
53	40		Bklyn-Man T (2g)		9	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
52¾	40		Bklyn Un Gas (3)		5	40¾	40	40	
68¾	45		Brown Shoe (3)		1	46	46	46	— 1¼
24¼	18⅝		Brunswick-Bal		8	21¼	21¼	21½	— ⅛
25½	19½		Bucyrus-Erie		4	20¾	20½	20½	
117½	102½		Bucy-E 7% pf (7)		1	100¾	100¾	100¾	— 4¾
17⅝	11¾		Budd Mfg		8	12	12	12	— ⅛
13	9½		Budd Wheel (.20e)		8	10½	10¾	10¾	
45	34¾		Bullard Co (¼g)		3	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
65¼	45		Bulova Watch (4a)		6	53¾	53¼	53¾	+ ⅛
38¼	31		Burr Ad Mach (.80)		9	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
39	27		Bush T 7% deb		1	30	30	30	+ ¼
18¼	13½		Butler Bros (.15g)		6	17	17	17	+ ⅛
34¼	29¼		Butler Bros pf (1½)		2	34	34	34	
9	5¾		Butte Cop & Z (.05)		7	7¼	7	7	
33¾	27½		Byers Co		8	28¾	28	28	— ⅛
34⅝	27		Byers pf		30	83½	83	83½	+ 2
			Byron Jack (¼g)		32	32	32	32	
				C					
48½	39¾		Calif Pack (1¼a)		1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
6¼	2¾		Callahan Z-Ld		391	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
20½	15½		Calumet & Hec (¼g)		16	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
37½	30¾		Campbell Wy (1)		3	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
38½	27¼		Can D G Ale		13	34¼	33½	33¾	— ⅛
17½	14¼		Canad Pac		19	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
61½	52½		Cann Mills (½g)		1	52½	52½	52½	
143	116		Case (J I) pf (7)		10	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ 1¼
100	88½		Caterpill Tract (3)		5	92¼	91¾	92¼	+ ⅛
36¾	26⅝		Celanese (⅝g)		33	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
39½	33¼		Cent Aguir (1¼a)		1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
12¾	3¾		Cent Pdr		65	10¼	10¼	10½	— ⅛
41¾	35¼		Cent R R N J		1	36	36	36	
14½	10¼		Century Rib M (.10g)		1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
118	97½		Century Rib pf (7)	EX.	80	106	106	106	— 3¼
88⅝	67¼		Cerro de Pas (4)		2	79	79	79	
23¼	16¼		Certain-teed		8	18¾	18½	18½	
82	67½		Cert-teed 6% pf (6)		1	72	71½	71½	— ⅛
58⅝	38½		Champ Pap & F (.60)		21	56¾	55½	55½	— 1¼
111	101		Champ Pap & F pf (6)		1	111½	111¼	111½	+ ¼
68⅝	58¼		Ches & Ohio (2.80)		21	59½	59	59	— ⅛
90½	79¼		Ches Corp (3)		5	79	79	79¼	+ ⅛
4¾	2¾		Chi & E Ill		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13½	6¾		Chi & E Ill pf		6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
8⅜	3¼		Chi & N W		1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19½	11¼		Chi & N W pf		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
3	1⅝		Chi Gt West		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	3¾		Chi Gt W pf		8	3¾	3¾	3¾	
33½	25¾		Chi Mail Ord (1¼a)		4	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
3	2		Chi M St P & P		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7½	4¾		Chi M St P & P pf		2	6½	6¼	6¼	
33	23		Chi Pneu T		1	27	27	27	
3¾	2¼		Chi Rk Is & P		4	3½	3½	3½	
8¾	5¼		Chi R I & P 6% pf		5	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅜	16¾		Chick Cot Oil		1	18½	18½	18½	
15¾	12½		Childs Co		1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
138	110¾		Chrysler (1½g)		42	126	124	124½	— 1¾
21¾	18¾		Cities Ice & F (2)		1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
10⅝	9		City Stores		3	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
37	32½		Clark Equip (1.60)		1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
113	105		Clev El Illum pf (4½)		20	108	108	108	
163½	138		Coca-Cola (2)		2	160	160	160	
25¾	19¼		Colgate-Palm (⅛)		31	25½	24¾	24¾	— ⅝
43¼	40¼		Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)		1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
112¾	108½		Colo Fuel & Ir pf new		1	108½	108½	108½	— 2½
51	43		Col Fuel & Ir (1g)		1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
20½	18½		Col G & E (1.40e)		81	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
108	97¾		Col G & E pf A (6)		2	98	97½	97½	— ⅛
103	80¾		Col G & E 5% pf (5)		20	95	95	95	+ 2
39½	30¾		Col Pict vtc (1a)		1	33	33	33	— ⅛
134	112¼		Col Carb (4a)		3	118	118	118	
68¼	58		Comi Credit (4)		6	61	60¼	60½	— ⅛
128	100¼		Comi Cred pf (4½)		1	102¾	102½	102½	+ 2½
74	66¼		Comi Invest Tr (4)		3	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
136	97		Comi Inv Tr cv pf (4½)		1	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
34¼	18		Comi Solv (.60a)		45	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
4½	3		Commwlth & Sou		76	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
67¾	58¼		Com & Sou pf (3)		5	58¼	58	58	— 2¼
19½	13¾		Conde Nast		1	15	15	15	
48½	36¾		Congoleum-Na (3)		1	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
19¾	8		Consol Cigar		3	15½	15	15	— ⅛
95	88¾		Con Cig pr pf ww (6½)		20	89	89	89	— 1
13¾	8¼		Con Coal		19	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
80¾	33		Con Coal pf		2	48	48	48	— 1
49⅞	39¾		Con Edis (¼g)		31	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
108	104¾		Con Edis pf (5)		3	105¼	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
5¾	4⅝		Con Film		1	4½	4½	4½	
18¾	15¼		Con Film pf		3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
13¾	9¼		Con Laundries		2	11	10¾	11	
17⅜	10¾		Con Oil (.80)		83	16¾	16¾	16¾	
8¾	7½		Con R R Cuba pf		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
3½	3		Con Text		1	3	3	3	
34¼	20¾		Container Corp (1.20)		28	30¼	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	27¾		Cont Bak A		6	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅞		Cont Bak B		31	4¼	4¼	4¼	
109½	103⅞		Cont Bak pf (8)		2	105	103	103	— 1
69½	59¾		Con Can (3)		30	80½	79½	80½	— ⅛
25¾	20½		Cont Diam Fib (½g)		2	22	22	22	
42¾	38¼		Cont Ins (1.60a)		8	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
3¾	2⅜		Cont Mot		18	3½	3	3	
45¾	40¾		Cont Oil Del (¼g)		20	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
38¾	26¾		Cont Stl (½g)		2	32	32	32	
77	63¾		Corn Exchange (3)		10	68	68	68	
71½	65¾		Corn Prod (3)		1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
10¼	6		Cory		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
26½	26½		Crane Co		9	83¾	83¼	83¾	+ ⅛
100¾	78¼		Crown Cork (2)		8	82	81	81	
49¾	43¾		Crown Cork pf xw (2½)		2	44	43¾	43¾	
81¾	51		Crown Zeller		84	20¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
14⅝	10		Crucible Stl		1	78¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
43	39¾		Cuban-Am Sug		8	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
10¾	7¾		Cudahy Pack (2½)		1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
114	99¼		Curtis Pub		7	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
8¾	6½		Curtis Pub pf (7)		1	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
23¾	19½		Curtiss-Wright		47	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
88	80		Curtiss-Wr A (¼g)		8	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
			Cushman (½ pf (2½)		30	82¼	81	81	
				D					
18⅛	14⅜		Daveza Strs (1a)		5	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅛
24	20½		Daveza Strs pf (1¼)		1	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
136	104¾		Deere & Co		7	124¼	123¼	123½	— 1
29	21¾		Delsel-Wem-Gil (1a)		7	23¼	23¼	23½	
84¾	42¼		Del & Hud		7	58¼	57¼	57¾	— ⅛
28½	17¾		Del Lack & W		6	21¼	21½	21½	
140	138		Detroit Ed (4a)		1	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅛
77¼	68¼	

Sen. Robinson Orates Over Court Switch

Majority Leader Delighted on 'Complete Reversal' in Adkins (D. C.) Case.

Continued from Page 1.

crat), Montana, took to task the arguments Senator Kenneth McKellar (Democrat), Tennessee, had just made for the President's court plan.

Almost without warmup he hit full oratorical stride, alternately smashing both hands down in ponderous blows on the mahogany desks of his collleagues and shaking a warning finger directly in the faces of conservative Senators.

He said:

"To me it has been inexplicable how the court or a majority of the Court reached the conclusion that the Congress, exercising the police power to legislate for the District of Columbia, was able to fix minimum wages for women and children employed within the District, as the court did hold in the Adkins case.

"Following that case quite recently a decision was rendered which, more than any other case, has disclosed to me the necessity for injecting some new blood into the Supreme Court. I refer to the Tipaldo case, the New York State minimum wage case.

"Today the Supreme Court has completely reversed itself and directly and explicitly overruled the case on which the decision against the New York statute was based, namely, the Adkins case."

He read the last paragraph of the court's decision yesterday: "Our conclusion is that the case of Adkins vs. Children's Hospital, supra, should be and is overruled."

"Fine," Says Wheeler.

Wheeler, who still held the floor, interjected, "Fine!"

Robinson roared back, "Yes, fine, but what happens to the thousands of women and children in the great State of New York who are compelled to work unlimited hours in sweatshops and in factories * * *?

"Talk about accepting in all cases Supreme Court decisions as binding and being above question! Here is a case where the minority opinion at last after many years becomes the majority opinion!"

As he concluded, an eager gallerylite began to clap his hands, but stopped at once under the glares of attendants.

Urbane Senator Henry F. Ashurst (Democrat), Arizona, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, famed for his consistent inconsistency in legislative matters, told the Senate:

"With an inconsistency that I applaud and admire, the Supreme Court has followed the advice I so humbly gave them. (He referred to suggestions that the court reverse its opinions.) I do not criticize them for it."

"Hopeful Indication."

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (Democrat), Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said, "The decision is a very hopeful indication that we are beginning to realize that the States must be permitted to deal with those things which are within their governing cpacity."

Representative William P. Connery, jr. (Democrat), Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor Committee, said, "The court seems to be getting back to normal and I hope it's a harbinger that the Wagner-Connery labor relations act will be upheld."

Senator William E. Borah (Republican, Idaho, said:

"I expressed the view when the New York minimum wage case was denied, that in my opinion, upon a more complete consideration the ruling would be changed.

"I have not had an opportunity to read the opinion delivered today but judging from the report, this case, in the opinion today, is in line with several cases previously rendered by the Supreme Court. Anyway, I quite agree with the result."

Raid Uncovers Fortune in Furs In Dietz Home

Continued from Page 1.

northwest, operating a lottery; Bernard J. Corridon, of the first block of I street northwest, permitting gaming and conspiracy to violate gaming laws; Donald William King, of the first block of H street northwest, conspiracy to violate gaming laws; Neal H. Blade, of the 300 block of G street southeast, conspiracy to violate gaming laws; Eugene E. Garges, of the 500 block of Tenth street southeast, conspiracy to violate gaming laws and permitting gaming; Anthony A. DiGuna, of the 2800 block of Seventeenth street northeast, permitting gaming and conspiracy to violate gaming laws; George E. Dahoney, 1400 block of Monroe street northwest, conspiracy to violate gaming laws and permitting gaming, and Philip Samakow, of the 1400 block of G street northwest, conspiracy to violate gaming laws and permitting gaming.

Striking at 3:30 p. m., the raiders entered establishments at 45 and 13 H street northeast, 1149 Fourth street northeast, the Albee Building, 1732 Hobart street northwest, the Printcraft Building, 1405 I street northwest, 1319 F street northwest and 741 North Capitol street.

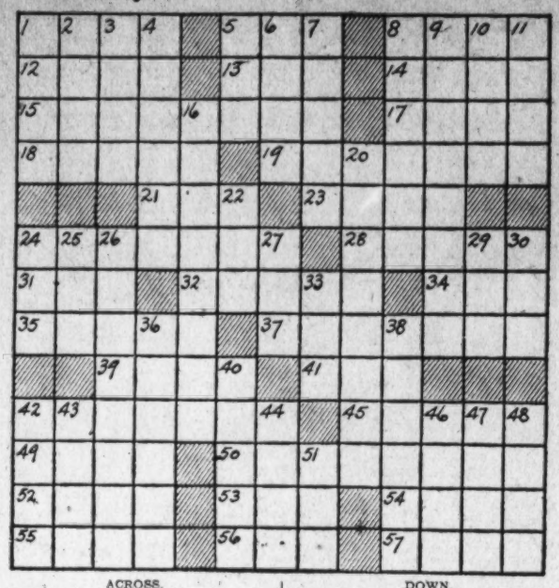
C. A. Bell Funeral Rites Tomorrow

Funeral services for Charles Andrew Bell, who died Sunday night at his home, 848 Delafield street northwest, will be held at the Hines funeral home at 2 p. m. tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Bell, who was 65, had been a statistitian in the Department of Labor for 35 years.

He was past grand regent of the Royal Arcanum for the District of Columbia and a member of the Masons and the Maccabees, and was field executive of the Boy Scouts. In addition, he was a member of the Rhode Island Avenue Methodist Church, where he had been a member of the board and superintendent of the Sunday school for many years.

He is survived by his widow, Laura A. Bell; two daughters, Rosalie G. Boardman and Christine Held; three sisters, Julia Bell, Maud A. Bell and Mrs. James C. Hicks, all of Washington.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



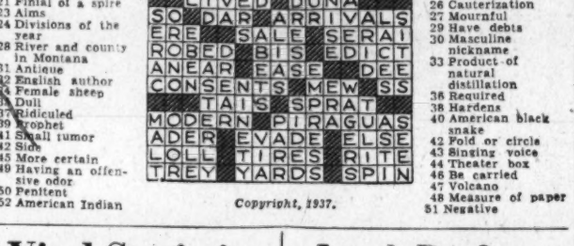
ACROSS.

1 South American rodent
5 Behind a vessel
8 Contemptuous name for a child
12 First magnitude star in The Dragon
13 Exclamation of disgust
14 Priestly Israelite tribe
15 Versed in literature
17 Short jacket
18 Fashionable elegance
19 Distinguished
21 Finial of a spire
23 Aims
24 Divisions of the year
28 River and county in Montana
31 Antique
32 English author
33 Female sheep
35 Dull
37 Ridiculed
39 Prophet
41 Small tumor
42 Sick
45 More certain
49 Having an offensive odor
50 Penitent
52 American Indian
53 Self
54 Feminine name
55 Body of water
56 Expose to moisture
57 Suture

DOWN.

1 Boon companions
2 Entrance
3 Municipality
4 White poplars
5 Arabian garment
6 Transportation money
7 Seasoning herb
8 Widely distributed ore of zinc
9 Made trial of again
10 Town in Connecticut
11 Color
16 News gatherer
20 Hold the attention
22 Chemical suffix
24 Weep bitterly
25 Old cloth measure
26 Cauterization
27 Mournful
29 Have debts
30 Masculine nickname
33 Product of natural distillation
36 Required
38 Hardens
40 American black snake
42 Fold or circle
43 Singing voice
44 Theater box
46 Be carried
47 Volcano
48 Measure of paper
51 Negative

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER.



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Vital Statistics

Deaths.

James W. McGinn, 88, Providence Hospl.
Mary C. Maphis, 85, 214 4th st. se.
Cordelia Birch, 78, 3051 M st. nw.
Benjamin Focht, 74, taxi on 15th st., between F and Pa. ave. nw.
Ida V. Cooksey, 72, Natl. Homeopathic Hospl.
Rosa Robinson, 72, 1104 Monroe st. nw.
Arthur J. Hedges, 68, Capitol Park Hotel.
Paraskeros Vemsalas, 67, Gallinger Hospl.
Elizabeth Wilson, 64, 540 11th st. se.
John V. Tucker, 63, 326 10th st. ne.
Caroline I. Collins, 58, 3008 W st. se.
Everett Bettis, 2, Children's Hospl.
Lois G. Haight, 26 days, 323 Maryland ave. ne.
Mary E. Brown, 76, 1732 P st. nw.
Sarah Jenkins, 57, Gallinger Hospl.
Ernell Simmons, 50, Casualty Hospl.
Robert A. Jones, 32, Freedmen's Hospl.
Alma Jones, 26, 2923 11th st. nw.
Infant Jones, 1 day, Children's Hospl.
Infant Miles, 12 hrs., Garfield Hospl.

Births.

Peter and Mary Miller, boy.
Charles and Cora McCormick, boy.
Phillip and Rose Albert, boy.
John and Mary Mink, boy.
George and Nellie Kelly, boy.
Frank and Molly Bernardine, girl.
Ruben and Leta Barrick, girl.
Robert and Elizabeth Poland, boy.
Lawrence and Mary Stevens, girl.
Albert and Florence Snyder, boy.
James and Florence James, jr., boy.
Frank and Audrey Coburn, girl.
John and Dorothy Palsgrove, girl.
Isaac and Hattie Feldman, girl.

Licensed to Marry.

Andrew Joel Coleman, 31, 1734 P street northwest, and Dorothy Elizabeth Smith, 27, 2262 Cathedral avenue northwest. The Rev. H. H. D. Sterrett.

Harold Holcomb Knott, 24, Montrose, Colo., and Gladys Lenore Addington, 20, Yukon, Okla. The Rev. Oscar F. Blackwelder.

Louis Brown Schwartz, 24, 1771 Massachusetts avenue northwest, and Bertha Nixon Wilson, 24, Haddonfield, N. J. Judge Robert E. Mattingly.

George Wilson Russell, 24, 6606 Barnaby street northwest, and Julia McCracken, 23, 1415 Twenty-ninth street northwest. The Rev. W. F. Cunningham.

James Tony Summers, 29, 1023 Twenty-second street northwest, and Olive Mae Minor, 24, 336 U street northwest. The Rev. W. L. Tarley.

William Arthur Hamilton, 23, and Mary Edna Dorety, 19, both of Trenton, N. J. The Rev. S. E. Rose.

William Hershel Gilbert, 33, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Helen Ann Long, 33, Rochester, N. Y. The Rev. Patrick J. Bagley.

Fred J. Neff, 34, Franklin, Va., and Mary Patricia Godward, 23, Lowellville, Ohio. The Rev. W. F. J. Stricker.

William Albert Harris, 22, 827 Randolph street northwest, and Eleanor Stuart Walker, 22, Charlottesville, Va. The Rev. A. F. Poore.

L. Alton Denslow, 27, 1436 A street southeast, and Grace B. Mosley, 26, 504 Third street southeast. The Rev. Gerard E. Lenski.

Kinsey Macleod Simonton, 29, Rochester, Minn., and Anita B. Dunlop, 25, 1328 Ingraham street northwest. The Rev. Z. B. Phillips.

Minor E. Keyes, 60, Miami, Fla., and Lurena A. Hewett, 60, 1875 California street northwest. The Rev. J. C. Palmer.

Alan Geddie Isaacs, 28, 208 Rhode Island avenue northwest, and Mildred Lillian Henriques, 21, 1136 Nineteenth street northwest. The Rev. Robert Anderson.

William Hunter Phillips, 29, 2308 F street northwest, and Evelyn Allene Silence, 25, 612 Twenty-third street northwest. The Rev. J. T. Harvey.

Hugh Clement Siepen, 32, New York City, and DeShelton Harris, 26, Southern Pines, N. C. The Rev. Daniel E. Wiseman.

Christopher Edward Sorrell, 21, 1926 Thirty-fifth place northwest, and Annie Elizabeth Morris, 18, 61 K street northeast. The Rev. D. E. Mahan.

Magruda A. Byrd, 29, Durham, N. C., and Hendelta Roddy, 22, Cardiff, Ala. The Rev. J. C. Ball.

Sterling Lee Stahl, 23, and Carrie Virginia Spencer, 23, both of Charlottesville, Va. The Rev. A. F. Poore.

James Birch Duvall, 21, 219 Fifteenth street northeast, and Nellie Irene Sanderson, 18, 316 B street southeast. The Rev. P. J. Begley.

Ernest Wellwood Colin, 31, Bronx, N. Y., and Dorothea Hoier, 28, New York City. Judge Robert E. Mattingly.

John Joseph O'Donnell, 26, Thirtieth street and Alabama avenue southeast, and Virginia [illegible] Randall, 22, 306 Seventh street southwest. The Rev. G. E. Lenski.

James Henry Wells, 48, 1442 C street southeast, and Gladys Catherine Webb, 28, 327 Fifteenth street southeast. The Rev. Paul L. Moore.

Leslie Bliss Tollaksen, 34, 1725 New Hampshire avenue northwest, and Dorritt Murphy, 27, Arlington, Va. The Rev. Raymond L. Wolven.

Licenses issued at Rockville, Md.:

Stanford G. Hawkins, 42, and Mary N. Jackson, 41, both of Winchester, Va.

Enis Carlos Owen, 26, and Mary Jane Elizabeth Paugh, 22, both of Washington.

Earl Ricks, 32, and Peggy May Cisco, 26, both of Washington.

Cecil Rodger Murray, 27, and Beulah Josephine Johnson, 23, both of Seneca, Md.

Michael Pawk, 24, and Marie Markiw, 21, both of Butler, Pa.

Benjamin Silas Beahm, 22, and Kathleen Watson Craig, 22, both of Lynchburg, Va.

William Howard Brodie and Nadine Walker, 21, both of Washington.

Nolan F. Oliver, 41, and Eliza J. Jackson, 43, both of Germantown, Md.

John Anthony Gigliotti, 29, and Agnes Elizabeth Keifline, 22, both of Johnstown, Pa.

Fire at Martin Mansion.

Philadelphia, March 29 (AP).—Fire yesterday damaged the historic Martin Mansion, scene of government receptions in the days when Philadelphia was the Nation's Capital. Antique furniture on the lower floors was burned.

Post Ad-Writers will be glad to assist you in preparing a good, result-producing ad when you call National 4200.

Local Produce

(Prices paid shippers f. o. b. Washington.)

Eggs.

Market quiet and unchanged.

Current receipts, 21½@22; hennery whites, 22½@23. Government graded and dated white eggs (net prices paid shippers f. o. b. Washington): U. S. Extras, large, 25½; U. S. Extras, mediums, 22½; U. S. Standards, large, 23½.

Live Poultry.

Market unchanged.

Fowl: Colored, heavy, 17@18; Leghorns, 13@14. Chickens: Rocks and Crosses, all sizes, 21@23; Leghorns, 1½ lbs. and up, 20@21. Old Guineas, 25@30 each. Turkeys: Young Hens, 19@20; Young Toms, 15@17; No. 2s, 12; Old Hens, 15@17.

Fruit.

APPLES—Supplies moderate; demand light; market steady. Bushel baskets, U. S. No. 1: Virginia, Staymans, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.35@1.50; 2½-inch minimum, 1.65@1.75; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.75@1.85; Yorks; 2½-inch minimum, 1.60@1.65; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.65@1.75; Paragons, 2½-inch minimum, 1.40@1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.60@1.75; 3-inch minimum, 1.75@1.85; Canes, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.00@1.25; 2½-inch minimum, 1.35@1.50; Lowrys, 2½-inch minimum, 1.50@1.65; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.75; 2½-inch minimum, 2.15@2.25; poorer low as 1.00; U. S. 2s, 2.00@2.15, poorer low as 1.75.

SPINACH—Supplies moderate; demand fair; market about steady. Texas, bushel baskets, 1.00.

LIMA BEANS—Supplies moderate; demand fair; market steady. Florida, bushel hampers, 4.00@4.75.

Weather Report

Today's Sun and Tide Table

(Furnished by United States Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

	A.M.	P.M.
Sun rises....	5:56	High tide. 6:06 10:27
Sun sets....	6:30	Low tide. 4:37 5:12

Weather Conditions.

U. S. Dept. of Agri.—Weather Bureau, Washington, Monday, March 29—7:30 p. m.

Forecasts.

For the District of Columbia, fair Tuesday; Wednesday, rain and colder; moderate north and northeast winds.

For Maryland, fair Tuesday; Wednesday rain and cooler in east and rain or snow and colder in west portion.

For Virginia, increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably rain or snow in extreme southwest portion by Tuesday night; Wednesday rain and colder in east and central and rain or snow and colder in extreme west portion.

Weather Conditions.

Pressure remains low from Quebec and the North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States eastward to midocean. Cartwright, Labrador, 29.28 inches; Sable Island, Nova Scotia, 29.34 inches. The Colorado disturbance has diminished in intensity. Durango, 29.86 inches, but another center has developed over the extreme western Gulf of Mexico. Tampico, Mexico, 29.68 inches. Another disturbance is approaching the coast of British Columbia and southeastern Alaska. Langara Island, British Columbia, 29.64 inches, and a minor disturbance is advancing eastward over Manitoba. The Pas, Manitoba, 30.08 inches. High pressure prevails over practically all other sections. Chesterfield, District of Keowatin, 30.46 inches: Omaha, Nebr., and Miles City, Mont., 30.30 inches; San Francisco, Calif., 30.16 inches, and Jacksonville, Fla., 30.10 inches. Precipitation, mostly light, has occurred in the Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, the west Gulf States, northern New England and northern New York. The temperature has risen slightly in the Atlantic States, the Great Central Valleys, the lower Lake region and the Plateau region, while it has fallen in the west Gulf States and the southern Rocky Mountain region.

Local Weather Report.

Temperatures—Midnight, 37; 2 a. m., 34; 4 a. m., 34; 6 a. m., 33; 8 a. m., 37; 10 a. m., 42; 12 noon, 48; 2 p. m., 52; 4 p. m., 53; 6 p. m., 52; 8 p. m., 47; 10 p. m., 45. Highest, 54; lowest, 33. Relative humidity—1:30 a. m., 86; 1:30 p. m., 23; 7:30 p. m., 27. Rainfall (7:30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.), none. Hours of sunshine, 12.5. Per cent of possible sunshine, 100.

Departures From Normal.

Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1, 1937, 341 degrees.

Deficiency of temperature since March 1, 1937, 18 degrees.

Accumulated excess of precipitation since January 1, 1937, 2.32 inches.

Deficiency of precipitation since March 1, 1937, 2.02 inches.

Temperatures and Precipitation.

Temperatures and precipitation during 24 hours ended 7:30 p. m. Monday:

	Highest	Lowest Mon. Mon. night.	Sun. 7:30 p.m.	Rain-fall.
Washington, D. C.	54	33	49	....
Asheville, N. C.	54	28	46	....
Atlantic, Ga.	60	30	54	....
Atlantic City, N. J.	52	30	46	....
Baltimore, Md.	54	34	50	....
Birmingham, Ala.	56	..	50	....
Bismarck, N. Dak.	36	28	32	....
Boston, Mass.	50	26	40	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	38	26	34	....
Chicago, Ill.	38	32	34	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	26	44	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	46	22	32	....
Cleveland, Ohio	38	26	36	....
Dallas, Tex.	68	38	38	....
Davenport, Iowa	48	28	44	....
Denver, Colo.	34	26	30	0.11
Des Moines, Iowa	36	26	36	....
Detroit, Mich.	44	24	38	....
Duluth, Minn.	42	24	32	....
El Paso, Tex.	56	40	54	0.01
Galveston, Tex.	54	50	46	0.02
Gulf of Mexico, Tampico, Mexico.	72	68	72	0.03
Huron, S. Dak.	46	28	34	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	46	28	44	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	66	40	56	....
Kansas City, Mo.	40	32	38	....
Little Rock, Ark.	44	32	44	....
Los Angeles, Calif.	64	52	60	....
Louisville, Ky.	52	28	46	....
Marquette, Mich.	44	26	32	....
Miami, Fla.	74	56	70	....
Minneapolis, Minn.	44	36	40	....
Mobile, Ala.	60	36	56	....
Memphis, Tenn.	46	36	46	....
New Orleans, La.	54	40	52	....
New York, N. Y.	46	38	38	....
North Platte, Nebr.	34	24	32	....
Omaha, Nebr.	36	30	32	0.01
Philadelphia, Pa.	52	32	48	....
Phoenix, Ariz.	68	42	68	....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	44	24	38	....
Portland, Me.	46	26	34	....
Portland, Oreg.	62	38	62	....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	34	..	26	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	50	28	50	....
St. Louis, Mo.	46	32	46	....
San Antonio, Tex.	64	38	42	0.13
San Diego, Calif.	64	50	62	....
San Francisco, Calif.	60	50	54	....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	52	24	30	....
Savannah, Ga.	62	40	52	....
Seattle, Wash.	60	42	58	....
Springfield, Ill.	50	30	46	....
Tampa, Fla.	72	48	68	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	50	36	46	....

William Butler, Former Mass. Senator, Dies

Bostonian Who Managed Coolidge Campaign Was G. O. P. Power.

Former Senator William Morgan Butler, who served as chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1924 and managed the Presidential campaign of Calvin Coolidge at that time, died late yesterday at his home in Boston, Mass. He was 78 years old, and noted as a textile corporation executive.

With John McDonough, of Boston, Butler was co-receiver for the Hoosac Mills Corporation, of which he had been president. He challenged, with McDonough, the processing tax provisions of the Agricultural adjustment act, and obtained a ruling from the Supreme Court declaring the processing tax unconstitutional.

Filled Lodge's Seat.

Butler was appointed to the Senate from Massachusetts November 13, 1924, to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Henry Cabot Lodge. His term ended November, 1926.

He often was viewed as one of those sons of Massachusetts thrust suddenly on the national horizon by the chain of events which placed Calvin Coolidge in the White House.

After the death of President Harding, one of the first persons summoned to the White House for political advice was Butler.

In little more than a year he had made a name for himself as the manager of the Coolidge campaigns, and had been appointed to the historic Senate seat occupied by Lodge.

Butler No Novice.

Although Coolidge had called to the direction of his political destinies a man little known outside his own State and in no way prominent within its borders, party leaders and professional politicians generally were to learn that this man was in no manner a novice.

Butler received his training from the astute Murray Crane, for many years a power in Republican councils. This training was buttressed by the business sense and driving power that had made him a successful cotton manufacturer.

The first job which faced Butler was to get the party nomination for Coolidge. This was not easy. Many in the Senate who had backed Harding were not prepared to surrender easily the power they had wielded in party affairs. Some members were fairly convinced Coolidge would be regarded as a "political accident" by the country.

Funeral Is Held Here For James W. McGinn

Funeral services for James W. McGinn, 88, who died Saturday in Providence Hospital, were held yesterday morning at the Lee funeral home, Fourth street and Massachusetts avenue northeast. Mass was held at St. Joseph's Church, Burial will be in Portland, Oreg.

Mr. McGinn, for 32 years a cabinet finisher at the Senate Office Building, was one of the oldest Senate employes. He lived at 109 Second street northeast. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Marcella J. McGinn; a daughter, Mrs. Alice E. Foote, and a son, Charles A. McGinn, both of Portland.

Miss Myrtle O. Inge Will Be Buried Today

Funeral services for Miss Myrtle O. Inge, 63, who died Saturday in Washington Sanitarium, will be held at 2 p. m. today in the Lee funeral home, Fourth street and Massachusetts avenue northeast. Burial will be in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Miss Inge, for 25 years a resident here, was living at 522 Fifteenth street southeast. She had come to Washington from Petersburg, Va., where she was born. Surviving are a brother, Maj. Berkly Inge, U. S. A., retired, and a sister, Mrs. Margaret Inge McReady. Both are of this city.

Naval Stores Firm.

Savannah, March 29 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Firm, 36¾; sales, 145; receipts, 11; shipments, 60; stock, 20,124.

ROSIN—Firm; sales, 359; receipts, 395; shipments, 1,820; stock, 43,369; quote: B, 7.00; D, 7.40; E, 7.65; F, 7.95; G, H, I, K, M and N, 8.00; WG, 8.10; WW and X, 8.75.

New York Produce.

New York, March 29 (AP).—EGGS. Receipts, 27,230, unsettled. Mixed colors, special packs, 26@27; standards, 24@25½; storage packed firsts, 24½@25; firsts, 23¾@24; mediums, 22¾; dirties, No. 1, 22¾@; averages checks, 21½@22. Whites, resale of premium marks, 29½@30½; nearby and Midwestern premium marks, 27½@28½; exchange specials, 28½; exchange standards, 25@25½; fancy mediums including premiums, 25½@27; exchange mediums, 25; Pacific Coast, jumbo and premiums, 31@36; Pacific Coast, specials, 29½@30; Pacific Coast, standards, 28½@29; Pacific Coast, mediums, 27½@28½; browns, extra fancy, 27½@28½; nearby and Western special packs, 26½@27; nearby mediums, 23½@24; duck eggs, extra large fancy, 34@35; other nearby large fancy, 28@33.

POULTRY — Live, by freight, weak; chickens, Rocks, 18; Leghorn, fowls, colored, 19@20; Leghorn, 17@18. Roosters, 13; ducks, 14; turkeys, unquoted. Dressed poultry, steady to firm. Fresh, fowls; 36-42 lbs., 14½@19½; 48-54 lbs., 60-65 lbs., 20@25; 20-25 lbs., 20@25; old roosters, 14@17½; ducks, 16@18; frozen, chickens (boxes) broilers, 13½@25; fryers, 15½@22; roasters, 17@25½; fowls, 36-42 lbs., 14½@19½; 48-54 lbs., 18½@23½; 60-65 lbs., 19½@24½; old rooster, 14@17½; turkeys (northwestern and southwestern) 18@24; ducks, 18.

BUTTER—Receipts, 8,494, easier; creamery, higher than extra, 37½@38; extra (92 score) 37; firsts (88-91 scores) 34¾@36½; seconds (84-87 scores) 33½@34½; centralized (90 score) 36.

CHEESE—Receipts, 29,621; market firm. State, whole milk flats, held fancy 1936, 22½@23.

SUGAR—Raw was steady and unchanged today at 3.50 for spots, with no sales reported. Refined was unchanged at 4.80 for fine granulated, with active withdrawals reported.

COFFEE—Spot, steady; Rio No. 7, 9¼; Santos, No. 4, 11¾; cost and freight offerings included Santos Bourbon 3s and 5s at 10.85@10.80. Rio futures closed quiet, 3 to 4 higher; sales, 2,500; July, 7.30; September, 7.35. Santos futures steady, 2 lower to 2 higher; sales, 17,500; May, 10.78@10.79; July, 10.65; September, 10.55½; December, 10.25; March, 10.53.

*Nominal. †Bid.

N. Y. Curb Stock Transactions

By the Associated Press.

Total stock sales yesterday, 398,000 shares; year ago, 369,425 shares; total bond sales yesterday, $1,600,000; year ago, $2,125,000.

Sales in hundreds.	High	Low	Close
A			
2 Acme Wire vtc (2)	47¾	46½	46½
2 †Aero Sup Mfg B	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 †Asfa Anaco	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Ainsworth (¼g)	18½	18½	18½
3 †Air Invest	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Air Inv war	1	1	1
.25 Ala Gt Sou (3e)	72	72	72
.10 Ala Pow 36 pf (6)	67½	67½	67½
7 Alum Co Am	168½	166	168
3 Alum Co pf (6)	117	117	117
2.80 Alum Ltd	133½	131	131
1 †Am Airlines	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Am Beverage	3	3	3
1 †Am Box Board(½g)	19½	19	19
1 Am Cap pf	39½	39½	39½
1.25 †Am Cit P&LA (3h)	35	34½	35
1 †A CIP&LAww(2¾h)	39½	39½	39½
2 †Am CitP&LB (.20e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
20 Am Cyan B (.60)	32¼	30¾	31½
4 Am & Fgn P war	3¾	3¼	3¾
9 Am Gas&El (1.40)	37	36	36
.50 Am G&E pf (6)	109	108	108
1 †Am Gen (½e)	11	11	11
.25 Am Mfg (3e)	44½	44½	44½
292 †Am Maracaibo	2¾	2¼	2¾
1 Am Meter (¾g)	49	49	49
2 Am Pneum	1¼	1¼	1¼
12 Am Sup Power	2¼	2	2
2 †Ang Wupp (.20a)	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Ang Wupp rt	¼	¼	¼
4 Apex Elec (1e)	34½	33	33
.10 Appal El P pf(7)	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 †Arctur Rad Tube	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Ark Nat Gas	10¾	10¼	10¼
28 Ark Nat Gas A	10¾	10½	10¾
8 †Ashland Oil&R(.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 As G & E	2	2	2
15 †As G & E1 A	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 As G&El war	¼	¼	¼
B			
.25 Babcock & Wil (2g)	140	140	140
3 †Bardstown Dis	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 †Barium Stk Stl	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 †Bellanca Aircr	7½	7½	7½
22 †Berk & Gay Furn	3	2¾	2¾
3 †Berk & Gay F war	1½	1½	1½
2 Bliss E W	20	20	20
1 †Blue Ridge (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 †Blue Ridge rights	1	1	1
1 †Blue Ridge rc pf (3h)	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Bower R Bear (½g)	28½	28¾	28½
1 †Bowm Blt H	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 †Bridgpt Mch (½g)	18¾	18¼	18¾
16 Breeze Corp	14½	14¼	14½
1 Brill pf	65	65	65
1 Brown Co pf	59	58½	58½
1 †Brown F&W (.15g)	13¼	13	13
2 †Brown F Dist	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 B N&EP pf (1.60)	24¾	24½	24¾
2 Burma Ltd (.162g)	5½	5½	5½
1 Burco war	⅝	⅝	⅝
C			
15 Cab & Wire B	⅞	⅞	⅞
11 Can Marc Wire	2	1¾	1¾
2 Carib Syn	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 †Carnegie Met	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Carrier Corp	42	42	42
7 Carter (JW) (.20g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 †Casco Prod (2¾g)	29¼	29¼	29¼
6 †Catalin Am (.40e)	9	9	9
2 Celanese 1 pf (7a)	113	112¾	113
.25 Cellulold pf	52½	52½	52½
.10 Celluloid 1 pf	103	103	103
9 Cen & Sw Ut	4½	3¾	3¾
1 Cen HudG&E (.80)	16¼	16¼	16¼
13 Cen St El	1¾	1¾	1¾
30 Cen St El 6 pf	20	20	20
106 †Centrif Pl (.40)	6½	6	6
.50 Chesebro (4a)	113	113	113
.50 Chi Flex Shaft(4)	69½	69½	69½
2 Chi Riv & Mach	17½	17¾	17½
1 Chief Cons	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23 Childs pf	86¾	86¾	86¾
80 Cities Service	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Cit Serv pf	49	49	49
5 City Auto Stps(.15g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
17 Claude Neon Lts	3¼	3	3
2 Clayton & L (.15g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Cleve El Ill (2)	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 †Cohn&Rosen (.30e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 †Colon Develop	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 †Colon Develop A	4½	4½	4½
1 †Colon Devel cv pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 †Colo P Ref (.75e)	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Colts Pat F (¾g)	71	69¾	69¾
.25 Col G & E pf (5)	79½	79½	79½
10 Col O & G (.20e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 †Com Distrib (.10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Com Ed (3)	120	120	120
34 Com & Sou war	¼	¼	¼
.25 Comm P&L 1 pf	48	48	48
.50 Comm Pub Pv (1a)	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 †Comm Wat Svc	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 †Comm$ Mvte ext(1)	16	16	16
4 †Cons Aire	29½	29¾	29¾
549 Cons Cop Min	11¾	10¾	11¾
5 †ConsG&E Bal(3.60)	75	73¾	73¾
5 †Cons Ret Strs	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 Cons Stl Corp	16½	15¾	15¾
5 Cons Gas Util	3	3	3
3 Cont Roll & Stl	23¾	23¼	23⅝
.50 Cont Secur	13½	13½	13½
1 †Cook Pt & Vt (.60)	18½	18½	18½
4 †Coop-Bes	27¾	26¼	26¼
2 Copper Range	14¾	14¼	14¾
1 †Cord Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Cosden Oil Me	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Creole Pet (½e)	31½	28½	28½
1 Crocker Wh (1.10e)	16½	16½	16½
10 †Croft Brewing	1	1	1
13 †Crown C Pet (.06e)	2½	2¾	2¾
2 †Crown Drug (.20g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
107 †Cusi Mex	⅝	⅝	⅝
D			
8 †Dayton Rub	27¼	26¼	26¾
2 †Delay Strs (.80a)	14	14	14
1 Derby Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Detroit Gr Ir (.80e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 †Det Mich Stove	7½	7½	7½
2 †Detroit Stl (½)	55	55	55
5 Dist Co Ltd (.269g)	27½	27½	27½
2 Domin St & Coal	24¾	24½	24¾
1 Dow Chem (.60g)	144	144	144
3 †Dubilier Con	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Duro Test (.10e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Duval Tex (½g)	8¾	8½	8¾
E			
4 Eagle Pich Ld(.10g)	23	22¾	22¾
7

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Legal Record

DISTRICT COURT.
Motions Court Proceedings.
Justice O'Donoghue Presiding.

Sears vs. Sears; rule continued to April 8.

Re extension Montana Avenue; order continuing to May 10.

Re Square 5375 et al.; order for payment from registry of court.

Universal Credit Co. vs. Davis; rule returnable April 6.

Universal Credit Co. vs. Mezill; rule returnable April 6.

Sullivan vs. Sullivan; rule continued to April 12.

Pope vs. Pope; Philip Bizzins appointed to defend.

Mercer, jr., vs. Mercer; George Pass appointed to defend.

Re Robert McF. Milans et al.; order for discharge.

Hunter vs. Hunter; consent dismissal.

Smith vs. Grigsby; judgment of condemnation against National Metropolitan Bank, garnishee, for $11.88.

Goff vs. Jackson; judgment by default for $2,350, with interest and costs.

Abbott vs. Morgenthau, jr.; final decree dismissing bill, appeal noted.

Terminal Porters vs. Terminal Co.; rule returnable April 19.

Muller vs. Cummings; order extending time to supply more particulars statement to June 1.

Ehrmentrout vs. Ehrmentrout; George Pass appointed to defend.

National Savings & Trust Co. vs. Seibert; order authorizing trustees to extend loan.

Butler vs. Blocker; rule continued to April 5.

Re Cary A. Hardee, etc.; compromise ordered.

Standard Accident Ins. Co. vs. Cummings; order reinstating cause.

May et al. vs. May et al.; order ratifying expenditures, etc.

Hajoca Corporation vs. Heine et al.; decree pro confesso.

Equity Suits.

Olive B. Faller vs. Charles S. Faller; limited divorce. Atty., R. Neudecker.

Mary Williams vs. Gus Williams; absolute divorce. Atty., M. D. Lovett.

Anna M. Thomas vs. William L. Thomas; absolute divorce. Atty., John J. McGinniss.

Grace B. Hutton vs. Clarence M. Hutton; absolute divorce. Atty., Karl J. Hardy.

Gertrude P. Martin vs. Aubrey Martin; absolute divorce. Atty., S. H. Feldman.

Marcos G. Pernia vs. Carolyn V. Pernia; limited divorce. Attys., Philip Waxshal, Margarito D. Falting.

Universal Credit Co. vs. William L. Davis; enforce lien. Atty., Stanley Willis.

Same vs. George R. Mezill; enforce lien. Attys., same.

Emily Miller vs. Preston D. Miller; absolute divorce. Atty., Milton Conn.

J. Matilda Hunter vs. Robert L. Hunter; absolute divorce. Attys., Michael F. Keogh, Peter G. Chaconas.

Olive J. Brown vs. James Brown; absolute divorce. Attys., Cobb, Howard & Hayes.

Cherrydale Cement Block Co., Inc., vs. Nashan G. Hinkland et al.; accounting, etc. Attys., William B. Wright.

Nola Ackerman vs. Barney Ackerman; limited divorce. Atty., Irving Dienner.

Louis Simons vs. Lillian Simons; absolute divorce. Attys., Saul G. Lichtenberg, Nathan M. Steinman.

Lawsuits.

William E. Wynn vs. Henry Amerson; damages, $25,000. Attys., Cobb, Howard & Hayes.

Charles Martin vs. Leonard Hawkes; damages, $3,000. Attys., F. J. Icenhower, W. R. Teepe.

Michael R. London vs. Martha Dezendorf, et al.; note, $3,537. Attys., Julius I. Perser, A. W. Jacobson, H. S. Goodman.

Lawsuits.

Lena Chidakel vs. Fries, Beall & Sharp Co., Inc.; damages, $5,000. Atty., L. H. Shapiro.

Charles Rogers vs. American Newspapers, Inc., etc.; damages, $10,000. Attys., Michael F. Keogh, Peter G. Chaconas.

John L. Quirk, administrator, vs. American Newspapers, Inc.; damages, $10,000. Attys., same.

Benjamin Paska vs. J. Charles Shapiro, Inc., et al.; damages, $25,000. Atty., I. H. Minovitz.

Rose Rotchford vs. Capital Transit Co.; damages, $25,000. Attys., Jas. A. O'Shea, Albert A. Stern.

John Rotchford vs. Capital Transit Co.; damages, $5,000. Atty., same.

Ada Morina vs. Sampson Naiman; damages, $10,000. Attys., Wm. Amoroso, Jos. C. Turco.

Anthony Tassa vs. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.; damages, $20,000. Attys., Jas. A. O'Shea, John H. Burnett and Alfred Goldstein.

Corinne Hollon, administratrix, vs. United States; policy. Atty., Warren E. Miller.

Docketed Judgments.

Commercial Credit Co. vs. Paul Clements; $25.02. Atty., A. J. Hilland.

Kermith M. Livingston vs. P. S. Amiral; $82.50. Atty., same.

Commercial Credit Co., etc., vs. Chas. A. Grace et al.; $452.31. Atty., same.

Mechanics' Liens.

Joseph A. Willett vs. Rudolph A. Seidel et al.; 3119 51st st. nw.; $300.

Probate Proceedings.
Justice O'Donoghue Presiding.

Estate of James L. Whiteside; letters testamentary granted Della W. Whiteside and Mary E. Whiteside; bond, $1,000. Attys., Brandenburg & Brandenburg.

Estate of Annie P. Sandmeyer; letters of administration granted Edna S. Tastet; bond, $2,000. Atty., John Raum.

Estate of Anna M. Sandmeyer; letters of administration granted Melvin W. Sandmeyer; special bond, $1,000. Atty., M. W. Sandmeyer.

Estate of Emma F. Dean; letters of administration granted George Dean; bond, $1,500. Attys., Neubeck & Neubeck.

Estate of Edward W. Payne; letters testamentary granted Alice V. Payne; bond, $1,000. Atty., David A. Hart.

Estate of William H. Ruchard; letters testamentary granted Mary C. Ruchard; special bond, $1,000. Atty., William J. Burrows.

Estate of Ellen H. Silsbee; letters testamentary granted Francis B. Silsbee; special bond, $7,000. Attys., Stohlman & Cassidy.

Estate of Nellie L. Lane; will filed dated March 20, 1937.

Estate of Mary A. Clark; will filed dated May 31, 1935.

Estate of Harriet E. Silliman; will filed dated July 14, 1920.

Estate of William A. White; will filed dated March 15, 1918; codicil dated February 14, 1921.

Estate of Robert Brooks; will filed dated January 19, 1937.

Estate John R. McArtor; will filed, dated July 9, 1935.

Estate of John F. Hickey, jr.; will filed, dated Dec. 12, 1907.

Estate Ernest R. Loehr; letters adm. c.t.a. granted Harry K. Hickey; special bond, $1,000. Atty., H. K. Hickey.

Estate Jas. Lomax; letters administration granted Harry Lomax; bond, $1,000. Atty., G. Jefferson.

Estate Wm. C. Eglesion; letters testamentary granted Mary K. Egleston; special bond, $1,000. Attys., Minor, Gatley & Drury.

Estate Emily H. Champion; letters administration c. t. a. granted Annie V. Haith; bond, $1,500. Atty., R. M. Gray.

Estate Will C. Barnes; letters administration c. t. a. granted Edith T. Barnes; special bond, $1,200. Attys., Peter & Baden.

Estate Marion A. Moffett; letters administration granted Thomas L. Moffatt; special bond, $1,000. Atty., F. E. Scrivener.

Estate Michael J. Mullen; will filed, dated June 18, 1924.

Estate of Anna M. Smith; letters testamentary granted Dennis J. Hennessey; bond, $2,000. Atty., S. L. Samuel.

Estate Flora K. Knopp; letters testamentary granted Hamilton Natl. Bank. Attys., Whiteford, Marshall & Hart.

Estate John L. Knopp; ancillary letters granted Hamilton National Bank. Attys., Whiteford, Marshall & Hart.

Estate Jennie D. Buckman; letters testamentary granted Natl. Metropolitan Bank. Atty., R. P. Hollingsworth.

Estate Carolyn C. Walker; letters administration granted National Sav. & Tr. Co. Atty., M. Bellamy.

Estate Bessie E. McPherson; sale stock ordered. Atty., Minor, Gatley & Drury.

Estate Jacob Levin; fee to guardian ad litem ordered.

Estate Frank H. Hambright; sale deed of trust notes ordered. Atty., E. P. Block.

Japan's Budget Approved.

Tokyo, March 29 (AP).—After almost three months of debate the Japanese Parliament approved today the empire's national budget of 2,813,000,000 yen and a supplementary budget of 58,000,000 yen (a total of $804,000,000.)

Official Notices

ZONING COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1937. Ordered: That after public notice and hearing as prescribed by law, the following changes in the zoning regulations of the District of Columbia are made. Amend Section XV (b)—"A" semirestricted-area district, zoning regulations, by omitting the phrase "or community house," in line 6, and insert before the word "hotel" the word "or," so as to make the section read: "In the 'A' semirestricted-area district the minimum dimensions of yards and courts and the maximum percentage of lot occupancy shall be the same as for the 'A' area district, except that hereafter no building shall be erected or altered for use as an apartment house, hospital, sanitarium, lodging or boarding house, public garage, flat, or hotel, nor shall any building or premises be used for these purposes." DAN I. SULTAN, M. C. HARMON, GEORGE E. ALLEN, DAVID LYNN, ARNO B. CAMMERER, Zoning Commission, D. C.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Name: "Longfellow Beauty Shop."
Business: Ownership, management and operation of a beauty parlor.
General partner: Gene I. Stacy, 653 E. Capitol st.
Special partner: James H. Edwards, 2311 Conn. ave.
Special partner's contribution: $2,500.
Commencement: March 18, 1937.
Termination: March 18, 1942, or sooner by mutual consent.

ELWOOD H. SEAL
and WALTER L. FOWLER.
District Building.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Columbia. In re condemnation of land for the extension of Forty-seventh street, between Van Ness and Warren streets northwest, and for the widening of Verplanck place and Warren street, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets northwest, in the District of Columbia, District Court No. 2469. Notice and order of publication.

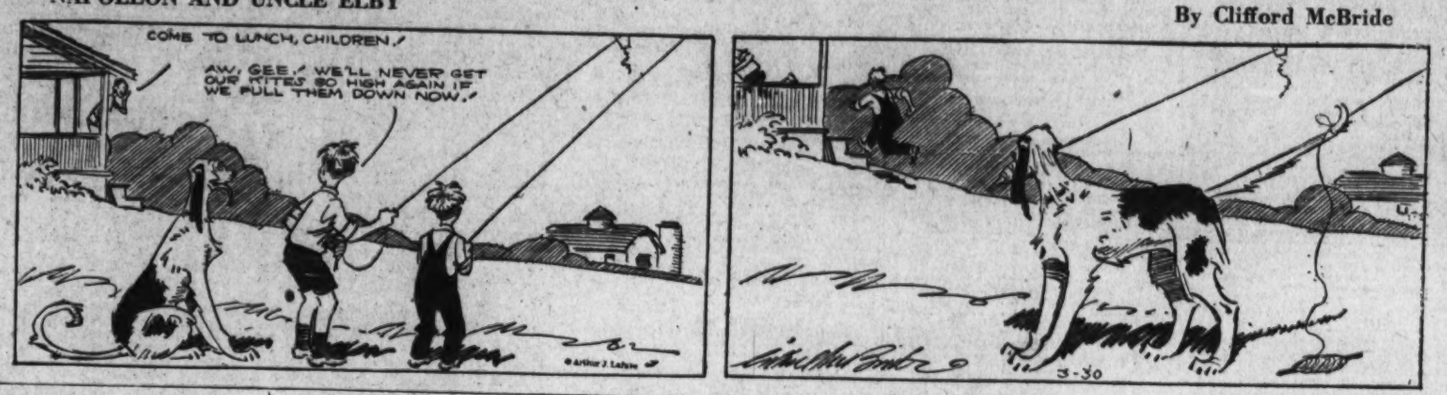
Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia (pursuant to a certain provision of the act of Congress, approved March 4, 1913, entitled "An act making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes," whereby they are authorized to open, extend, or widen any street, avenue, road or highway to conform with the plan of the permanent system of highways in that portion of the District of Columbia outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown adopted under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, as amended by the acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, and May 28, 1926, respectively, by condemnation under the provisions of subchapter 1 of Chapter XIV of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia), have filed a petition in this court praying the condemnation of the land necessary for the extension of Forty-seventh street, between Van Ness and Warren streets northwest, and for the widening of Verplanck place and Warren street, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets northwest, in the District of Columbia, as shown on a map or plat filed with the said petition, as a part thereof, and praying also that this court empanel a jury in accordance with the law provided for in such cases to assess the damages each owner of the land to be taken may sustain by reason of the said extension of Forty-seventh street between Van Ness and Warren streets northwest, and for the widening of Verplanck place and Warren street, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets northwest, in the District of Columbia, and the condemnation of the land necessary for the purposes thereof, and to assess the benefits resulting therefrom, plus all or any part of the costs and expenses of said proceedings, upon any lands which the jury may find will be benefited, as provided for in and by the aforesaid act of Congress approved May 28, 1926; it is, by the court, this 25th day of March, 1937, ordered that all persons having any interest in these proceedings, be and they are hereby warned and commanded to appear in this court on or before the 10TH DAY OF MAY, 1937, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue in attendance until the court shall have made its final order ratifying and confirming the award of damages and the assessment of benefits of the jury to be impaneled and sworn herein; and it is further ordered that a copy of this notice and order be published twice a week for two successive weeks in the Washington Evening Star, The Washington Post and the Washington Herald, newspapers published in the said District, commencing at least twenty days before the said 10th day of May, 1937. It is further ordered that a copy of this notice and order be served by the United States marshal, or his deputies, upon each of the owners of the fee of the land to be condemned herein, as may be found by the said marshal, or his deputies within the District of Columbia, and upon the tenants and occupants of the same, before the said 10th day of May, 1937. By the court. ALFRED A. WHEAT, Chief Justice. A true copy. Test: (Seal.) CHARLES E. STEWART, Clerk. By GEORGE A. WATTS, Assistant Clerk. Mar29,30,Apr1,5,6

WILLIAM E. FUREY, Attorney,
Southern Building.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court. In re: Estate of Harriet Louise Wise, deceased. Administration No. 49856. Order of publication. Letters of administration upon all the money, goods, chattels, rights and credits of Harriet Louise Wise, late of the District of Columbia, deceased (also known as Harriet L. Wise), having been granted unto Bernard M. Wise and Charles F. Wilson on the 28th day of May, 1936, and no distribution, partial or otherwise having as yet been made to any of the next of kin or heirs at law of said decedent, and it having been made known to the court by the petition of Bernard M. Wise and Charles F. Wilson, administrators as aforesaid, filed herein the 13th day of February, 1937, for the appointment of a special master to ascertain and determine what part of the assets of the said estate, if any, is to be regarded as realty and to determine who are the proper next of kin and heirs at law entitled to distributive shares of this estate and the respective interests of such distributees, that it is impossible for the said administrators definitely to determine who are all of the persons who would be entitled to participate in said estate and, as well, impossible to compute the exact amount distributable to each of said persons until they be definitely ascertained, and it having been ordered by this honorable court, by its order entered herein the 16th day of February, that the said petition and the proceedings thereafter to be taken thereon shall be deemed a plenary proceeding within the meaning of Title 29, Section 61, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and there having been issued pursuant to said order that usual process of this court commanding all of the parties in interest in said estate (excepting those voluntarily appearing) to appear in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court, and answer the exigencies of the said petition filed herein on the 13th day of February, 1937, which said process so issued was duly returned "not to be found" as to the hereinafter named persons, and it having been shown in the affidavit of Bernard M. Wise, one of the administrators of said estate, heretofore filed herein, that all of the following persons are non-residents of the District of Columbia, it is this 22nd day of March, 1937, ordered: That William W. Breneman, 2 Ralston avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland; Mary Breneman Thomas, 2 Ralston avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland; Wilma Lee Wilson, Rockville, Maryland; Gertrude T. Wilson, 128 E. 34th Street, New York City; Billings Wilson, care of Port of New York Authority, New York City; John C. B. Wilson, 326 B Plaza Road, Fair Lawn, New Jersey; William Wilson Durant, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City; Dorothy Baxter, a minor, 2603 South Iseminger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas Baxter, a minor, 2603 South Iseminger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert Baxter, a minor, 2603 South Iseminger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cora Wilson Turner Passig, Columbus, Ohio; Laura Turner Smith, Columbus, Ohio; Virginia (Jennie) Ackers, 18976 80th Street, Cleveland, Ohio; Earl D. Gardner, 2411 Southway Drive, Columbus, Ohio; Gertrude G. Lowery, Columbus, Ohio; Mary T. Adams, Columbus, Ohio; Charles S. Adams, Columbus, Ohio; Sara J. Adams, Columbus, Ohio, and Walter L. Adams, the unknown heirs at law and next of kin of Harriet Louise Wise, deceased (the foregoing persons being named in said petition), and all other persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or claim in and to said estate, be and they hereby are commanded to appear in this court on the 19TH DAY OF JULY, 1937, to answer under oath the said petition and to show cause, if any they have, why they severally have or have not any interest in said estate or why they severally claim any right to distributive shares in said estate, as well, also, why the prayers of said petition should not be granted and a special master appointed as therein prayed, provided, however, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Post, the latter a newspaper of general circulation published in the District of Columbia, twice a month for three successive months before the return day herein mentioned, the first of said publications to be not less than ninety days before said return day. JENNINGS BAILEY, Justice. Attest: (Seal.) THEODORE COGSWELL, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court.
mh27,30,ap3,10may1,8

NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY

By Clifford McBride



Business Directory

It will pay you to consult these reliable firms. They are specialists in their respective lines.

For information regarding advertising rates or services not listed in this column call Miss Burns—NAtional 4233.

BARTENDER.

BARTENDER.

The man who introduced the Sam Colins will personally mix and serve at your next party in your home. Telephone NOrth 2671, and ask for "Sam," who was formerly in charge of the bar at the Kenwood Golf Club.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber, Millwork, Roofing and Insulation. MURPHY & AMES, Rosslyn, Falls Church, Va. WEst 2315.

CAMERA REPAIRING.

Camera Repairing. FULLER & D'ALBERT, INC. 813 10th St. NW. Phone NAt. 4718.

CARPENTER—BUILDER.

GENERAL HOUSE REPAIRING. Remodeling—Free Estimates. O. H. BURTON. GR. 3127.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRING.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES. Lamps, vacuums, irons, etc., repaired reas. Call AD. 4245; 4015 Ga. ave. nw.

FALSE TEETH REPAIRED.

"WHILE YOU WAIT." Emergency Laboratory. Room 901 Westory Building, 14th and F sts. nw. Hours, 8 to 6. MEt. 1833.

FLOOR WORK

FLOORS done "The Wright Way." Laying, Scraping, Finishing. Reasonable rates. Call us for free estimate. Wright's Floor Service, 6401 8th st. nw. GE. 2119.

FLOOR SANDER for rent, $4 day. Wallpaper steamer, $2 day. General Home Improvements. Ferris & Co.—RA. 0070.

FLOOR REFINISHING
OLD FLOORS OUR SPECIALTY.
Sanding. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. C. C. Deaton. GE. 8459.

FURNITURE CLEANED.

FURNITURE CLEANED in your home by shampoo process. Satisfaction guar. Wash. Electric Rug Clean. Co. ME. 9024.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.

Modernize
Your Home Now—At Our Liberal Terms. No payment necessary for 30 days. All work guaranteed.
Free estimate
CITY & SUBURBAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.
3808 4th St. N.W. ADams 8843.

The Washington Post

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING LOCAL RATES.

For Washington and Points Within 50 Miles of the District of Columbia.

The following rates are for consecutive insertions:

1 time.....18c per line.
3 times.....16c per line.
5 times.....14c per line.
7 times.....12c per line.
30 times.....11c per line.

Classified Display 2c per line additional.

The one-time rate applies on skip ads or irregular insertions.

OUT-OF-TOWN RATES.

Ads from points more than 50 miles from the District of Columbia are: 1 time, 20c per line; 3 times, 18c per line; 7 times, within 30 days, 15c per line; 30 times, within 60 days, 15c per line. Classified Display 2c per line additional.

Kindly estimate 5½ average words to a line.

Rates for special classification and yearly contracts furnished upon request.

The Washington Post reserves the right to edit, revise or reject any classified advertising.

Misclassification of ads not permitted.

The Washington Post will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion on any order.

Kill Orders or Corrections before insertions (excepting Death Notices) cannot be made unless ordered before 6 p. m. daily, or 4 p. m. Saturday for Sunday.

The Washington Post strives at all times to prevent insertion of fraudulent or misleading advertisements.

Information concerning any ad that proves misleading or fraudulent will be appreciated.

Phone NATIONAL 4200
Ask For An Ad-Writer

THESE DRUG STORES WILL TAKE YOUR WANT AD, DAY AND NIGHT.

Whittlesey's Drug Store, 3527 Connecticut Ave.

Suter's Drug Store, 1841 Columbia Road.

Park View Pharmacy, Georgia Ave. and Park Road.

O'Donnell's Drug Store, Wisconsin Ave. and P St.

Kight's Drug Store, 132 U St. N.E.

Kight's Drug Store, 3936 Georgia Ave.

The Jolson Pharmacy, Inc., 5000 First St. N.W.

Connecticut Pharmacy, 1511 Connecticut Ave.

The Chevy Chase Pharmacy, 5510 Connecticut Ave.

The Cavalier Pharmacy, 3500 14th St. N.W.

Alaska Ave. Pharmacy, 7806 Alaska Ave.

Wilson Drug Co. 1734 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va.

Paul's Drug Store, 901 4th St. S.W.

Sell your house with a Post Classified Ad. Just phone National 4200.

Business Directory

MOVING—STORAGE

UNION STORAGE CO., INC. 705 Fla. Ave. N.W. NOrth 0104. Storage. Separate Rooms. $2 Month Up. Movings by Careful Men.

PAINTING.

PAINTING—Interior and exterior; roof painting and patching; 1st class mechanic. Reas. prices. Reliable. AT. 3435-W.

RIDING ACADEMY.

SPECIAL.
REDUCED RIDING RATES.
Weekdays.....50c hr.
Saturdays.....75c hr.
Sunday.....$1.00 hr.
YORKSHIRE RIDING STABLES, 2521 H St. NW. WE. 2966.

ROOFING.

HUNGARIAN—Roofing, Tinning. Roofs Repainted; general repairing. AT. 3120.

ENTERPRISE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING—SIDING—INSULATION.
Estimates Free—Terms If Desired.
2125 R. I. Ave. N.E. PO. 0200.

PLUMBING AND HEATING.

OIL BURNERS INSTALLED, $185 AND UP. All makes serviced. K. & W. HEATING CO. 1132 9th St. N.W. DL. 0046.

RUG CLEANING.

RUGS DOMESTIC SHAMPOO 9x12....$3.00 9x10....$2.50
LUWIN CO., 1725 7TH ST. NO. 9160.

Lost and Found 1

You can phone your "Lost" Ad to The Post as late as 11 p. m. for publication the following morning and thus immediately notify nearly 100,000 families of your loss (Except on Saturday, when deadline is 8 p. m. for Sunday's Post.) Call NAtional 4200

CIGARETTE case, leather, initials R. A. O., from 1830 R st. nw. to Alles Inn. Reward. NOrth 7301-M.

DOG—Lost: March 23, mixture Spitz and Pekinese; black and white, male; Maryland tag; child's pet. WIs. 2473.

GLASSES and keys in case; lost near 18th and I. MEt. 2848.

LOST—A man's black leather bill fold with name W. W. Berry, containing driver's permit; important receipts, checks and money; please return to 1832 Biltmore st., Apt. 35, or call AD. 4115-M after 6 p. m.; liberal reward.

LOST—Cigarette case, leather, initials R. A. O., from 1830 R st. nw. to Alles Inn. Reward. NOrth 7301-M.

LOST—Western High class ring, engraved E. H. '33. Reward. POtomac 2984-W or 3032 Dent place nw.

LOST—Lady's rust-colored dress on hanger Saturday night, vicinity 15th and U sts. Finder please call MEtropolitan 6372.

MANILA ENVELOPE—National Archives, containing letters and papers of value only to the undersigned; lost in Dimond cab Thursday noon. Kindly return to Woodruff Sanner Post, 1801 Calvert st. nw. AD. 0111. Suitable reward.

PERSIAN Cat, blue female, "Patsy," March 24, vic. Ga. ave; family pet; liberal reward. ADams 9729.

POCKETBOOK—Brown leather; initials "A. H." Lost between 1707 Col. rd. nw. and Columbia Hospital, Saturday morning; reward. CO. 7800, apt. 201.

WILL PARTY THAT FOUND pocketbook on 7th and Pa. ave. nw. car or 7th st. & wharves, Sat. night, return contents and pocketbook and keep money. 1321 Belmont st. nw., Apt. 36.

WIRE-HAIRED fox terrier, female, white; black spots; tan on head; lost March 19, vicinity 1354 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va. Reward. WIs. 0590-R.

WRIST WATCH—Lady's, lost Sat., March 27, downtown section. Valued as gift. Reward. DIst. 2800., Ext. 20.

DOGS FOUND MARCH 29.
Pointer, brown and white, male.
Collie, all brown, male, young.
Wire-haired terrier, female.
Call Miss Joyce, Washington Post, Lost and Found Dept.

FOUND IN DIAMOND CABS.
Pair men's gloves, gray, in Cab 1063.
Pair men's gloves, brown, in Cab 730.
Electric curling iron, in Cab 416.
Lost and Found Dept. NO. 2868.

Personals 3

CHILDREN BOARDED—Experienced supervision; yard; hr., day or wk. GR. 1387-R.

DUDLEY—Please get in touch with mother at once.

CHAMBERS CO.
One of the Largest Undertakers in the World

CHEST colds & chronic pains treated with infra-red and ultra-violet ray. PO. 4721.

HEMORRHOIDS (piles) eradicated by my own method; results effective for a lifetime or money back. Write for booklet. No drugs or surgery. DR. SOMMERWERCK, 1365 Columbia rd. AD. 0388.

LOOK! Eugene, Frederic permanent for 1c. Call Beauty Haven, NA. 9406.

CHAMBERS CO.
Complete Funeral as Low as $75.

Help—Female 11

Women—If you don't find your position in the Help Wanted Column today—place a "Situations Wanted" Ad in The Post. A 3-line ad costs only 27 cents.

APPRENTICES (2) for beauty shop; earn while learning. 1363 Conn. ave. nw.

CANVASSERS—Weekly salary, $12 and commission. Apply Room 1009 916 G st. nw.

CURB ATTENDANTS—Over 18 years; good tips, meals. Apply 5111 Georgia ave. nw.

GIRL (colored) for general housework. Apply, 923 G pl. nw.

LADIES—You can obtain exclusive right to portion of our 30,000 regular customers in Washington; experience unnecessary; new pay plan; earn while you learn. Apply immediately, mornings only. Real Silk, 1427 Eye st. nw.

SECRETARY—Unencumbered, free to travel, between the ages of 25 and 40, who can qualify as an instructor; pay $200 per month with bonus and traveling expenses when necessary; bond required. Box 295, Washington Post.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Help—Female 11

CORSETIERE wanted, one who has had 3 or more years' experience. J. C. Penny Co., 615 King st., Alexandria, Va.

WAITRESSES—Experienced, over 18 years of age. Apply 5111 Georgia ave. nw.

WAITRESSES (2), experienced; references required. Apply at once, 1734 14th st. nw.

WOMEN—If you are ambitious and reliable we will supply you with $50 worth of new spring dresses, hosiery, etc., on consignment; no money or experience needed; return privilege. Miss Schertzer, Room 403, 1333 F nw.

WOMAN—White, 25 to 40 years of age, as cook and downstairs girl; no laundry; sleep in; $30 mo. Phone CLev. 1224.

WAITRESSES.
Experienced (white), age 18 to 30. Apply in person.
D. C. EMPLOYMENT CENTER.
456 Indiana Ave. N. W.
No Fee.

CHAMBERMAIDS.
Hotel experience (white). Apply in person.
D. C. EMPLOYMENT CENTER.
456 Indiana Ave. N.W.
No Fee.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP desires the services of an experienced wool presser for Dry Cleaning. Apply Employment Office, Ninth Floor.

Help—Male 12

Men—If you can't find your position in the Help Wanted Column today—place a "Situations Wanted" ad in The Post. A 3-line ad costs only 27 cents.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted; also body and fender man; exp. Apply after 8 a. m. Mr. Tucker, 1440 P st. nw.

AUTOMOBILE METAL WORKER — Body and fender man, first-class. Central Auto Works, 443 Eye st. nw.

BARBER—Steady job; pay 60 per cent on dollar. 1024 14th st. nw.

BARBER—American, first class; can earn good money; steady if satisfactory. 4925 Georgia ave. nw.

BARBER—Wanted; must be good. 1005 13th st. nw.

BARBER—Steady if satisfactory; $20 week and commission. 2044 Rhode Island ave. ne.

BARBER—Come ready to work. 1342 New York ave. nw.

BARBER—A-1, young American; must be sober. 3807 McKinley st. nw.

BARBER wanted, first class young man; must be sober; $20 week guaranteed and commission. 417 Neal pl. ne., Union Market.

BOOTBLACKS (3), good pay and tips. 1705 Penna. ave. nw.

BRICKLAYERS. Apply 15th and K streets southeast.

BUTCHER—Wanted, experienced; in cutrate meat market; must be reliable; good pay to right party. Apply at once. Greenberg Meat Market, 920 4th st. sw.

COOK WANTED, A-1; colored. Apply 711 T st. nw.

GARDENERS, housemen, bus boys. Room 205, 724 9th st. nw.

LIQUOR SALESMEN, D. C. territory; 3 first-class men wanted to represent one of Europe's finest nationally advertised lines. Liberal straight commission on all sales. Reserved territories. Call in person, Rm. 1105, 1427 Eye st. nw.

MAN—Inside and outside sales work on major electrical appliances; excellent opportunity for right man. Apply 7 p. m., F. S. Harris Co., 2900 14th st. nw.

MEN—(2) neat, well educated, willing to work overtime occasionally; substantial income assured; references. Apply 9 to 12, Room 205, 1427 Eye st. nw.

MEN—Young, wanted; must be free to travel; transportation paid. See Mr. Adams, Room 410, 1319 F st., nw.

WANTED—Home portrait solicitor for Washington district. Apply Mr. Kanel at 635 Earle Bldg., between 12 and 2 p. m.

YOUNG MEN to work with manager on regular route; can earn $20 week to start. See Mr. Miller, Room 409, 1319 F st. nw.

TWO MEN.
Salesmen — drawing account—Electrical Appliance Store has opening for 2 men. Sales experience valuable but not absolutely necessary. Must have good references for position that is permanent with opportunity for early promotion to man who shows ability. Apply 724 11th st. nw., at 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. No other time.

DRIVERS OF UNION CABS ARE EARNING
Real Money on the New Fleet of PLYMOUTH and DODGE Cars.
FREE CLASSES NOW
FOR STUDENT INSTRUCTION TO OBTAIN IDENTIFICATION CARDS.
UNION TAXICAB ASSOCIAION.
1260 22d St. N.W.

3 MEN
We have vacancies in established routes for good men willing to work 8 hours per day in D. C., and suburban territories; experience not necessary. WE TRAIN YOU. Good income. Apply 513 K st. nw., 9-12 a.m.

USED CAR SALESMEN
A FINE PROPOSITION FOR WILLING WORKERS; TRANSPORTATION AND GAS FURNISHED; HIGHEST COMMISSIONS PAID. APPLY "USED CAR DEPARTMENT," ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO., 1325 GOOD HOPE RD. S.E.

CAB DRIVERS
NEW CABS AVAILABLE
FREE CLASSES
FOR HACKER'S LICENSE
BELL CAB CO.
1317 L ST. N.W. ME. 1727.

BOYS
16 years of age or over, with bicycles, wanted at once for messenger work; permanent employment with good pay. Apply 1317 New York ave. nw. Mr. Schryver.

THE HECHT CO.
Would like to secure the services of two men, about 45 years of age, who are sincerely interested in securing work that is both pleasant and steady. This job does not pay much money to start. Apply Room 4, 1726 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 to 11, Tuesday.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Help—Male 12

MEN (2), neat-appearing; unusual opportunity for advancement in established business. Rm. 304, 1317 F st. nw.

DIAMOND CARS
STUDENT INSTRUCTION
FOR TAXICAB
IDENTIFICATION CARDS
NO FEE
ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE I.T.O.A. Inc.
SEE MR. JOHN ROBEY
1735 14TH ST. N.W.
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Help—Male-Female 13

MEN and women (Catholic); publication campaign; real opportunity; $20 to $25 weekly percentage to those accepted. See Mr. Bannon, 918 F st. nw., Room 509.

Employment Agencies 14

RUPHER'S Employment Agency can furn. colored domestic help; ref. DE. 3551.

Salesmen-Agents 15

SALESMEN—Oil burners and heating equipment; liberal commission. Apply Samuel C. Boyd; 622 Madison st. nw.

Situations—Female 16

GIRL (COLORED) wants part time or all day work. NOrth 6850.

LADY, interested in managing rooming house in nice section; will furnish in part. Box 289, Washington Post.

LADY desires gen. office work; 7 yrs. exp. former Govt. employe; 4½ yrs. billing machine exp. Box 288, Washington Post.

COLORED girl, reliable and experienced, for general housework; reasonable salary. AT. 4775-J.

Instructions 19

NEW CLASSES—Civil Service accounting and secretarial courses. Poteet's Business College, Nat. 4717. 14th and Eye sts. nw.

BE SUCCESSFUL — Earn more — Learn Stenography, Touch Typing, Calculating Machines, Bookkeeping, Accounting, etc. Start TODAY. New classes forming. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 1333 F st. NAt. 2338.

RECEPTIONIST-TELEPHONE OPERATOR training course. Inquire Miss West, Personnel Service, 1311 G. NAt. 2114.

SWIMMING (free transportation), fencing, marksmanship, tennis, riding, boxing, tutoring. Maj. Dyer, EMerson 3884.

LEARN TO EARN.

SHORTHAND, TYPING, CALCULATING MACHINES. WOOD'S SCHOOL, 710 14th St. NW.

LEARN BEAUTY CULTURE
Complete course, $50; terms, $3 a wk. Permanents, $1.50; finger wave and shampoo, both for 35c. Free finger waves and marcels Mon., Tues. and Wed. "Stevens." 716 7th st. nw. ME. 8133.

Business Opportunities 23

BAR BE QUE and restaurant for sale. Will sacrifice. Inquire on premises, 2022 Lee Highway.

BEAUTY SALON, upper 14th st.; established business; 5 booths; good equipment. Rent, $60. Shop newly decorated; $2,000. Terms. Miss McCown, 1008 H st. MEt. 4813.

CLEANING and pressing; averages $75 wkly.; rent, $50. In section $600. Mr. Purcell, 1008 H St. NW.

DELICATESSEN, beautifully equipped. Rent $85. Does $300 wkly. Only $1,000 down. Capital Adjusting & Finance Co., 1008 H St. N.W. MEt. 4813.

GROCERY, doing $550 wkly. Rent, $60. Exceptional buy. Price, $3,600. Terms. Joseph Hollander, 1008 H st. nw.

GROCERY and meat; $500.00 weekly cash business; reasonable. Phone NOrth 0436 week days.

RESTAURANT, doing $100 daily; close 6 p. m.; whiskey. Seats 100. All new equipment. Rent, $75. Price only $6,800. Terms. Capital Adjusting and Finance Co., 1008 H st. nw. MEt. 4813.

RESTAURANT and night club, NW. location; reas terms; well equipped; seats, 150. 1006 H st. nw.

RETAIL—Oil and coal yard for sale; owner aged and in poor health. 908 B st. se.

ROOMING-BOARDING (Kalorama rd.)—13 rms., 2 baths; rent, $125. Only $1,000. Miss McCown, 1008 H st. MEt. 4813.

ROOMING and apt., downtown; 15 rms., 4½ baths; rent, $125. Water and heat furnished. $2,500. Terms Mrs. Keach, 1008 H St.

ROOMING, apts., upper 14th St., 15 rms., 3 baths. Perfect condition. Long lease. $2,000. Terms. Miss Derrickson. MEt. 4813.

ROOMING-BOARDING HOUSE (Mass., near Scott Circle)—25 rooms, 7 baths; income $1,400 monthly. A very attractive house; long lease; $3,500; $2,500 down.
R. M. DESHAZO.
1123 14th St. N.W. NA. 5520.

RESTAURANT, long lease; liquor license, good buy.

GROCERY STORE, full line of groceries and meats.

DELICATESSEN—Good Northwest location. Many other listings.
J. B. MALLOS CO., INC.
817 12th St. NW.

WE HAVE MANY paying propositions on restaurants, hotels, delicatessens, beauty shops, rooming houses, parking lots, liquor, grocery and flower stores.
GASTON & CHARUHAS.
Selling and Financing Business Places.
501 Woodward Building. DI. 7765.

$300—Rooming house, 8 rooms; rent, $42. $650—Rooming house, 10 rooms; rent, $65; near 18th st. and Col. rd.; terms.

$850—Rooming house, 12 rooms, h.-w. h.; near 13th and M sts.; must sacrifice; good terms.

$250—Grocery, sandwiches, 3 rooms. Grocery, delicatessen, sandwiches, transient st.; real bargain; inspect at once; asking $650.

Delicatessen, sandwiches, apartment house section; bargain; make offer.

Delicatessen, fountain, beer; 4-room apt., corner; rent, $43; real sacrifice; $700 handles.

Tailoring business, 2 furnished rooms; sacrifice for $200; real bargain; rent only $25.
R. M. CURTIS. NAtional 9140.
400 Barrister Bldg. 635 F St. NW.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Wanted Business

You'll Find This Page a Handy Guide to Washington's Best Apartments

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Room and Board 34

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

DUPONT CIRCLE (2131 Mass. ave. NW.)—Lovely large studio-style room, for 2 or 3; a double and a single. Excellent meals. Prices that will interest you. Why not live in a cheerful guest home in one of the finest residences in the District? Walking distance. Costs you no more than an ordinary boarding house. We invite comparison. NOrth 9404. DEcatur 5468.

KALORAMA RD. NW.—2 attr. single rms., next bath; excellent meals. AD. 6002.

KENNEDY ST., NW., 1432—Detached home; master bedrm., private bath, shower. Also vacancy for 2 young ladies.

MARYLAND AVE. NE., 335—Front room; home cooking. $20 mo. AT. 5235.

MASS. AVE. NW., 1776 — A distinctive home for young people in an unsurpassed location; reasonable.

MONROE ST. NW., 1350—Large, front room; 3d floor; also single room; Southern cooking; reasonable. ADams 2596.

NEAR 14TH AND PARK RD.—Corner, private home; front rm.; 4 windows; twin beds; for 2 men; excel. meals.; reas. COl. 1917-J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE. NW., 1243—Clean, bright room, next bath; private home; walking distance; gentleman.

PA. AVE. NW., 2402—Lovely single, double rms., twin beds; excel. home cooking; walking distance; gentlemen; $30 mo.

PETWORTH, 308 Taylor nw.—(Better location); front rm.; twin beds, home privileges, $32.50; also single; two meals. AD. 6074.

TILDEN ST. off Conn. ave.—Large front rm., adj. bath; double or single; delicious food; congenial home; convenient transportation; reasonable. CL. 4041.

VERMONT AVE., 1326—Large room, twin beds; 3 young men; excellent meals.

VERMONT AVE. N.W., 1211—Lovely twin bedroom; excellent meals; refined home.

13TH ST. N.W.—Lovely room; twin beds; home cooking; board optional. AD. 6692.

16TH ST. NW., 1310—Vacancy for young lady; priv. bath; walking distance; delicious meals.

17TH ST. NW., 1300—Comfortably furnished 2d-floor front; 2 exposures; spacious closet; convenient bath; suitable 2 or 3; excellent meals; $35-$40 mo.

1409 KENNEDY ST. N.W.—Attract. furn.; newly decorated, double rm.; 2 closets; excell. food; also vacancy for young man.

OLD COLONY CLUB.
1312 16th st. nw. Large, double room, running water; adjoining bath; twin beds; Beautyrest mattresses; 3 windows; large closet; excellent table.

THE CLUB EMBASSY.
1321 KAY ST. N. W.—Desirable rooms, facing beautiful park; walking distance of all downtown; excellent meals.

TUDOR CLUB
1775 N. AT CONNECTICUT.
Beautiful drawing room, suitable four; running water; delicious food; reasonable. DE. 0064.

Apartments—Furnished 45

ALEX., VA. (HUME SPRING)—Refined couple for large bedroom; home and kitchen privileges; Frigidaire; 10c fare; $30 month. Alex. 2873-J.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished upper apartment; 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, dinette; priv. bath; heat, light, gas, frigidaire included. Call COl. 9462.

BELMONT RD. NW., 1801—One large, beautiful furn. rm. and kitchenette; 6 windows, south exp.; newly dec; heat, gas, china, silver and cooking utensils furn.; $40 per mo.

CHANNING ST. NE., 2806—3 rms., kit. and pantry, bath; gas, elec., heat, radio; $50 mo.; March 15 to Oct. 1; private home.

CLIFTON ST. NW., 1474—Light, front apartment; nicely furnished; elec. refrig., continuous hot water; reas.; adults.

D ST. NE., 1025—Cozy apt., 2 rms., porch, Frigidaire; 2 exposures; reas. $42.50.

DESIRABLE small duplex; every convenience; priv. ent. for 1 or 2 bachelors; preferably professional or Govt. employes; available after April 1. WI. 2270.

EMERSON ST. NW., 1310—2 rms., inclosed porch; detached house; Kelvinator; adults; $45.

EXCLUSIVE neighborhood; well-furnished basement apt., private entrance; lavatory, shower; cool in summer. AD. 3851.

FAIRMONT ST. NW., 1346—Nr. 14th st. car line and shops; newly decorated, 1 room and dinette apt., $9.50 week.

F ST. NW., 2122—2 rooms, private bath; front porch; refined home; adults.

K ST. NW., 1830—Nurse wants congenial girl to share apt. NA. 9086.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE. NW., 3924—1 large room and kitchen, everything furnished; semi-private bath; 2 girls or 2 men. $45.

PETWORTH, 814 Shephard St.—Entire 2d floor; liv. rm., kit., din.; two bedrooms, bath, half garage, yard; porch, gas, elec., frigid.; phone inc.; suitable 2 couples; $70.

NEWTON ST. NW., 1724—Faces Rock Creek; near cars, buses; entire 3d floor; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; Frigidaire; $50.

ONTARIO RD., 2735—2 lge. rms., ba., enclosed porch; desirable. COl. 7499.

PARK RD. NW., 1725—Front apartment, just vacated; 2 rooms, kitchenette, next bath; four windows, fireplace, Frigidaire, free phone.

R ST. NW., 2110—Attractive studio room, kitchenette, semiprivate bath, open fireplaces; Frigid.; comp. furn. inc. NO. 9580.

RHODE ISLAND AVE., 1313—Well furn., 2 rms., kit., bath, c. h. w., elec. refrigeration.

SMALL, beautifully furn. apt. for mo. of April; reas.; refs. NO. 1918-R.

TAYLOR ST. NW., 305—Large bedroom and modernly equipped kitchen; semi-private bath; phone service. Gentile.

7TH ST. NW., 5414—Private, attractive, entire 2nd floor, bath, hot water; Frigidaire, phone; 3 exposures; cool, quiet. See now. Available 15th.

13TH ST. NW., 3525—2d floor, two very large rooms, nicely furnished; Frigidaire, gas, elec.; reas. AD. 3909-W.

16TH ST. NW., 1701—Young lady, to share with another, 2 bedroom apt.; twin beds; reas. NO. 10000. Apt. 534.

18TH ST. N.W., 2305 (Gibraltar)—Nice 2-room apts.; frigidaire, gas, elec. $40 mo.

1020 N ST. NW.—Two large rooms and kitchen; elec., Frigid. Apply 9 to 12 noon.

1340 14TH NW.—Nicely furn. 1-2 rooms, kitchen, bath; gas, elec., $26.50-$36.50.

MERRILL MANSIONS.
Fairmont St. NW., 1361. Attractive rm., bath, folding kit., elec. refrigeration. Also sleeping room.

Francis Scott Key, Apt. Hotel
20th and P sts. nw.; 1 room, kit., bath, completely furn.; linens; silver; Frigidaire; $7 week, month. National 5425.

LONDON HALL.
1133 13TH ST. N.W.—Bed-living room, dressing room, kit., bath; elec., gas, linen frigid.; $15 up wk.; $60 up mo. NA. 9010.

THE WESTCHESTER will sublet April 15 through Sept. 1, charming corner apt. reception hall, distinctively furnished living room, delightful sun porch, medium dining room, lovely bedroom 3 large closets, bath, well-equipped kitchen; adults only; references. CLev. 8941.

$90.00 3 ROOMS, KITCHEN, BATH.
1819 G ST. N.W.
Free gas, electricity, refrigeration; spacious 2-bedroom apt., furnished in unusually fine style; 24-hour elevator and switchboard service.
See MR. DAVIS, Res. Mgr. MEt. 5630.

Furn. or Unfurn. 46

BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; 2 rms., kit., bath, shower, elec. refrig.; opp. National Cathedral; high elevation; reason.; refined tenants. 3030 Wis. ave.

APARTMENTS—FURN.—UNFURN.
FREE CAR SERVICE.
DIST. 5780. EVE. EM. 8362.
1010 Vermont Ave., Room 217.

CLIFTON TERRACE
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath.
2 rooms and bath.
Switchboard and elevator service.
COLUMBIA 7744.

Moving and Storage 46A

ANDERSON VAN SERVICE—Mills Bldg. NA. 7676. Low rates N. Y., Atlanta, Boston, Fla., Chi., Cleve. Local moving.

HAULING of any kind: trash, etc. O. JENKINS Dlst. 5397.

National Movers of New York, Inc. Regular 5½ Day Service to N. Y., Penn., Conn., Mass., Fla., Ohio, Ill. Na. 5522 Loads Insured. Return Rates. 1340 New York Ave. N. W.

CHEVY CHASE TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
Local—Long Distance Moving Specializing Storage & Moving to Florida. Wis. 3010.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

AVAILABLE for occupancy April 1: duplex apt., masonette type; near Dupont Circle. DE. 4010.

BROOKLAND, D. C. (2823 7th st. ne.)—Newly decorated private 5-room apt.; 3 rooms, dinette and kitchen, bath, oil heat, light, gas, refrigerator. Phone included. Adults only.

COL. RD., 1882 (at Kalorama)—Front, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath and pantry; $70. See manager.

CONNECTICUT AVE. N.W., 3620—Two rms., kitchen, bath; electric refrigeration; $47.50. Res. mgr. or phone CL. 0580.

E ST. N.E., 720—Private entrance, 2 rooms, kitchenette, dinette, priv. bath, elec. refrig., insulated roof, gas, elec. and gas heat incl. $50.

F ST. SW., 817—2 rooms, next bath; newly decorated; $6 week.

MASS. AVE. NE., 1011—Duplex house; 4 rooms and bath, completely renovated, $50. AT. 6228-J.

NEWTON ST. NW., 1724 (1st floor)—3 large rooms, kitchen, bath; enclosed porch. Faces Rock Creek. $55.

QUAINT, attrac. new apt., 2 rooms, kitchen and bath; in lovely setting; nearby Va.; convenient to bus, schools and stores; reasonable. ALex. 879-J-12.

SEATON PL. NE., 19—5 rooms, kitchen, bath, rear porch; adults only; $42.50. National 1670.

TAKOMA PARK, MD., (721 Erie ave.)—Ultra modern, 4 rooms and bath; $50. Adults. Wm. R. Ford, SHepherd 1339.

TAKOMA PK. (122 Park ave.)—3 rooms, porch, private bath, el. refrig.; cont. hot water; h.-w. h. Adults. $43.00.

TENTH ST. NE., 520—2 or 3 large bright rooms, kitchenette, ample closet space; electricity, gas, heat included; $39.50.

THE RAVENEL, 1610 16th St. NW.—Front, large foyer, 2 rooms, kitchenette, dinette, bath, $65. DEcatur 3460.

THE REEDER (2824 12th st. ne.)—Will be reconditioned when vacated April 1st. 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, beautiful corner apt.; Frigidaire on house current. See janitor or phone Mr. Toms, Dls. 2434. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

WEAVER APTS. (1473 Irving st. nw.)—3 rooms, kitchen, bath; completely redecorated; $17.50. See resident manager or call COlumbia 2760.

2 LARGE ROOMS, kitchen, dinette and private bath; heat, elec., gas and phone. 6320 8th st. nw.

7TH ST. NE., 629—Unfurnished apt. in private home; 2 or 4 rooms; elec. refrigeration, gas stove.

1349 PA. AVE. SE.—4 rms., bath; large rear pch.; $45 month, heat included.

2550 14TH ST. NW.—$62.50, corner apt., 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath; all outside rooms, entirely redecorated. CO. 0838.

Several Desirable Apartments Available.
RANDALL H. HAGNER & CO., INC.
1321 Conn. Ave. DEcatur 3600.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS AVAILABLE.
WAGGAMAN-BRAWNER CO.
1700 Eye St. N.W. ME. 3860.

ALBAN TOWERS.
Corner apartment; beautiful living room, reception hall, bedroom, kitchen, dinette and porch; $77.50. Call Mr. King, CLeveland 6400.

3010 WISCONSIN AVE. N.W.
2 rms., kit., dinette and bath, $57.50
Free Refrigeration. Res. Mgr., Apt. 102.
J. C. WEEDON CO. MEtropolitan 3011.

2134 F ST. N.W.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$47.50
JOSEPH P. SMITH (Broker).
2104 Pa. Ave. N.W. WEst 0339.

618 22D ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$45
JOSEPH P. SMITH (Broker).
2104 Pa. Ave. N.W. WEst 0339.

5402 3D ST. N.W.
Apt. 1—Two rooms, dinette, kitchen, bath and porch; tenant furnishes own heat; $42.50. L. T. GRAVATTE, 729 15th st. nw. National 0753.

5224 4TH ST. N.W.
One bedroom, living room, dinette, kitchenette and bath; heat and hot water included; rent $55. Keys on premises.
BRADLEY, BEALL & HOWARD, INC.
Southern Bldg. NA. 0271.

NEW FOUR-FAMILY APARTMENT AVAILABLE ABOUT APRIL 15.
4474 Conduit rd. nw., $53 and $55; 4,500-4504 Conduit rd. nw., $52.50 to $54.50.
Unit consists of two rooms, dinette, kitchen, bath and porch. Heat included.
L. T. GRAVATTE.
729 15th St. REALTOR. NA. 0753.

THE FLEETWOOD.
3707 WOODLEY RD. N.W.
Three rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath; Frigidaire on house. CL. 0615.

1430 V ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath...$36.50, $40.
JOSEPH P. SMITH (Broker).
2104 Pa. Ave. N.W. WEst 0339.

THE MOULTON
1277 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE N.W.
1 room and bath; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, screened porch, electric refrigeration; rent reasonable; in fine condition. Apply Apt. 2, or janitor.

1884 COLUMBIA RD. N.W.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath.
RESIDENT MANAGER. ADAMS 5962.

1832 Biltmore St. N.W.
4 rms. kitchen and bath, newly decorated throughout; references

THE ROSEANNE
2111 18th St. N.W.
Three rooms, kitchen, bath, porch; electric refrigeration. $47.50.
DREYFUSS BROS.
1528 K St. N.W. NA. 0583.

THE LINDBERGH
200 Mass. Ave. n.w.
2 rms., kitchen, bath and dinette, $55 to $60
Switchboard, elevators, shower.
Frigidaire on house current.
H. G. SMITHY,
811 15th St. N.W. NAtl. 5908.

$60.00 TWO ROOMS, KITCHEN, BATH.
3446 CONNECTICUT AVE.
Large dinette. Rent includes electricity and refrigeration; elevator. See Mrs. CAIN, Res. Mgr. EM. 8719.

2008 16TH ST. N.W.
One room, kitchen and bath.
See resident manager, Apt. 1.

1513 MERIDIAN ST. N.W.
Apt. 3—Living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bath, 2d floor; rent, $47.50; heat, hot water and janitor service furnished.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.
1019 15th St. N.W. ME. 0100.

PINEY BRANCH RD.
First floor apt., 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, inclosed porch, oil heat included; $65.
A. D. CRUMBAUGH.
4703 Wisconsin Ave. CLeve. 1-3-6-4.

1413 GIRARD ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath; free refrigeration.....$45

5510 FIRST ST. N.W.
Front apt., 2 large rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath, $55.00.

1201 M ST. N.W.
Downtown—Corner apartment, 5 outside rooms and bath; newly decorated....$60
Lee D. Latimer Co.
722 Investment Bldg. NA. 4146.

1408 K ST. S.E.
NEW—JUST COMPLETED.
$49.50 Three rooms, dinette, kitchen and bath; large rear porch. Call
J. B. Caukin, No. 1 Thomas Cir. NAt. 9795.

THE CAVALIER
"On the Top of 14th St.—
Overlooking the City."
We have a spacious one-room, kitchenette dinette and bath unit for immediate occupancy. Murphy bed and dressing closet; Frigidaire; oak floors; ample closets. Completely redecorated. Refrigeration on house current. 24-hour elevator and switchboard service. Convenient location and a refined, quiet building. Conservative rental.
THE CAVALIER
FRED R. FOSTER, MGR.
3500 14th St. N.W. COlumbia 3600.

1740 18TH STREET N.W.
Within walking distance of downtown, near Conn. ave., too. A 2-bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath apartment, equipped with electric refrigeration; newly decorated; $47.50.
Resident Manager, AD. 8810, or call
JESSE H. HEDGES
306 Tower Bldg. DIst. 8332.

CHEVY CHASE APT.—$55.
Second floor of two-family house; separate front and rear entrances; heat and hot water furnished by oil burner at no cost to you; 4 large rooms, glass-inclosed rear porch and open front porch; garage; nice yard. Address 101 Willard lane, at Wisconsin ave and District Line.
NATIONAL MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT CORP.
1312 N. Y. Ave. NW. NA. 5833.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

THE SEABRIDGE
501 12TH ST. NE.
Apt. 33—2 rooms, kitchen and bath; refrigerator; $47.50.
FEDERAL-AMERICAN CO.
1427 Eye St. N.W. NA. 8032.

3100 WARDER ST. NW.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..$50.00
Resident Manager, AD. 5379.

1530 R. I. AVE. NE.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath and screened porch $52.50
Resident Manager, NO. 7137.

1702 SUMMIT PL. NW.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$55.00
Resident Manager, CO. 4417.

4800 GEORGIA AVE. NW.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath and porch $55.00
Resident Manager, GE. 6996.

2145 CALIFORNIA ST. NW.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, foyer and bath $65.00
Resident Manager, NO. 1650.

1614 17TH ST. NW.
2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath $65.00
Resident Manager, DE. 3218.

1615 KENYON ST. NW.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath, Murphy bed and dressing closet.....$65.50
Resident Manager, CO. 8425.

4700 CONN. AVE. NW.
2 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch...$75.00
Resident Manager, CL. 0843.

1940 BILTMORE ST. NW.
3 rooms, kitchen, bath, porch and fireplace $80.00
Resident Manager, AD. 9493.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE & GUARANTY CORPORATION,
1610 K St. NW. NAtional 1403.

1820 CLYDESDALE PL. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $52.50. Electric refrigeration on house current. Newly decorated; elevator. Resident manager.

NEW BUILDING
3150 16TH STREET N.W.
2 rooms, dinette, kitchen and bath, $70.00; electricity, gas and refrigeration included in rental; Venetian blinds, parquet floors, elevator, carpeted corridors. Resident Manager.

2124 EYE ST. N.W.
1 room and bath $37.50
Electricity and switchboard service included in rental. Elevator. South and west exposures.

THE KEYSTONE
2150 PENNA. AVE. N.W.
1 room, pullman kitchen, dressing closet and bath, $48.50. Electricity, gas and switchboard service included in rent. Elevator.

945 LONGFELLOW ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$47.50
Newly decorated, front apartment, two exposures.
J. A. McKEEVER CO., INC.
1625 K St. N.W. DIst. 9706.

Offices—Rent 50

MODERN OFFICES—Across from new Municipal Court Building; $10 to $32.50 per month. ME. 5400.

Warehouses for Rent 51A

WAREHOUSE SPACE FOR RENT.
3,000 to 30,000 Square Feet.
WEAVER BROS., INC. DIst. 9486.

Houses—Furnished 54

CLEVELAND PK., 3402 Macomb st. nw.—3 bedrooms, library, garage; all modern conveniences; $115. CLev. 5492.

MILITARY RD. N.W.—Det., 9 rms., 2 baths; partially furn.; garage; $95.
CHARLES S. SHREVE.
1001 15th St. N.W. NA. 2336

RITTENHOUSE ST., N.W., 508—Semi-detached home; 8 rooms, 2 porches; Frigidaire; gas, electricity, radio, large yard; 2-car garage. GE. 9247.

FOXALL.
3 month lease; beautifully and completely furnished; 6-rooms; double rear porches, overlooking Foundry Branch Park; oil heat; elec., refrig. Phone NA. 1040 or EMerson 3262.

Houses—Unfurnished 56

ALEXANDRIA—Restored Colonial residence; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, charming living rooms; G. E. oil furnace; complete insulation and weather stripping, $125 monthly. NA. 0620.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C., 6 rms., ba., $75; 11 rms., 3 ba., brick, $125. Nearby Md., 8 rms., ba., $75. Nearby Va., 6 rms., ba., $60. Fulton R. Gordon, 1427 Eye st. nw. DIst. 5230. Evenings, CLev. 5091.

LYON VILLAGE, VA., $65 month—5-room bungalow; close stores, schools, transportation. McCLAINE, 2100 Wilson Blvd., Clarendon, Va. WA. 9292.

OPPORTUNITY—1431 Meridian pl. nw., mod., 6 large rms., porches, gar.; $75. Apply 8 to 6 p. m. 1435 Meridian pl.

2616 L ST. N.W.
6 rooms, bath, a. m. i.; gar.....$52.50
JOSEPH P. SMITH (Broker).
2104 Pa. Ave. N.W. WEst 0339.

418 KENTUCKY AVE. SE.
Colonial brick, 6 rooms, bath, hot-water heat, electricity, garage; $55.
L. T. GRAVATTE.
729 15th St. Realtor. NA. 0753.

MASS. AVE. HEIGHTS.
Semidetached brick, attractive living room, dining room, 1st floor den, 4-bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage.
G. F. MIKKELSON & SON. CL. 1156.

CHEVY CHASE, MD. (17 West Irving St.)—Corner Magnolia Parkway, attractive 7-room and bath home on large corner lot; short distance from Chevy Chase Circle; garage; $75 month.
HERMAN E. GASCH.
923 15th St. NW. NA. 1254.

TWO-FAMILY HOME
1623 D ST. NE.
New brick home, 6 rooms, reception room, 2 baths (bath on first floor); gas furnace, Electrolux refrigerator, screens, weatherstrips, furred, insulated, built-in garage; $80.
L. T. GRAVATTE,
729 15th St. Realtor. NA. 0753.

$55 4535 44TH ST. NW.—Lovely modern six-room, semidetached brick; fireplace, glassed porch; being renovated.
WASHINGTON REALTY CO. GE. 8300.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION
331 Peabody St. N.W.
6 rooms, 2 baths, h.-w. h.; garage; to be completely redecorated. Rent, $77.50.
DIXIE REALTY CO.
1417 L St. N.W. NA. 8880.

A FEW rental specials in this desirable community; 5 to 10 rooms.
MICKEY-DICKENS,
4617 41st St. N.W. CL. 9687-4356.

Suburban—Rent 58

ALEXANDRIA—512 Duke St.—Very attractive first-floor unfurnished apt.; 3 large rooms, kitchen and bath; nicely located, with surrounding yard. $50. Alexandria 1253-J.

Wanted-to-Rent 62

WE CAN RENT YOUR APARTMENT.
SERVICE RENTAL AGENCY.
1010 Vt. Ave., Room 217. EMerson 8362.

LAWYER would like to rent attractive room in office, share reception room, share expenses, etc. Write details to Box 294, Washington Post.

Sale Investment Property 65

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.
Priced low for immediate sale. Located on corner of one of the best thoroughfares in Washington, zoned first commercial where there is an established and increasing demand for business property. Three new four-family apartments of fine construction, designed and equipment. Fully rented, price only $40,000.00; easy terms. Call J. J. O'Marr, evenings, NAt. 6850. Beitzell, DI. 3100. 1515 K st.

Exceptional Investment.
$12,500—LEASE $175 MONTH TO GOOD TENANT.
Remodeled brick, 15 rooms, 4 baths, in good convenient downtown location; new roof and plumbing; first trust $6,500; equity cash. Call us promptly for further details. Good investment with returns like this don't last.
BRODIE & COLBERT,
NAtional 8875. Evenings, CLev. 3953.

Sale Houses 66

BEAUTIFUL new Colonial brick home on wooded corner lot; 5 large rooms and tile bath; built-in garage and large porch; small cash payment, balance as rent. ROBERT E. LOHR, Takoma Park, D. C. GE. 0681.

NEAR CAPITOL—Have several 6 to 12-room houses, good home investments. Mrs. Williams, Li. 3143 or 500 E st. ne.

Sale Houses 66

DETACHED 6-rm. house, wooded lot; double gar.; in Fort Myer Hghts., Arlington, Va.; $4,500; easy terms.
T. J. PEARSON,
3243 No. Wash. blvd., Clarendon.
Clar. 1001. Sundays, Wa. 7969.

NEAT white frame; 2 bedrms., grounds. Wis. ave. to Leland st., right 3 blocks to 4704 44th st. Chevy Chase, Md.

WEST OF 16TH ST. (Mt. Pleasant)—10 rooms, $9,950; modern 3-story brick house, 2 baths, automatic heat. Cement porch. Act quickly. E. W. Bailey, ADams 4786.

2928 McKINLEY ST. N.W.
New Electric Kitchen Health Home.
OPEN and HEATED, 2-8 p. m. today.

GEORGETOWN.
$5,250—9 rm. brick, 2 baths and b. i. basement. Excel. to make into apts., h.w.h. Lipscomb, WEst 0600. Eve., WEst 2445.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.
Must sell 60 beautiful homes at a sacrifice. Small down payment. IRVING LICHTENBERG, Attorney, NAtl. 2357.

CHEVY CHASE BARGAIN.
$40,000 home to go at $22,500; must be sold immediately. Small cash payment.
CONSOLIDATED REALTIES,
600 F ST. N.W. NA. 7785.

$8,950—4 b. r., brick; gas heat; ½ sq. Conn. ave., D. C.; perf. cond.; shade; easy terms. DI. 5153; eve., WI. 5929.

$7,500—CONVENIENT TERMS.
All modern improvements, 8 rooms, large well shaded lot on principal highway.
KENSINGTON REALTY
Kensington, Md. Kens. 132.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C., BARGAIN
WEST OF CONNECTICUT AVE.
$13,750—Sold through this office to present owner for $20,000. Attractive detached residence of 9 rooms (5 rooms on 2d floor), 2 BATHS, breakfast room; automatic heat and refrigeration; 2-car garage; excellent surroundings; a real find at price. BOSS & PHELPS, NA. 9300.

HIGHWOOD
CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
New detached home, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths.
EXHIBIT HOME
3353 Runnymede Pl. NW.
Open Daily and Sunday.
From Chevy Chase Circle turn right on Western ave., 2 squares to Runnymede. Turn right to property.
G. F. MIKKELSON & SON,
Owners—Builders.

$7,500—Near Conn. ave. and Bradley lane. A cottage-type brick bungalow with living rm., open fireplace, attrac. din. rm., well-equipped kitchen, 2 spacious bedrms., beautiful bath, bright basement, attic; in very good condition. Situated on a 70-ft. lot, well landscaped, and surrounded by homes of much higher prices. Why pay more? Original cost, $10,750.
FRANK S. PHILLIPS, DIst. 1411.

LET YOUR HOME PAY FOR ITSELF!
Monthly payments.....$54.00
Rent your second floor for.....$45.00
So, it costs you only $9.00 per month to own your own home in Southeast's finest home community.
1615-21 QUE ST. S.E.
New 6-room, 2-bath brick homes.
Open and heated daily.
BRADY BROTHERS, INC.
403 E. Capitol St. AT. 6864, 0562.

$4,600—10TH & MASS. AVE. NE.—Six rooms, semidetached brick; h.-w. h.; 2-car garage; $3,500 building loan.

$5,250—Detached 9-room brick; h.w. h.; near 16th and Oak nw.; excellent condition; $4,200 building loan. Terms.
ME. 5400.
LEO M. BERNSTEIN.

WOODLEY PARK
$13,500.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.
Beautifully landscaped; 8 room, 2 bath house; garage; large lot; perfect condition, and in Washington's best residential area. This offer really sacrifices property and affords wonderful investment. For information call MET. 5034 any time.

16TH ST. HEIGHTS.
4 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Large 8-room home, in a beautiful section, overlooking 16th st. and Rock Creek golf course; automatic heat, recreation room, built-in garage. This home will sell, so act quickly and be the lucky purchaser. For information call BEITZELL, 1515 K st. nw. DIstrict 3100 until 9 p. m.

BEAUTIFUL ALL-BRICK BUNGALOW.
$5,650—THIS IS MORE THAN JUST A "LOVE NEST."
Five very large rooms, beautiful tile bath with shower, hardwood floors and many other conveniences. On a beautiful lot 60x100, inclosed with white picket fence. Restricted all-white residential section and one of the most popular locations hereabouts; $650 cash, balance like rent.
A. S. GARDINER,
1510 K St. NW. National 0334.

2 Family Homes
248 GALLATIN ST. NW.
2 Kitchens; 2 Baths.
$8,750
Enjoy the independence of home ownership—and let your home give you an income, too! Investigate the unique advantages of buying one of these 2-family homes in this delightful neighborhood. Home has large living room and dining room, bath on first floor. Concrete front porch with iron rails, the last word in multiple unit kitchen cabinets, natural wood finish, plus "CAREFREE COMFORT WITH MODERN GAS APPLIANCES." Second floor has lovely rooms, tiled bath and shower. Completely furnished kitchen, all ready for 2-family occupancy. Recreation room with stippled walls. Automatic heat; homes weatherstripped, screened and insulated. Ample closet space. Open daily, 9 to 9.
WM. H. SAUNDERS CO. Inc.
1519 K St. NW. DI. 1015.

6203 MELVILLE PLACE
A New Home in
Old Chevy Chase, Md.
An authentic interpretation, by Wardman, of the historic colonial style. The construction and appointments are most modern. 6 unusually large rooms, 2 tile baths, garage and an additional room on the first floor that can become either a den or an extra bedroom. Large fenced back yard, venetian blinds, 7 cedar-lined closets and "CAREFREE COMFORT WITH MODERN GAS APPLIANCES." By all means arrange to see this immediately. Priced at only $11,950.
We will gladly consider your home, or the equity in your home in trade.
To reach: From Chevy Chase Circle drive out Brookville rd. to Bradley lane, right on Bradley lane to Melville place and houses.
HARRY WARDMAN, INC.
1512 K St. NW. DIstrict 3830.
"Life's Worth Living in a Wardman Home"

GEORGETOWN
3342
RESERVOIR ROAD
A typical Williamsburg house. Beautifully built and decorated. Four bedrooms, 3 baths, tap room and bar, charming small garden. A new home with old atmosphere.
OPEN DAILY
BOSS & PHELPS
REALTORS

Overlooking Beautiful Government Park
2 New Detached Homes
4808 Ellicott St. N.W.
(All Brick)
4812 Ellicott St. N.W.
(All Stone)
Open Daily Until 9 P. M.
Each house contains 6 large rooms, which includes full size bedrooms with large closets and 2 complete tile baths with shower. Beautiful modern kitchen, spacious living room with open fireplace, large dining room with plenty of wall space. Automatic heat and refrigeration. Copper screens and downspouts, slate roof, porch. Detached garage on rear of each lot. Both have furred walls and are completely insulated with rock wool.
TO REACH—Out Mass. Ave. to Westmoreland Circle, turn right on Western Ave. to Ellicott St. Right on Ellicott one-half block to our sign.
A. S. GARDINER
1510 K St. N.W. NA. 0334

COLORED (near the reservoir)—6 rooms and bath, a. m. i.; hot-water heat, electricity; $5,500; terms. DEc. 1160.

Wanted Lots 67

5404 39TH ST. N.W.
CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Newly renovated detached house of six rooms and bath, modern kitchen with electric refrigeration, three porches (one inclosed), attic, hot-water heat, detached garage, large lot with shade trees. Immediate possession.
Open Evenings, 6 to 9 P. M.
WAGGAMAN-BRAWNER REALTY CORP.
1700 Eye St. MEt. 3860.

LEAVE HOME AT 8:45 A. M.
Be at your desk on the dot of 9.
And still own your home in nearby Virginia—suburban atmosphere, choice neighbors, near schools and stores—away from the hub-bub of the city.
$5,250—$500 CASH
Will purchase this beautiful new 5-room brick bungalow, adjacent to Alexandria. Storage, attic, tile bath. Your monthly payments—only $40.00.
May we show you this home?
BRODIE & COLBERT, INC.,
1707 Eye St. NW. 105 S. Royal St.,
NA. 8875. Alex. 2484.

RANDOLPH ST. N.E.
$7,450.
All-brick home of 6 rooms and bath, built-in garage and in good condition. The outlook here is not to be found elsewhere. This is a very substantial home buy for the discriminating purchaser.
R. A. HUMPHRIES,
808 No. Cap. St. Realtor. NA. 6732.

4622 15TH ST. N.W.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, GARAGE.
Attractive Colonial brick; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths on 2d floor. Exceptionally large living and dining rooms. Attic. Large living porch and sleeping porch. Electric refrigeration, oil burner, hardwood floors and trim, copper gutters and downspouts.
OPEN AFTERNOONS
L. T. GRAVATTE,
729 15th St. REALTOR. NA. 0753.

Sale or Exchange 68

EXCELLENT business property on Columbia rd. near 18th st., consisting of store and 3 apartments, renting for $2,430 per annum; will exchange for ground. Hibble, Richardson & Franklin, Inc., 1514 K st. nw. NAtl. 2076.

Sale Lots 69

EAST OF WISCONSIN AVE. on Appleton; near Wilson, Deal and Merch schools; 5 lots, 40x150 feet; $1,500 each; from every standpoint THE IDEAL home sites.
J. FRANK TILLER, Owner, RA. 1953.

SILVER SPRING—Attractive corner building site, with trees, $800. BAIN'S REALTY CO., 8413 Ga. ave. SHep. 3892.

CLEVELAND PARK
Level lot, 100x158, to alley; will sell for half value for quick cash deal. Call Stanton T. Kolb.
J. LEO KALB, INC.
1237 Wisconsin Ave. WEst 0002.

Sale Suburban 70

ATTRACTIVE modern 8-room home in nearby Md. Priced for quick sale under $7,000. Owner, Ashton 181-M or Mr. Coulon, MEt. 3883.

NEARBY VIRGINIA—New bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, hardwood floors, insulated; h.-w. h.; basement, attic; lot, 40 x150; $4,825; $500 cash. J. A. BAKER & CO., 1112 N. Irving st., Clarendon. Va. WAlnut 7280.

SELECT YOUR HOME now while you have plenty to choose from; new 5 and 6-room bricks. $5,300 up.
RALPH W. CRAIN, 4399 Lee Hwy. WA. 6959.

4 GOOD business locations on Lee highway, Arlington, Va.; reas. WAl. 7444.

$4,950 UP.
Many attractive 5 and 6 room homes under construction and completed. Nearby. Direct from builder. NO COMMISSION. Some are 7 minutes downtown. Long-term pay't plan. Open Sun. & eve.
McCLAINE.
2100 Wilson Blvd., Clarendon.
WAlnut 9292.

Sale—Farms, Land 73

BOOKLET describing Maryland farms for sale. Counselman & O'Brien, 6865 Wisconsin ave., Bethesda, Md. WIs. 4240.

DAIRY, stock, tobacco farms; country homes; old Colonials; waterfront. R. D. LILLIE CO., Takoma, D. C. GE. 3301.

"HARD BARGAIN"—Brick Colonial; preserved; South, Maryland; 365 acres fine land; tobacco farm; 45 miles from D. C., overlooking the Wicomico and Potomac. THE MARYLAND REALTY, 1511 Guilford ave., Baltimore, Md.

$50 DOWN; $15 monthly; six acres on good gravel road; 12½ miles D. C. Price, $425. NA. 3753. AT. 5205-J.

Real Estate Wanted 76

CASH, any houses, nw. or ne. or se.; apts., investment prop. E. W. Bailey, ADams 4786. Mail 1435 Meridian pl. nw.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL investment, colored, business property at right price for cash, solicit listings from owners, estates, attorneys. We have buyers. N. E. RYON CO., 1216 N. Y. ave. 3418 14th. 2203 Wilson Blvd.

OWNERS—WE WANT LISTINGS.
NATIONAL CITY REALTY CO.
Tower Bldg. NAtl. 0158.

WANT REAL ESTATE TO SELL.
ROBERT L. McKEEVER CO., INC.
Shoreham Bldg. NAtl. 4750.

We sell in a day
FARMS AND SUBDIVISIONS
That it takes a year in any other way.
N. C. HINES & SONS, Auctioneers.
1511 K St. N.W. Washington, D. C. DI. 7740

Horses—Livestock 81

HORSES—3 large work; 3 cheap horses; reasonable. 110 M st. se. AT. 2731.

Sale Miscellaneous 83

DEALERS' ADS under this heading contain a firm name or a business address or state the word "Dealer." Other ads are presumed to be from private individuals. Readers who find dealers masquerading in this column as private individuals are urged to report the matter to The Washington Post.

ACCORDIONS—Before purchasing a piano accordion it's to your advantage to see Droop's first. 1300 G st. nw.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO.—Selling off 200 machines; all makes; real bargains. Open eves. 1431

DON WINSLOW OF THE NAVY — Just a Country Girl — By Frank V. Martinek

Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N. R.

BACK IN THE WEST INDIES "THE MASK OF DEATH" RECEIVES TASMIA'S FIRST INTELLIGENCE REPORT--
THE MESSAGE IS DE-CODED, MADAME
GOOD!
SUMMON THE BATTALION! I WANT THEM TO ABSORB ALL THESE DETAILS OF PRACTICAL SPY-CRAFT-
YES, MADAME
116A.
"--- BY DEGREES I AM GAINING CAPTAIN HOLDING'S CONFIDENCE--HE IS NOT SO WATCHFUL OF MY MOVEMENTS--- ALREADY I HAVE DEVISED A SUBTLE PLAN TO DESTROY HIM- WHICH LEAVES NO CLUE - THE PERFECT CRIME! "
(Copyright, 1937, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.) Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
WHILE BACK IN WASHINGTON -
WELL, CAPTAIN- WHAT RATING DO YOU GIVE THE NEW COOK?
FIRST CLASS, WINSLOW--- SHE RATES TOP HONORS!

NED BRANT—A Story of College Athletics — By Bob Zuppke

Famous Football Coach.

© 1937, The Register and Tribune Syndicate
3-30
NED, I FAILED, WITH MY DAD UP THERE IN THE GRANDSTAND WATCHING ME!
ONE OF THESE DAYS YOUR DAD WILL SEE YOU PITCH US TO THE CHAMPION-SHIP, DUNK.
FROSH
WHY, YOUR POOR SAP, YOU WOULDN'T HAVE PITCHED AT ALL IF THE BOYS HADN'T LOCKED ME IN THAT CLOSET!
NOBODY BUT A ROTTER WOULD. HAVE SAID THAT, BUD SHEKELS!
LOCKED-!
YOU'RE TAKING OUT MY SON AND PUTTING IN ANOTHER PITCHER, MR. SHELDON?
GOT TO TRY OUT ALL THE MATERIAL, YOU KNOW, MR. STANFEL
BUT THEY DID HIT HIM PRETTY HARD - AND PUGET IS AHEAD, 7 TO 4
I TOLD HIM TO TAKE IT EASY- HE'LL BE A GREAT PITCHER, THAT SON OF YOURS

Apple Mary — (Something has just hurtled through Mary's window and landed in Slim's soup!) — By Martha Orr

LOOK! IT'S A NOTE TIED TO A STONE. FISH IT OUT QUICK, SLIM, 'FORE IT'S RUINED.
GOOD HEAVENS! WHO'D THROW A THING LIKE THAT THROUGH MY WINDOW?
READ IT SLIM. WHAT DOES IT SAY?
NOT SO FAST, DENNIE. I HAVEN'T GOT X-RAY EYES. I CAN'T SEE THROUGH POTATO SOUP.
Wide, U. S. Pat. Off.; Copyright, 1937, by Publishers Syndicate
I'LL DIP IT INTO THIS GLASS OF WATER. THAT'LL CLEAN IT OFF IN A HURRY.
SURE, LET GRAN'MA HAVE IT. SHE KNOWS HOW TO GET THINGS DONE.
A-ER-IT'S NOTHING. BILL'S JUST MAD BECAUSE I FIRED HIM. HE'S TRYING TO ANNOY ME-
YOU'RE A POOR LIAR, MARY. I DARE YOU TO SHOW ME THAT NOTE.
MARTHA ORR

Announcing the Return of

DASHIELL HAMMETT

MASTER of American detective-story telling . . . author of "*The Thin Man*," "*Red Harvest*," *The Maltese Falcon*" and a host of other thrillers . . . himself a former Pinkerton operative . . . Dashiell Hammett comes back to a clamoring public with a new series of hitherto unpublished short novels. The first chapter of the first novel of the series will appear in this Sunday's Washingon Post. Don't miss it!

Order Your Sunday Washington Post Home-Delivered Today!

JANE ARDEN — Misplaced Confidence — By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

3-30
IF THEY STOP US NOW, THEY'LL HAVE TO WORK FAST!
JUST TRUST ME!
FRANZ WILL HAVE A CAR WAITING- WE'RE SAFE!
WE SPOKE TOO SOON- THE PIER IS SWARMING WITH ENEMY AGENTS!
WHERE? I DON'T SEE ANYTHING WRONG!
I RECOGNIZED A DOZEN- QUICK- LET'S ESCAPE THIS WAY!
BUT FRANZ SAID-
I GUESS COUNT MORITZ KNOWS BEST, JOHNNY!
ROSS

THE G-MAN! — BY GEORGE CLARK AND LOU HANLON

WHO ARE YOU? WHAT DO YOU WANT?
WE CARRY THE GREEN DRAGON!
WE CARRY THE GREEN DRAGON!
LET ME SEE IT!
WELCOME, FRIENDS! BE COMFORTABLE! WE MUST TELL THE GREAT BORIS YOU ARE HERE!
LANK LEONARD

BIG CHIEF WAHOO — By Saunders and Woggon

SAFE AT HOME! CHIEF WAHOO'S TWO PALS ARE OUT IN THE STREET TO WELCOME HIM, AFTER HIS ESCAPE FROM THE BIG TOWN BAD MEN.
3-30
GIDDAP AMMONIA!
THERE HE COMES NOW, MISTER GUSTO!
RIGHT, PIGTAILS! AND NOT ONE SECOND TOO SOON!
WE MUST GET TO THE CITY HALL AT ONCE, CHIEF- ELSE OUR JOURNEY TO NEW YORK WILL HAVE BEEN IN VAIN!
IN UM WHAT?
THERE'S THE BAD NEWS. IT SAYS MINNIE-HA-CHA IS GIVING YOU THE GATE!
UMPH! WAHOO GIVE UM GATE TO DUKE— ONE BOARD AT A TIME—COME ON!
PEER TO WED NIGHT CLUB QUEEN MINNIE-HA-CHA WILL JILT HER CHIEF APRIL 1ST
CEREMONY TO BE PERFORMED BY MAYOR
STOP THAT WEDDING! IS THIS AS FAST AS WE CAN GO, CHIEF?
YEP- CAN'T GO ANY FASTER UNLESS WE GET OFF'N WALK!
Indian SLANGO
INK is "Word-Water" BOB SLAUSON SOUTH BEND, IND.
SNOW is "Sky-Sugar" GLORIA BROWN CLEVELAND, OHIO
WOB

LALA PALOOZA — She Does Some Fast Thinking — By Rube Goldberg

FRANCES, MY TAX WORRIES HAVE ME LOOKIN' A MESS - ARE YOU SURE THIS MUDPACK'S GONNA HELP?
OF COURSE, MADAM
I WAS TOLD I COULD FIND LALA PALOOZA HERE- I'M AN INCOME TAX INSPECTOR
OH!
© Frank Jay Markey Syndicate, Inc.
OKAY, MISS LALA- I GOT CHA
A MAN'S LOOKIN' FOR LALA PALOOZA
SHE DONE GONE!
3-30

MICKEY FINN — By Lank Leonard

I'M SO GLAD YOU'RE BACK, MICKEY!
GEE- I'M GLAD TOO, KITTY!- THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME, I GUESS!
BUT MICHAEL- T-THE CHINAMAN? WHY IS HE WITH YOU?
"THAT'S "CHOW MEIN" -HE'S UNCLE PHIL'S PARTNER- THEY'RE GONNA OPEN A LAUNDRY!
PARTNER? LAUNDRY?
YES- HE'S PUTTIN' UP THE MONEY AND UNCLE PHIL IS FURNISHIN' THE BRAINS!
WHAT BRAINS?
YOU TIPEE TOO MUCHEE!
LISSEN- YA NEVER WANTA BE A PIKER! - BRING IN THOSE BAGS!
1-30

DIXIE DUGAN — The Story — By J. P. McEvoy and H. J. Striebel

BUT, MRS HACKET, IF THAT STRANGE LOOKING ROOM HAS BEEN A SECRET OF YOURS YOU DON'T HAVE TO TELL ME ABOUT IT - I'M REALLY VERY SORRY I BLUNDERED INTO IT!
BUT I WANT TO TELL YOU EVERYTHING, CHILD
MY HUSBAND USED TO BE AN EXPLORER AND COLLECTOR OF RARE THINGS
I WONDERED WHERE ALL THESE TRINKETS CAME FROM
AND YOU'VE PROBABLY ADMIRED THIS TAPESTRY?
YES — WHILE I STOOD HERE I HEARD THAT GROANING NOISE - I LEANED ON THE WALL BEHIND THE TAPESTRY AND A PANEL SLID OPEN
LIKE THIS?
EXACTLY.
COME—
3-30
McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

JOE PALOOKA — I Was—Ahem—Jesting — By Ham Fisher

MR. WEIDEBOTTOM WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN EXCUSES--EITHER YOU PRODUCE PALOOKA----
BRRRFSK--AH--HEMM-SEE HERE MR. CHAIRMAN-
-FOR THE SIGNING OF THE TITLE MATCH OR ELSE, WE WILL DECLARE THE TITLE FORFEITED.
BUT GENTLEMEN- HE WON'T COME. I WANT YOU TO GIVE ME AN INJUNCTION TO FORCE HIM.
WE CAN'T FORCE HIM. IT'S HIS OWN LOSS. GOOD DAY- THERE ARE SEVERAL OTHER CASES TO BE HEARD.
HRRMPFF! VERY WELL- SUPPOSE I SHOULD ACCEPT A MATCH IN ANOTHER STATE?
THAT'S YOUR PRIVILEGE, AND WE'LL GIVE YOU UNTIL DAY AFTER TOMORROW TO PRODUCE PALOOKA!!
B-BUT HRRMPF *KOFF* I WAS ONLY ER *KOFF* JESTING— AHEM *KOFF*
HAM FISHER

BENNY — That Fixed It! — By J. Carver Pusey

The POWER of The Press!

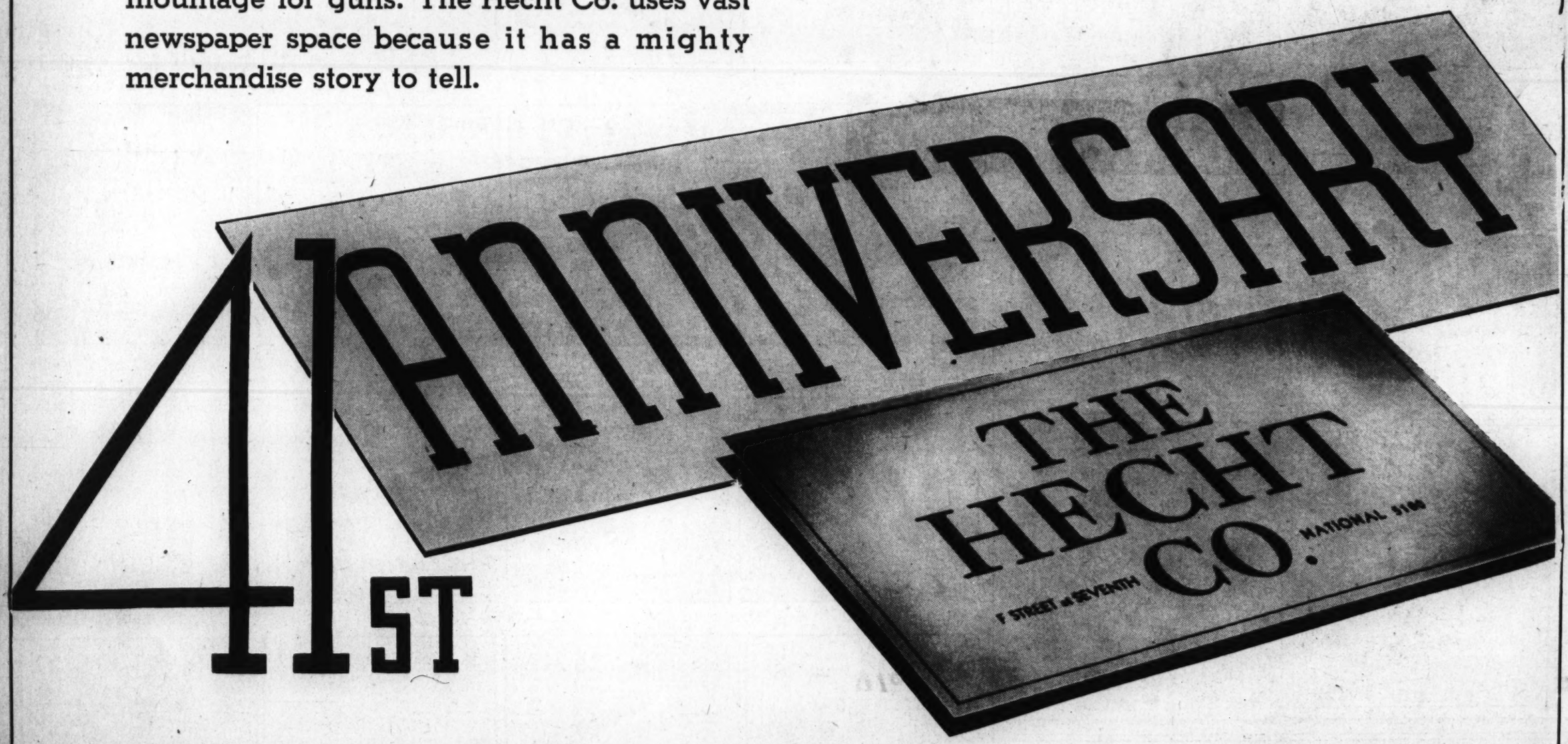
● Washington's largest advertiser actually BELIEVES in advertising.

● Media records, the authority for newspaper statistics, show The Hecht Co. to be Washington's largest advertiser—and second in America, only to R. H. Macy & Co. of New York.

● But mere space itself means little without definite purpose. Extra wheel base in a car would be senseless if it didn't provide greater riding comfort. Extra tonnage in a battleship would be pointless if it didn't provide greater mountage for guns. The Hecht Co. uses vast newspaper space because it has a mighty merchandise story to tell.

● We make due and grateful acknowledgment to the newspapers of Washington whose columns have helped us so immeasurably to build public good will and patronage through the daily presentation of our merchandise story.

● In April we have an even bigger story to tell—the story of our 41st Anniversary — and we ask you to watch this newspaper daily for the thrilling details of this event as they unfold before you.



Tuesday and Wednesday 2 Days of Advance Buying!

Shop Today and Tomorrow at Anniversary Prices and Get an Advance Share of Anniversary Bargains